UHURU NA KAZI

(Freedom and Work)

BINADAMU WOTE NI NDUGU ZANGU, NA AFRIKA NI MOJA

(I believe in Human Brotherhood and the Unity of Africa)

First article of T.A.N.U.'s creed.

Five-Year Plan
for
Economic and Social Development

1st July, 1964 - 30th June, 1969

VOLUME I

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ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, MWALIMU JULIUS K. NYERERE, TO PARLIAMENT—12th MAY, 1964

Mr. Speaker and Honourable Members,

On this occasion I have to address the Parliament of the United Republic on a matter which refers specifically to Tanganyika. The Development Plan which I am submitting for your consideration today follows from the statement made in my inaugural address as President of Tanganyika in 1962. It is more than one year since the Director of Planning came to this country, and for the whole of that time he and his staff, under the direction of the Minister for Development Planning and the Government as a whole, have been working at full pressure. It takes a long time to do the amount of work which is involved in the preparation of a realistic and viable Development Plan such as this one.

That is the reason for there being no mention of Zanzibar in this Plan. I intend, however, to initiate immediately a similar Development Planning operation for Zanzibar. The Plan thus prepared will become an integral part of the Union Plan, just as the document before you will be. The Zanzibar section will be submitted to you separately because of the time it takes to prepare a comprehensive Plan; the reservation of certain powers to the Zanzibar Authorities will also mean that agreement between them and the Union Government will be necessary. I have no doubt that this Agreement will be achieved.

What is the Plan?

Having said that let me stress one further point. The Development Plan now before this House, and the section on Zanzibar which is to follow, is as vital to the future of this Union as the attainment of independence itself. Our people wanted independence for two reasons: to establish their human dignity and self-respect; and to get an opportunity to create their own future. Independence asserted our dignity and established our opportunity. The opportunity has now to be used, and our national pride has to be given the basis of a healthy, educated, and prosperous people.

The Five-Year Development Plan outlines the way forward towards these objectives. It indicates the paths we must follow in order that the aspirations of the people shall begin to be translated into reality. It is an essential step along the path to economic well-being and individual justice and equality.

The Plan is comprehensive and ambitious. It covers all aspects of our national life, and will involve all sections of the people. It is not just a list of Government projects; it assesses the possibilities of development in industry, in agriculture, in commerce, and in all other public and social services. Its successful implementation will depend on the active participation of every member of our society, and will call for the co-operation and assistance of many non-Tanganyikans as well.

This is not a blue-print for the future which I am presenting to you; it is not even a large-scale map. Many of the facts which this Plan has to take into account are outside our control. We have had to make assumptions about the amount of financial assistance we shall get from overseas, and about the prices which our exports will obtain on the world markets. But these assumptions may well be proved wrong—and that will affect the amount we can do and the order in which we can do it. The Plan is therefore a flexible one, and periodically we shall examine progress in the light of new circumstances, making adjustments as required.

There is one more thing which this Plan is not. It is not a substitute for work. On the contrary it is a call for work. By itself this Plan is worth no more than the paper it is written on. It is our work, our effort, which will transform it into something of value to our nation.

The Goals.

This Five-Year Development Plan covers the period until 1970. But it is a step towards a long-term objective which covers the period up to 1980. In other words, it is the first of three connected Plans; the others will build on this.

In this whole Planning Operation we have faced the facts about Tanganyika's present economic position, and we have worked out the quickest means of transforming these facts into something more acceptable to our people. For certainly we cannot accept our present poverty. But equally we would be stupid to pretend that it does not exist. Our poverty makes progress more essential, but it also affects the manner and speed with which we can make economic progress.

The estimated yearly income per head in Tanganyika is now something like £19 6s. The first objective of the Plan is to raise this to £45 by 1980. And if this first Plan is carried out, even by 1970 there will be a fifty per cent increase in the average income in the country.

At present we are forced to rely on non-Tanganyikans to carry out many of our skilled professional and managerial jobs. The second objective is to have fully qualified Tanganyikans filling these posts by 1980.

Our third objective is to lengthen the life span of our people. Statistically, the baby born today can be expected to live to the age of 35 or 40 years. We propose to improve our general standard of living, and our preventive health services, so that by 1980 our life expectancy can be raised to 50 years.

Those then are the main objectives of the Plan. By 1980—

(1) to raise our per capita income from the present £19 6s. to £45;

(2) to be fully self-sufficient in trained manpower requirements;

(3) to raise the expectation of life from the present 35 to 40 years to an expectation of 50 years.

The Five-Year Development Plan is our first stride towards these objectives.

To double the standard of living in 15 years: to be able to provide our own teachers, doctors, administrators, factory managers, and so on, by 1980—few other countries have tried so much from such a poor base. Britain, for all her wealth, has only said that she will double her income in 25 years. We are aiming at 15—and I believe that we can achieve this objective.

We shall, of course, begin to reap the benefit of our efforts long before 1980. The present Development Plan calls for an increase in the National Income of 6·7 per cent per year. Taking account of population growth, individual incomes should grow at an average rate of 4·6 per cent per year once the Plan has got under way. We know, of course, that in the last five years our economy has been expanding at a very much slower rate than that. But the Plan shows that our ambition can be fulfilled. It shows what can be done, and how, and at what cost. I am convinced that the people will be willing to meet these costs.

How can the Objectives be Achieved.

We shall achieve this increased prosperity if we expand our production of goods. We shall become more wealthy by producing more wealth. By no other method. Under the Plan, therefore, we shall increase our production of agricultural produce—grow more crops to eat ourselves, and more to sell to others. We shall greatly increase our production of manufactured goods. And we shall reorganize our social, economic, and commercial structures so as to get the full benefit from our expanded production.

Agriculture.

Let us look first at the agricultural sector of our economy, for this is quantitively the most important. It is, and will remain, the largest productive area, and the one in which the majority of our people will continue to earn their living.

All Government activities as regards agriculture will be designed to help farmers increase their output. If we produce more meat our people can have better diet, if we catch more fish the people's health will improve. And if we produce more sisal, cotton, coffee, and so on, we can get more money from overseas with which to buy the other goods we want.

There are two basic ways in which the people and the Government together can achieve this increased output. The first of these is what the Plan calls the "Improvement Approach" to agriculture. This is an expansion of the present policy of assistance and guidance through the Agricultural Extension workers, and the Community Development Officers, working together. For most of our peasants, increased help through these services will be the Government's share in their task of increasing output. And there is no doubt that through this "Improvement Approach"—which will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Wildlife—considerable expansion can be achieved. Its advantage is that great capital injection is not required, and fundamental social changes are not demanded from the farmers.

The advantages of this approach are, however, also its limitations. For this reason, the extension workers will be gradually leading the people to the point where, of their own accord, they wish to make the changes in traditional land tenure systems which are required for modern agriculture. In the process of doing this, the farmers should also be amassing the greater incomes which will enable investment in more modern agricultural tools.

But although in the long run the Extension workers will be helping people to transform their method of working on the lands, current resettlement on new Lands will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Lands, Settlement and Water Development. It is this Ministry which is responsible for what the Plan calls the "Transformation Approach".

Almost all the help which Government can give in the way of tractors, improved houses, and rural water supplies, will be concentrated on these new Village Settlement Schemes. Volunteers coming to these new areas will be becoming modern farmers in every sense; they will use machinery and perhaps irrigation because the land tenure will be such as to ensure areas permanently large enough to justify the investment; they will have to follow laid-down crop rotations; and they will live in villages, going daily to their *shambas*.

I hope that nothing I have ever said on these new Settlement Schemes leads people to believe that the Settlers are going to be comfortable and have everything they want from the beginning. They will not. They will be pioneers, and that is always hard. But they will be working out the future of our country.

New Settlement Schemes will be established all over the country, as fast as the shortage of capital allows, for they are expensive things. The Government knows, from recent experience, that there will be no shortage of volunteers, and we expect by 1980 to have about one million people living and working under these new conditions. Half a million of them—particularly people from the more densely populated parts of the country where land hunger is beginning to show—will be engaged in the opening up of the Kilombero, and the Pangani/Wami River Basins. These are fertile lands, now lying almost unused. The effect of this Settlement will be far-reaching, for planned Settlement does not only mean farms. It also means roads, commerce, and some local industries, as well as schools for the children, and health centres to help people enjoy the life they are creating.

But as well as indigenous farmers, we have in Tanganyika a number of privately-owned estates and plantations. They occupy a tiny percentage of our land—less than one per cent—but at present they account for some forty per cent of the value of our exports. These estates have both the capital and the technicians that are needed to increase output, and we need an increase from them. The Government will give the estates more land if they need it. But in return, they will be expected to help local farmers to participate, on a co-operative basis, in the production of these valuable export crops.

Through all these means the agricultural sector will be helped to fulfil its target under the Plan. That target is an increase every year of seven per cent in the value of the goods marketed. For every £100 a farmer now earns by selling his crops, he must earn £107 next year, and £115 the year after, and so on. He must do this by improving his yield, by improving his quality, and—where necessary—by expanding the acreage he cultivates.

Industry.

Simply to expand agricultural output, however, would be to condemn Tanganyika to a position of permanent economic inferiority in the world. We must have more balance in our economy, and end this absolute reliance on the prices of primary commodities. We must have an industrial base to our economy. Only when we have achieved this will our future be to some extent safeguarded.

Yet at present we import more than eighty per cent of the consumer goods we buy—that is, excluding food. Not only that, we export our sisal and then import ropes and mats made with it; we export our cotton, and import cloth; we export our coffee beans, and buy tinned coffee from abroad. We buy shoes, biscuits, and enamelware from other countries, having first exported some of the basic elements of these goods. Why?

We must remedy this state of affairs. In the next five years we intend greatly to speed up industrialization, and we are aiming at a rate of growth of the industrial sector which is more than twice as fast as that of agriculture. Massive investment in manufacturing is called for under the Plan; we shall start to produce the consumer goods needed for our domestic market; and in doing so we shall be paying people wages so that they can afford to buy more goods, and thus expanding the market.

At this point there is one thing I must add. The Common Market between Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika has in the past meant that industrial production for the Tanganyika market has been taking place in Nairobi rather than any Tanganyika town. There have been economic reasons for this, and without the co-operation of the Kenya and Uganda Governments the only counteracting action open to Tanganyika would have been to break the Common Market. This we were reluctant to do; the Common Market is in the interests of the whole of East Africa, and in the long-term interests of the United Republic too.

I am pleased to be able to report that our brothers in Kenya and Uganda understood the problem which faced us, and with their co-operation a solution has been found. In future a system of industrial licensing and import quotas between our three countries will enable each to share the benefits of the Common Market. The agreement which has been reached is another indication of the spirit which exists in East Africa even before the institutional arrangements of Unity have been established.

Communications.

Yet whatever arrangements we make to increase production in agriculture, or in industry, we shall not profit by our exertions unless we improve our communications and our commercial systems. We have to be able to move the goods to the people who need them, and we have to find new export markets for the goods we wish to sell abroad. We are anxious to sell more to the countries of the Eastern Bloc—as well as increase our exports to the more traditional markets. For all these reasons the commercial sector of the economy has to expand at an increasing rate. In effecting this the Government plans to put considerable emphasis on the co-operative movement, as well as taking a direct and active part itself.

Education.

[illegible] have already stated that one of the major long-term objectives of our planning is to be self-sufficient in trained manpower by 1980. This means a carefully planned expansion of education. This expansion is an economic function; the purpose of Government expenditure on education in the coming years must be to equip Tanganyikans with the skills and the knowledge which is needed if the Development of this country is to be achieved. It is this fact which has determined Government educational policy.

First, we must educate adults. Our children will not have an impact on our economic development for five, ten, or even twenty years. The attitudes of the adult in (for example) Sukumaland, on the other hand, have an impact now.

The people must understand the Plans for the development of this country; they must be able to participate in the changes which are necessary. Only if they are willing and able to do this will this Plan succeed. The expanded expenditure on Agricultural Extension work, on Community Development, and also the new scheme for adult education, are all part of this preparation of ourselves for the work we have to do.

Secondly, we have still to expand formal education in the secondary and technical levels. We must do this in order that we shall be able to provide all the trained manpower we need within Tanganyika by 1980. If we are to do that we cannot use our small resources on education for its own sake; we cannot even use them to make primary education available for all. Children entering school this year will still be at University in fifteen years' time! Instead, we are forced to concentrate our efforts now on the expansion of teacher training, on expanding the number of Tanganyikans at our University, and generally on reducing the wastage which now occurs within the educational system.

But this policy means that some of our citizens will have large amounts of money spent on their education, while others have none. Those who receive this privilege therefore have a duty to repay the sacrifice which others have made. They are like the man who has been given all the food available in a starving village in order that he may have strength to bring supplies back from a distant place. If he takes this food and does not bring help to his brothers he is a traitor. Similarly, if any of the young men and women who are given education by the people of this Republic adopt attitudes of superiority, or fail to use their knowledge to help the development of this country, then they are betraying our Union. I do not believe this will happen. Neither can I believe that the people whose money has been used to secure education for a few will fail to learn from the educated person once he or she returns.

The Need for Technical Help.

But we have to face another fact. During the five years of this Development Plan we shall have nothing like enough trained citizens to do all the jobs which the Plan requires to be done. When we have taken into account all the students who will be coming out of Schools or Universities during the Plan period, the Government service alone will have to recruit about 500 people with high-level skills from outside the Union. This takes no account of the 1,200 Graduate Teachers we shall require in order to fulfil our educational objectives. Industry and Commerce will also have to get some people to come from outside to take part in the work which we want done. And all this is on the assumption that we use all educated citizens, regardless of their racial origin.

We believe that we can obtain these people with the help of various friendly Governments and other organizations. We expect to get people from twenty different countries, and in accordance with our policies we shall certainly try not to rely too heavily on any one country.

I know that this recruitment from outside is unpopular with us. None of us like it, and we have in fact lost many experienced administrators and technicians because we desired to Africanise our civil service. Now the Government is proposing to bring in another lot of non-Tanganyikans!

I believe that both these policies are necessary and right. We had to get control of both the Government and the administration ourselves, and we had to show both others and ourselves that we could run our country. We have shown that we can. But we are now in a position where by our own decision we wish to advance much faster than we can do without experienced technical help. And we now know what are the highly political tasks for which we must have local people in order to safeguard our own control of the nation. Further, we have now passed the stage when it was a matter of national pride just to see an African in a high position; now we are able to take pride in this only when the officer concerned is doing efficiently the job we want done. We have experienced the effect of people being entrusted with responsible tasks which they are not able to fulfil adequately—often because we did not give them time enough to learn. And we have also suffered under the few who have abused their positions and used them for their own benefit. The demands of the Plan are such that we can no longer tolerate these things.

The choice before us is clear. We have twenty African Tanganyikans who are graduates teaching in our secondary schools. We cannot restrict the number of our students to that which these twenty graduates can teach. We must get teachers from outside in order to fulfil our objectives. We have no experienced factory managers, and few skilled workers of our own. We cannot decide to do without factories rather than use people from abroad—if we do, how will our own people learn these jobs, and how shall we produce the wealth we need? Our new Settlement Schemes, roads, adult education, medical services, and so on, cannot wait until we have trained our own people. We must hire people from abroad until we are ready to take over.

These matters must be faced realistically, because they have serious implications. If we decide to hire people from outside Tanganyika we have to use them to the full when they come. We have to be willing to learn from them, and we have to be willing to work with them.

Yet recruitment is not always easy. There are two types of people whom we can attract from abroad; those who come because we offer very high salaries, and those who come because they basically sympathize with what we are trying to do. It is the Government's aim to attract this second type. But the people of this country must help us. People of this kind will come because they want to join our struggle and because they respect us. They will only stay if we respect them.

Foreign Finance.

We have a similar problem as regards finance. We just do not have as much capital, as much investment money, as we need. In the public and private sectors together we are proposing to spend £246 million on development in the next five years—about fifty million pounds a year. Of this more than half will have to come from outside Tanganyika.

We believe that we shall be able to raise this money abroad if we really work hard to get it, and if we can show that we are playing our part. We may expect to get small amounts in grants. But most of the money we need will have to come from borrowing abroad, or from investment by private companies.

But money borrowed has a price. We have to pay interest, and sooner or later we have to pay back the capital. Further, many foreign governments insist that money which they lend has to be spent on goods from their own country. (I am told that on this matter there is no Cold War Conflict.) Government's policy will be, in every case, to examine the balance of advantage to this country; we shall look at the total cost, and the benefit. And we shall accept or reject offers on that basis alone.

Private Enterprise.

The same policy will be adopted as regards private investment. £116 million has to be found from the private sector if the Plan is to be achieved. This is after account has been taken of Government participation in industry and commerce.

Private investors can provide this quantity of money. They will do so only if they believe that they can make a profit and that they will be allowed to export their profit if they wish to do so. These conditions we must accept; we can do nothing about them. The question we must ask ourselves in every separate case is whether we also benefit in proportion. When we benefit—by increased employment opportunities, by increasing government revenue, by the increase of wealth produced locally and so on, then we should welcome private enterprise as much as we welcome loans from friends abroad. This is one of those matters about which we must start with the world as we find it. To be truly revolutionary we must be absolutely realistic and use what opportunities the world provides.

It is on this basis that our Ministers will work to attract investors from other countries, and will encourage local people to start their own industries. This does not, of course, affect our intention also to expand co-operative and government activities in commerce and industry, as well as agriculture. There is room for all; we have to expand by every possible means.

The Safety of the Republic.

In all of its work, and in all of its decisions, the Government will constantly have two things in mind; the development of the Republic; and the safety of the Republic. The help we get from outside for development must not be allowed to deflect from the people's control of their government and the economy of this country.

It is for this reason that we shall try to avoid undue dependence on any one group, or any one country. We shall try to get aid from both East and West; we shall be particularly anxious to get help through the United Nations when we can. It is for the same reason that we have made clear in the Plan those sectors of the economy in which we shall welcome private enterprise, those in which we shall go in partnership, and those where we feel public ownership is essential. The recent arrangements by which the Government has taken over ownership of the Electricity supply, and Port handling, have had this objective—the firm control by the people of those sectors of the economy which regulate our advance.

For no purpose whatsoever will this Government surrender the independence of the United Republic. Our policy is one of non-alignment in world quarrels which do not concern us, and that policy will remain. If any nation tries to buy our votes at the United Nations—with that nation we shall quarrel. If any nation uses their aid as a basis for intrigue or interference in our affairs, we shall refuse that aid. Any disputes we have in the United Republic will be conducted by citizens of the Union, without the participation of others. We will not sell the freedom we have won.

Neither shall we allow our progress under the Plan to be undermined by anyone. A great deal of our future depends on this Plan. It will only succeed if we maintain peace and unity. And the Government is determined that the people shall have the opportunity to progress out of their present poverty, without their efforts being sabotaged by a few individuals.

The Plan has therefore also included provision for an increase in the Police Force, and for the new Army. The Army we are now building will be a part of our nation, and one of which we can be justly proud. Its soldiers will be able and willing to wield a hoe or a rifle according to the needs of the moment as determined by the people's government. And the National Youth Service will become a Reserve Force for our defence, as well as fulfilling its major function of providing disciplined young men and women who are willing to work wherever the nation's development need is greatest.

Conclusion.

To achieve the objectives of the Development Plan the whole nation must work as a team. We must marshall all the help we can get for our struggle. And, in working for the future, we must guard all that is valuable in our inheritance.

We in this country have great natural resources. First, we have a people who are enthusiastic, friendly, and law-abiding. This is our greatest asset in development. But we also have good land and minerals. And we have wildlife such as is found in few other parts of the world. These things we must preserve, and put to our service. Perhaps the most important of all, we must also retain the values of brotherliness, of familyhood, which our fathers had. Our task is to widen these values, not to eradicate them. This, in fact, is the purpose of all our work, and all our Plans; the creation—through African Socialism—of a country in which we can all live proudly as brothers.

The tasks before us are immense. Surveying them we might well be inclined to ask—like the baby centipede—"How do I start; which leg do I move first?" And the answer is the same as he was given—"Move, child, move!" No one of us can solve all the problems in front of our nation, but as each of us does his own task, so progress will be made.

And there is a job for every one of us to do. Members of Parliament have an important and responsible task. They have to study this Plan until they understand it and its implications; they have then to work with the new Ministry of Information to explain it to the people. And in the years to come, Members have the task of helping to carry out this Plan, and sorting out in a constructive manner any difficulties or misunderstandings which might arise. The Ministers have their tasks too; under the guidance of Parliament they are responsible to the President for the effective implementation of this Plan. And every one of us—in politics, in the Civil Service and Public Services, in the factories and fields—has to work without tiring, and to remember at all times that careless actions, or even careless words, can destroy the efforts of thousands.

The Five-Year Development Plan which I now present to this House is a challenge to the Nation. It is as big a challenge as that which we faced in order to achieve *Uhuru*. This Plan, and its successors, can be the means through which we shall obtain independence from the worst of the poverty our country now experiences. It is a declaration of war; and everyone of us is a soldier. Our weapons are our hands and brains; our ammunition is our discipline and our determination.

Mr. Speaker, and Honourable Members, it can be done; play your part.

On the land, in the factories, in the classroom, in the hospitals; all of us; politicians, civil servants, soldiers, policemen, men, women and children, let us say: "It can be done, play your part".

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I commend this Plan, and ask for the support of this House.

IT CAN BE DONE, PLAY YOUR PART.

APPROACH TO ECONOMIC PLANNING

by the Hon. A. Z. N. Swai, M.P., Minister of State

The Five-Year Plan emanates from the resolve of the Government of Tanganyika to employ all possible means to improve the material and moral well-being of the people of the country.

Planning is clearly the most effective method for achieving the desired result since it is essentially a means of organizing all human and material resources to achieve within a given period the maximum development possible at the lowest cost and in accordance with the social and political aims of the country.

The Five-Year Plan 1964/69 differs from previous plans in so far as it is the first comprehensive and long-term plan. It can be termed a comprehensive plan because all the sectors of activity, Public and Private, Economic and Social, National and Regional are involved in the development effort and have been assigned objectives, the technical and economic feasibility of which has been checked in advance.

In the Public Sector the policies for the achievement of targets will be those of direction of effort and of organizing the necessary supplies of manpower, finance and materials, while in the Private Sector they will be rather those of instilling confidence in the private investor and creating an economic climate conducive to investment.

The planning method can be said to be long-term because it has framed the Five-Year Plan as a first stage within the longer perspective which embraces by 1980 a vision of Tanganyika as a nation of 14 million inhabitants enjoying twice the present average individual income, an expectancy of life at birth of 50 instead of the present 35 to 40 years and a level of education qualifying all those needed to fill the main positions in the country. However, it would be presumptuous to regard the present document as an infallible forecast of the economic evolution of Tanganyika over the next five years; it would be wrong to regard it as a revelation of the future which cannot be altered even though the circumstances in which it was compiled might have changed materially.

Notwithstanding the combined effort and goodwill of the public and private sectors that have gone into the compilation of the Plan, because of the uncertainty surrounding the statistical and other data on which it is based, and other uncertainties in the matter of climate, and in world economic and political conditions, it can have no more than a conjectural character. Its value is nevertheless indisputable. It is firstly a guide which enables all those involved in the development of the country to play their part to the full in harmony with their fellow citizens to their own benefit as well as that of the community as a whole. Secondly, it is a touchstone for gauging progress in the various sectors of the economy and thus a means of discovering in time any corrective steps that may be necessary to restore balanced development. Finally, it constitutes for the Government a means of assessing the probable consequences of a political or administrative decision on the pace of development.

The Plan was completed in the relatively short period of one year in which there were three major phases of activity.

The first phase consisted of determining and analysing long-term social and economic objectives for 1980. This involved the examination of past rates of growth in the economy and the diagnosis of the main obstacles to progress which had been encountered and the prescription of structural changes to overcome them. Higher rates of growth were then tested against the human, material and financial resources likely to be available and against the conditions likely to be encountered in world markets. This process led to the submission of a report in August, 1963 to the Economic Development Commission on the policies to be adopted in the social and economic fields for the achievement of these long-term objectives.

The second phase consisted in determining the intermediate stages likely to be achieved by 1970 in progress towards 1980 targets and their significance in terms of the production of the various sectors. Sectoral production was tested against expected demand both in domestic and external markets. In the Agricultural Sector the projected capacity of production was compared with estimates supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development Committees of likely output in 1970. In the Industrial Sector various assumptions were made concerning the adaptation of the existing East African Common Market to promote a better distribution of industrial activity within the area. In the other sectors of Transport, Commerce, Construction, Public Utilities and Miscellaneous Services the level of activity was related to the probable needs of the two preceding sectors. The financial and manpower resources for achieving the target level of activity by 1970 were computed, leading to the formulation of policies on the one hand for involving the co-operation of the private sector and on the other for seeking assistance from abroad.

It must be stressed that the whole exercise has been based on the observance of various equilibria in the economy which are regarded as essential for orderly and successful development. Without these there can be no real and lasting progress. In the economic field equilibrium consists in balancing production with consumption and in the financial field the equilibria to be observed are those of the National Budget and the Balance of Payments.

The second phase led to the submission by January, 1964 to the E.D.C. of a Draft Outline Five-Year Plan showing the volume of investment necessary in the various sectors of the economy and the action needed to achieve the targets set for 1970.

Finally, the third stage consisted in the drawing up as far as possible specific and co-ordinated development programmes within the framework of the Outline Plan and in finalising the present document. The production of the Five-Year Plan is the result of close collaboration and co-operation between the various Government Ministries, Regional Development Committees, the Chambers of Commerce, and the National Union of Tanganyika Workers. This co-operation which gave rise to the convening of over 60 working parties and meetings is ample evidence that the document has been a truly joint National effort which augurs well for the successful execution of the Plan.

In terms of total investment the Plan envisages that £246 million will be spent by the Public and Private Sectors during the next five years. Within this total, £72 million constitutes the development expenditure to be undertaken by the Central Government on its own account while approximately £30 million represents funds that are to be made available by or through the Central Government for parastatal organizations for their own programmes. Local Government development expenditure is expected to amount to £10 million of which £4 million will consist of human investment under Self-Help Schemes. The East African Common Services Organization's investment programmes amounting to £18 million have been included in a total of £130 million for investment by the Public Sector. The balance of gross capital formation in the Plan period of £116 million represents the contribution of the Private Sector to Tanganyika's development and includes £19½ million of finance to be obtained by parastatal organizations from private sources.

Among the three main features of the Plan, in the economic field is firstly the fostering of agricultural production. Principally this will be done through stressing and expanding the respective roles of Community Development and the Co-operatives. The latter's role includes the provision of credit for the expansion of rural activities; this will be carried out by a new Development Department to be added to the Co-operative Bank. At the same time the Plan envisages the establishment of modern agriculture on newly opened up lands with provision where necessary of flood control and irrigation. These activities will be supervised by the new Ministry of Lands, Settlement and Water Development. Altogether some £37 million will be reserved for agricultural development (or 14·5 per cent of the total).

The second main feature of the Plan is the great importance given to the industrial sector, the production of which will be by 1970 thrice its present level. This development is closely linked with arrangements with our partners in the East African Common Market. The Plan calls for £59 million (or 24 per cent of the total capital expenditure) for the expansion of processing, manufacturing and mining activities and the purchase of construction equipment. Three-quarters of this sum is expected to come from the private sector. The development of the industrial sector is vital to the economy of Tanganyika which it will help to diversify and render less vulnerable to fluctuations in world commodity prices. Industry will at the same time form a growth sector in the Tanganyikan economy which will contribute towards the solution of our unemployment problem.

The third main feature of the Plan consists in expanding the Commercial network to cope with the likely increase in the volume of production. A solution has been proposed for a fair and equitable arrangement between the co-operative movement and private traders for improving the marketing of primary produce and consumer goods even in the remotest regions of the country. No doubt the availability of attractive consumer goods will be an incentive for peasant growers to produce more for a cash reward. £33 million or 13 per cent of the total will be invested in the Distributive and Commercial Sector over the next five years.

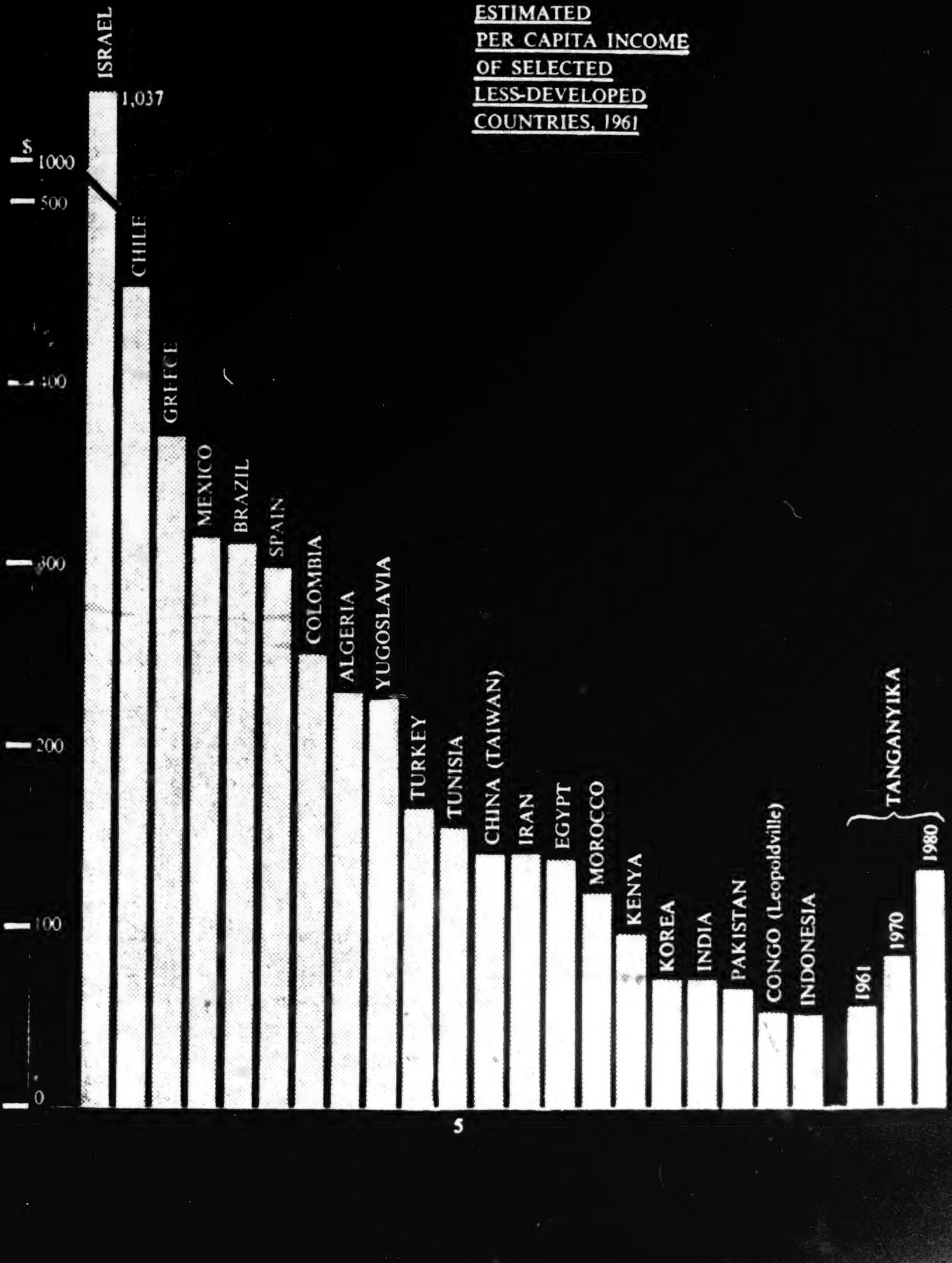
Turning to the social aspects of the Plan, Education will absorb a very substantial volume of our resources. Although primary education has by no means been neglected, the main emphasis has been placed on secondary and higher education in view of the marked increase in demand for high level manpower during the period of the Plan and in subsequent years. On average the Central Government will spend about twice as much a year on recurrent and capital account in the Five-Year Plan as in the Three-Year Plan. Substantial sums will also be set apart for Health and Welfare purposes and for Community Development.

I do not intend to expatiate on all the details of the Plan. It would be possible to speak for hours on roads, aerodromes, railways, harbours, townships and housing development, urban and rural water supplies and more particularly the construction of our new National Assembly Building which has been provided for in the Plan. For details of such programmes I would prefer to refer you to the Plan itself.

Let us look now at what the implications are, if these investment programmes are duly implemented and the production targets actually achieved. The Gross Domestic Product would increase on average by 6·7 per cent per year. This means a growth rate in average individual incomes more than twice as high in real terms as in the past. In these circumstances the standard of living of the average Tanganyikan by 1970 would be 50 per cent higher in real terms than in 1960/62. In particular, in the Agricultural Sector cash income will increase by two-thirds between these two dates.

If there is anything to be added in concluding this brief introduction to the Plan, it is that however difficult it may have been to compile, its implementation will be a more formidable task. The carrying out of the Plan is not merely a matter of investing the amounts prescribed but also of striving to attain the targets of production envisaged. The latter depends largely if not entirely upon the self-discipline and effort of our people. I call upon every man and woman who holds a position of responsibility in this country to show an example to others and to lead the way along the path to economic and social progress indicated in the Plan.

Diagram 1



ESTIMATED PER CAPITA INCOME OF SELECTED LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, 1961

RATES OF GROWTH IN REAL PRODUC

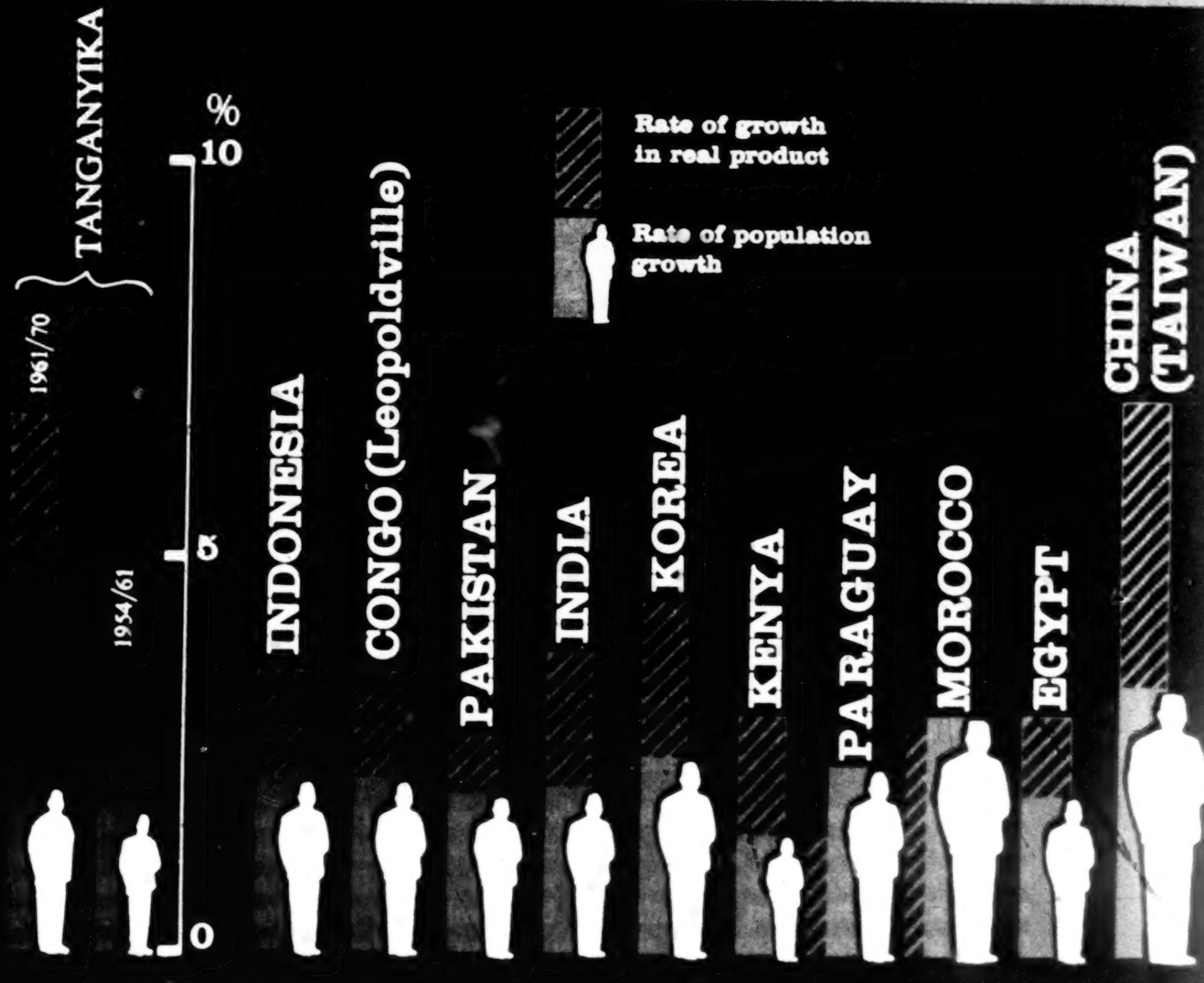
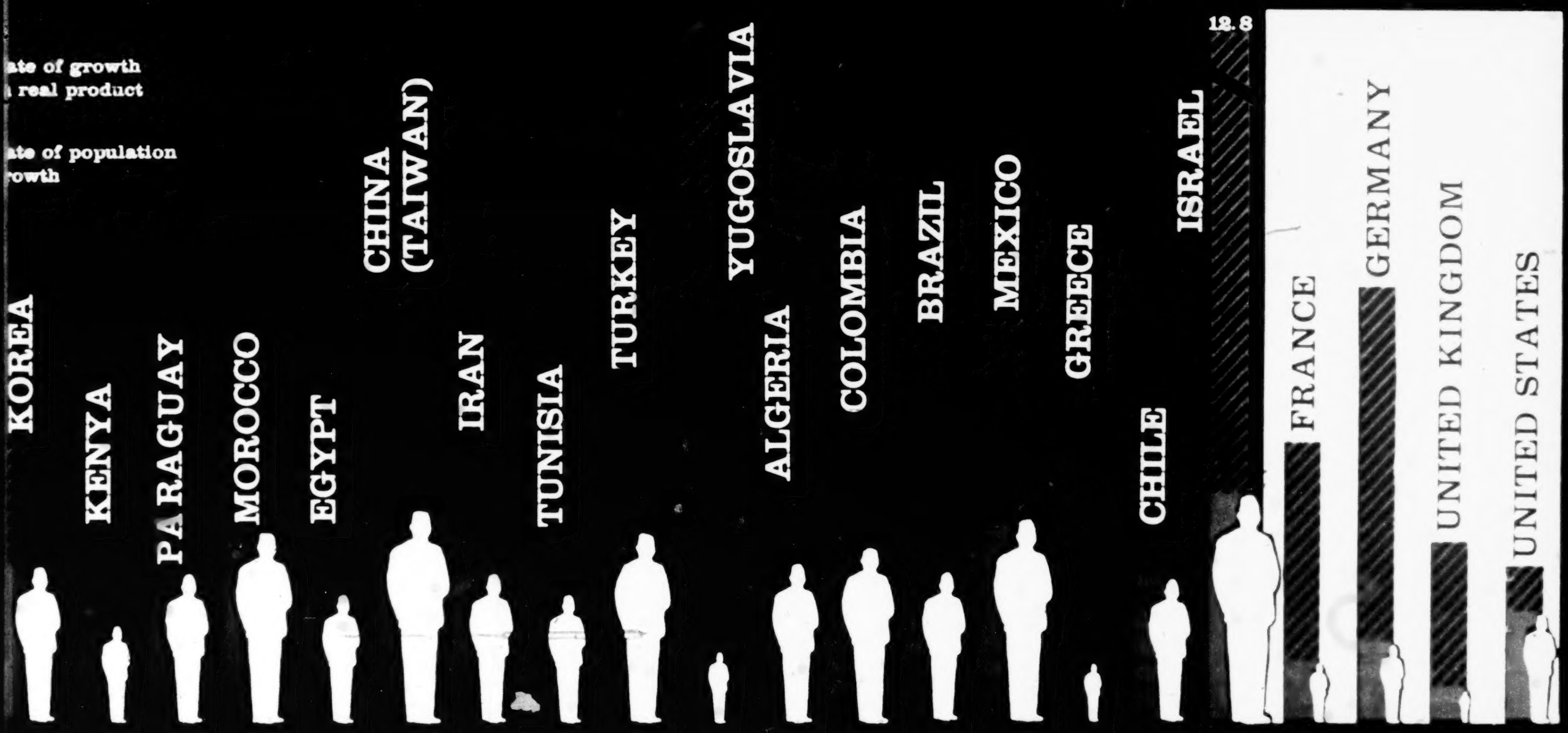


Diagram 2

TH IN REAL PRODUCT AND POPULATION (Annual average, 1953 - 1960/61)



CHAPTER I

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Section I—General Economic and Social Aims.

1. The paradox of Tanganyika is that it is a country of 10 million people, possessing not inconsiderable natural resources, enjoying climatic and health conditions that are not abnormal for Africa and yet, in terms of average per capita income (under £20) it finds itself amongst the poorest of the nations in this continent (See Diagram 1). A thorough analysis of this state of affairs leads to the conclusion that the poverty of the country results more from structural deficiencies in economic and social fields than from any real lack of potential within either of them. This conclusion is an encouraging one for the future growth prospects of Tanganyika and opens perspectives for relatively rapid growth, once the impediments of a structural nature are eliminated. It likewise bears on the scope that planning should have. Since the establishment of new structural elements, which will need time to confer their full benefits, will have to be planned, a five-year period, corresponding to the term of the legislature, is inadequate. Planning necessarily has to extend to a horizon sufficiently distant to overcome the inherent resistance to change that characterises human society.

2. Consequently, the year 1980 was taken as the time horizon for the attainment of general development goals. It is these long-term goals which have predetermined the sectoral targets set for the year 1970 as well as the economic and social policies that will have to be implemented within the Five-Year Plan period. The formulation of the general 1980 goals, which are briefly described below, proceeds from an assessment of the probable effects of feasible and desirable economic and social structural changes.

(i) *Changes in Economic Structure.*

3. If national income is taken to be determined by the levels of activity in primary producing, manufacturing and marketing sectors, it will be seen that the past colonial period was essentially characterized by a development of the first of those sectors and by a relative stagnation of the other two.

4. Table III illustrates the skewness which still characterizes Tanganyika's economy today. This one-sided development finds further expression in the fact that, during the years 1960–1962, 80 per cent of non-food consumer goods purchased by Tanganyikans were imported and that 80 per cent of foodstuffs consumed did not pass through any market channels whatsoever, remaining within the non-monetary, subsistence, sector. This structural disequilibrium, reflected in the production mainly of agricultural raw materials for export, the importation of manufactures and in the nation feeding itself mainly through subsistence, though common for most underdeveloped countries, is strikingly accentuated in Tanganyika. The economy of the country, resembles a body parts of which have developed normally while other parts have suffered from atrophy due to lack of exercise.

5. It is now the policy of Government to strive after a more balanced development and therefore while continuing at an increased rate the expansion of the marketed output of primary production (6 per cent), to expand at substantially higher rates the industrial and commercial sectors (respectively at 14·8 per cent and 8·0 per cent) so as to achieve by 1980 a more balanced economic structure. (See Table III).

6. Taking due account of the future average population growth of 2·2 per cent, such a policy by 1980 should provide Tanganyika with an average annual per capita income which would be more than double that in the years 1960–62, £45·1 as against £19·6 (See Tables I and II).

7. This 1980 average per capita income of £45·1 is the general economic goal which underlies the elaboration of the Five-Year Plan. Analyses show that the target annual growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product of 6·7 per cent, which the Plan calls for, is both feasible and consistent with the maintenance of financial and economic equilibrium, which has been adopted as the basis of national economic policy (See Diagram II).

8. The expansion in the commercial production of agricultural commodities, which has been the chief economic goal of preceding development programmes, will continue to determine to a large extent the growth of national income because of that sector's relatively high share in the Gross Domestic Product of the monetary sector (37 per cent). However, its possible expansion is limited by sociological factors and by the level of domestic and foreign demand.

9. The measures that are to be taken to transform through education, example and exhortation the economic behaviour of agricultural producers are set forth in Chapters II and IV but, however intensive, they are not likely to achieve immediate results.

10. The probable evolution of demand in Tanganyika's domestic and external markets has been analysed—subject to all the uncertainties attendant upon such exercises—account being taken of the projected increases in individual incomes and of the probable trends on world primary commodity markets. The study showed that in the final analysis it is the level of external and not of domestic demand which constitutes the greater constraint on the expansion of Tanganyika's agricultural output. However, the uses/resources table built up for 1970 shows that it is reasonable to forecast an average growth rate at constant prices of 7·3 per cent in the value of monetary agricultural output. It is noteworthy that the present diversification of exportable agricultural products makes Tanganyika rather less vulnerable than most other developing countries to the fluctuations of world markets.

11. The contribution of this Five-Year Plan to the desired structural evolution of the economy lies essentially in the express will of Government to promote the expansion of the lagging industrial sector (processing and manufacturing) and to foster the growth of the commercial sector (transport and distribution). By so doing the Plan will obviate the loss of opportunity of adding to the value of national output that has occurred in the past.

12. A study of projected domestic demand in 1970 for durable and non-durable consumer goods and for foodstuffs points to the possibility during the plan period, of the installation in Tanganyika of a relatively large number of

TABLE I

THE EVOLUTION OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

£ million

SECTORS	ACTUAL						TARGET					
	1954			AVERAGE 1960–62			1970			1980		
	Monet.	Subs.	Total	Monet.	Subs.	Total	Monet.	Subs.	Total	Monet.	Subs.	Total
Crop husbandry*	29·6	40·0	69·6	37·7	45·7	83·4	72·2	54·6	126·8	123·4	65·4	188·8
Livestock*	5·9	8·4	14·3	5·9	12·3	18·2	10·6	15·1	25·7	20·9	18·8	39·7
Fishing*	1·3	0·4	1·7	1·3	0·4	1·7	2·1	0·6	2·7	3·3	0·8	4·1
Forest Products*	0·7	1·4	2·1	1·1	1·5	2·6	1·6	1·8	3·4	2·6	2·3	4·9
Mining and Quarrying	3·0	–	3·0	5·2	–	5·2	7·5	–	7·5	10·3	–	10·3
Processing and Manufacturing ...	5·0	–	5·0	7·4	–	7·4	25·0	–	25·0	84·9	–	84·9
Public Utilities	0·4	–	0·4	1·3	–	1·3	3·7	–	3·7	9·0	–	9·0
Construction	5·6	–	5·6	6·3	–	6·3	18·5	–	18·5	40·0	–	40·0
Transport and Communications ...	5·7	–	5·7	8·7	–	8·7	17·2	–	17·2	35·8	–	35·8
Distribution	13·1	–	13·1	22·1	–	22·1	44·2	–	44·2	93·5	–	93·5
Rents and Royalties	3·5	–	3·5	8·0	–	8·0	17·0	–	17·0	33·5	–	33·5
Public Administration and Defence ...	7·5	–	7·5	12·6	–	12·6	25·2	–	25·2	54·4	–	54·4
Other Services	3·9	–	3·9	6·9	–	6·9	15·0	–	15·0	37·2	–	37·2
TOTAL G.D.P. ...	85·2	50·2	135·4	124·5	59·9	184·4	259·8	72·1	331·9	548·8	87·3	636·1
Population (million) ...	–	–	8·3	–	–	9·4	–	–	11·3	–	–	14·1
Per Cap. G.D.P. ...	–	–	£16·3	–	–	£19·6	–	–	£29·3	–	–	£45·1

*Primary rural product for the years 1960-62 valued at 1960 prices. Other sectors product in current prices. (See Appendix II.)

TABLE II

TARGET

SECTOR RATES OF GROWTH

In per cent (Compounded)

	1954–61*			1960/62–1970			1970–1980		
	Monet.	Subs.	Total	Monet.	Subs.	Total	Monet.	Subs.	Total
Crop husbandry	3·5	1·9	2·7	7·5	2·0	4·8	5·5	1·8	4·1
Livestock	0·0	5·6	3·5	6·8	2·3	3·9	6·9	2·2	4·4
Forest Products	6·7	1·0	3·1	4·3	2·2	3·2	5·0	2·2	3·7
Fishing	0·0	0·0	0·0	5·5	4·6	5·3	4·6	2·9	4·3
Mining and Quarrying	–	–	8·2	–	–	4·7	–	–	3·2
Processing and Manufacturing	–	–	5·8	–	–	14·8	–	–	13·0
Public Utilities	–	–	18·3	–	–	12·3	–	–	9·3
Construction	–	–	1·7	–	–	12·7	–	–	8·0
Transport and Communications	–	–	6·2	–	–	7·8	–	–	7·6
Distribution	–	–	7·7	–	–	8·0	–	–	7·8
Rents and Royalties	–	–	12·6	–	–	8·7	–	–	7·0
Public Administration and Defence	–	–	7·6	–	–	7·9	–	–	8·0
Other Services	–	–	8·5	–	–	9·0	–	–	9·5
TOTAL G.D.P.	5·6	2·6	4·5	8·5	2·1	6·7	7·7	2·0	6·7
Population	–	–	1·8	–	–	2·1	–	–	2·3
Per Capita Product	–	–	2·7†	–	–	4·6	–	–	4·3

*Not strictly comparable because of different sector coverage and valuation conventions.

†Less about 1 per cent for annual price changes.

TABLE III

COMPARATIVE STRUCTURES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

In per cent

	Tanganyika Average 1960–62	Typical for Underdeveloped Economies*	Tanganyika		Typical for High Income Economies†
			Target 1970	Target 1980	
I. *Primary Production:* All rural and mining activities	60·0	47	50·0	39·0	13
II. *All Industrial Activities:*	13·0	20	19·4	26·7	49
Of which Manufacturing and Processing	(4·0)	(11)	(7·5)	(13·3)	(32)
Basic facilities‡	(5·6)	(5)	(6·3)	(7·1)	(11)
Construction	(3·4)	(4)	(5·6)	(6·3)	(6)
III. *Tertiary Activities:* (Services, Distribution, Rents and Administration) ...	27·0	33	30·6	34·3	38
TOTAL G.D.P. ...	100	100	100	100	100

*With per capita income under £44.

†Industrialised countries with per capita income above £280.

‡Transport, Storage, Communications and Public Utilities.

economically viable processing and manufacturing industries, the products of which will replace goods that would otherwise be imported. With regard to intermediate and capital goods the Tanganyikan market even by 1970 will generally be too small for a significant development of such industries. For such development further agreement will have to be concluded with Tanganyika's East African partners. Finally, during the course of the Five-Year Plan it is intended to establish primary processing industries which will raise the value of Tanganyika's exports and will at the same time render them less sensitive to price fluctuations in world markets. These industries will process such raw materials as sisal, coffee, tea, pyrethrum and cashew nuts.

13. The other serious weakness of Tanganyika's economy lies in the relative under-development of the distributive and transport sectors. There is an almost complete absence of inter-regional trade. This state of affairs stems not only from the one-sided development of the economy in the past but is also due to the insularity of the regions clearly seen in the demographic map of Tanganyika. For this country is in fact made up of six or seven high density areas which have been conditioned by climate, topography and quality of soils, are separated by vast semi-deserts and constitute independent economic entities with virtually no commercial ties between them. This economic insularity leads to the under-utilization of the regional economic and human potential because in fact each of these zones is autarkicly organized and fails to benefit from the totality of the domestic market. It is therefore within the perspective of a regional economic reunification that the transport and marketing programmes of the Five-Year Plan have been formulated. Parallel to this effort of promoting economic inter-relationships the Government intends to pursue regional agricultural specialization aimed at producing crops in zones ecologically best adapted to them. The result

of this policy will be a reduction in costs of production due to higher productivity, an expansion of inter-regional trade and subsequently a rise in monetary incomes and employment.

(ii) *Changes in the Social Field.*

14. No matter how sophisticated or elaborate a development plan may be, its success or failure in a country such as Tanganyika is directly related to the economic attitude of the peasant farmer. It is the latter and not any prescription of the Plan which determines, in the final analysis, the rate of growth that the economy is to attain.

15. Eighty-five per cent of Tanganyikan consumers are peasant farmers and it is their effective demand for consumer and producer goods which sets the limits to the scope and diversity of the domestic market and, consequently, sets the pace for the expansion of the non-agricultural sectors. By diversifying the material needs of the peasant farmer through influencing his aspiration and will and that of his family to attain a higher standard of living and by providing full scope for the satisfaction of these needs, a rapid development of the domestic market will be made possible. The desire of the farmer for a better life will be translated into effort to acquire the money income to satisfy material needs out of his farming activities and will lead to improved productivity. Then the whole apparatus of assistance to agriculture comes into its own and finds full justification in the ready response of the peasant to technical advice, to the provision of agricultural credit and to the marketing facilities of co-operatives. At this stage the economic machinery of the nation will develop through more intensive marketing of raw materials and of consumer goods and greater activity in transport, construction and services.

16. The Government has therefore decided to attach special priority to community development action the essential purpose of which will be by adult education, exhortation and example, to enlighten both men and women on possibilities of attaining a different, higher and more satisfying standard of living.

17. One other aspect of Tanganyika's social structure which constitutes one of the most serious obstacles to accelerated economic growth lies in the lack of balance in the education and in the technical training of the people. Whereas there is a satisfactory percentage of young people benefiting from primary education (50 per cent of school age population is to be found in Standards I to IV), the percentage of young people benefiting from secondary or technical education still is very small and at all events woefully inadequate for running the administrative and economic machinery of the country efficiently in the near future (only 1·7 per cent of the school age population attended in 1963 Forms I to IV). As a consequence, this machinery is entrusted in a not inconsiderable degree to foreign technicians and personnel who, however competent and devoted they may be, cannot be retained for an indeterminate length of time in a country which has achieved independence. For this reason the Government has decided to bring about a change in the structure of education and vocational training so as to adapt it to the needs of the economy and of Government for high level manpower and auxiliary personnel. In this field the global target on which the programmes of the Five-Year Plan have been based is set at a distant horizon in 1980, the time when Tanganyika will, except for some rare and highly specialized occupations, become self-sufficient in manpower in all economic fields and at all

professional levels. The shift in education programmes will be such as to match the number of school leavers at the various levels of formal and technical education to the needs for manpower within the economy without giving rise to a surplus of educated or semi-educated persons to aggravate the problem of unemployment. The latter problem can easily deteriorate into a serious moral and political one, highly prejudicial to social peace in a country.

18. This education policy admittedly differs in the short run from humanitarian ideals which attach great importance to moulding human minds and strive to have the greatest number possible benefit from education as a source of moral enrichment and aesthetic satisfaction. Indeed, it should be stressed that the results of this idealistic position are most frequently ephemeral and even become harmful to society as a whole when not accompanied by a simultaneous improvement of material living standards. With the available financial resources for economic and social development of the country as scarce as they are, the Government has henceforth decided to pursue a policy of educational development matched to economic requirements.

19. Finally, social structures will continue to be heavily influenced by the activities of the health services in their campaign against infant mortality and the endemic diseases. It is estimated that these activities, in fact, will raise the present life expectancy at birth of 35 to 40 years to about 50 years by 1980. Consequently the 1980 age pyramid of the population will be different from that at present in so far as between now and 1980 the segment of the population below 16 years of age will grow faster than that above. With this new age structure, the productive effort of the nation will be borne by a proportionally smaller active population which, consequently, will have a heavier individual burden, the alleviation of which will require higher productivity.

(iii) *Changes in Income Structure.*

20. The present section, since it deals with general development goals that Government has set for the country, must necessarily speak of the oft-repeated desire to see economic growth contributing to a more equitable distribution of income in Tanganyika society. In his address of February 11th, 1963 to the Association of Chambers of Commerce in East Africa, President Nyerere declared: —

> "We are committed to a philosophy of African socialism and basic to it is the principle of human equality . . . The important question is how can we deal with income inequalities, given the present facts of our economic life. First, we must energetically pursue policies which will increase the amount of wealth produced in this country . . . Secondly we must not allow the present income differentials to become sacrosanct.".

21. The increase in the amount of wealth, referred to by the President, is closely linked to the production of the various sectors of the economy and consequently to the amount of capital formation. Since there is an upper limit to the investment capacity of the Government, owing on the one hand to the low level of domestic resources and on the other to constraints upon its ability to service overseas borrowings, the country will have to continue to rely to an appreciable extent upon the private sector to accomplish the necessary accretion of capital. In consequence the Plan provides that the private sector will be given all reasonable guarantees for carrying out its business in conditions sufficiently

attractive to induce the re-investment of profits in Tanganyika and an inflow of new investment from abroad. It is nevertheless assumed that the best method for ensuring the equitable distribution of wealth within the country is the expansion of the co-operative movement and the promotion of Government participation in industry and commerce in the form of joint ventures. In order to secure an effective and harmonious co-existence between, on the one side, the private sector and, on the other, public and semi-public institutions to the greater benefit of the country, the Plan clearly demarcates the spheres of activity of each of them in the industrial and commercial sectors. In the economic as well as the social field the Government, having regard to the particular circumstances prevailing in Tanganyika, has resorted to realistic means for achieving the rapid development of the country.

Section II—General Economic Policies.

22. Having identified the development of the country with the achievement of a certain number of global objectives, briefly described in the preceding section, the Government has decided that this achievement must follow certain channels in accordance with policies relating to agricultural and industrial production and the expansion of foreign and domestic trade. The principal elements of these policies follow.

(i) *General Policy for Developing Rural Production.*

23. The Government's policy for developing rural production is guided by recommendations formulated in 1961 by a World Bank Mission in its report on the economic development of Tanganyika. This policy consists in following a two-fold approach in agriculture *via* the improvement approach and the transformation approach. The former aims at the progressive improvement in present methods of crop and animal husbandry by working on the peasant farmer on both the psychological and technical planes to induce an increase in his productivity without any radical changes in traditional social and legal systems.

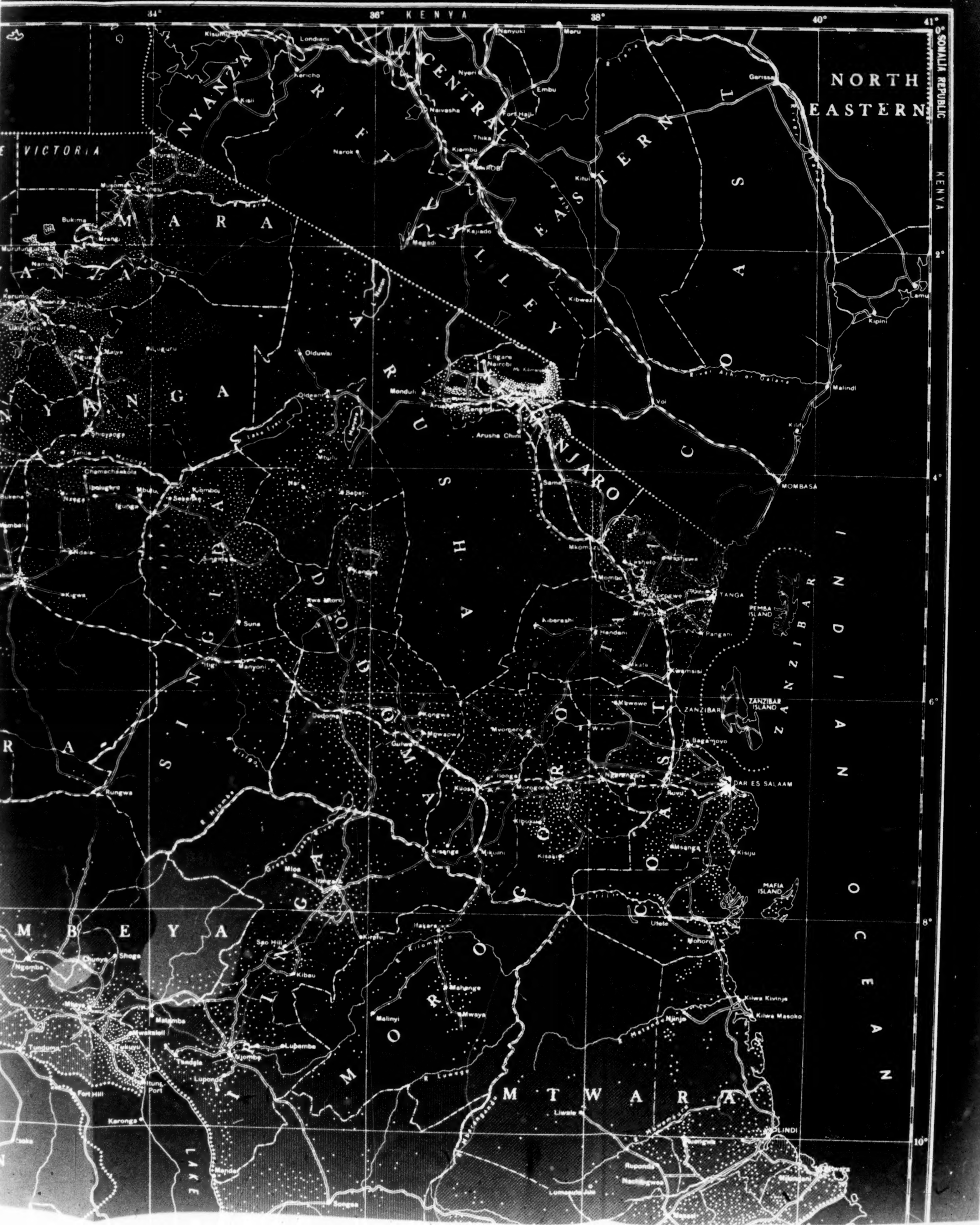
24. The improvement approach requires continuing, widespread and co-ordinated action by community development staff and extension services to change individual behaviour and to teach technical improvements, and by co-operatives to ameliorate the methods of marketing. Experience has shown that in those regions where this approach, which does not require a massive injection of capital, has been well organized, continuous growth in rural output has been achieved. However, this approach is not capable of assuring the maintenance of this expansion over the long-term for, by its very nature, it cannot bring about lasting solutions to the two cardinal problems of peasant farming, i.e. land tenure and agricultural under-employment.

25. It is in this respect that the need for the transformation approach arises since it has as its goal the introduction of technical, social and legal systems which allow the exercise of modern agricultural techniques based on relatively high productivity and which consequently justify considerable investment of capital. This approach, requiring much care as to detail in its preparation and as to method in its implementation, constitutes one of the Plan's main features. During the Plan period this approach should yield some tangible results but it will chiefly prepare the ground for vast projects the execution of which will be pursued in subsequent plan periods.

TANGANYIKA

POPULATION DENSITY & MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL MAP

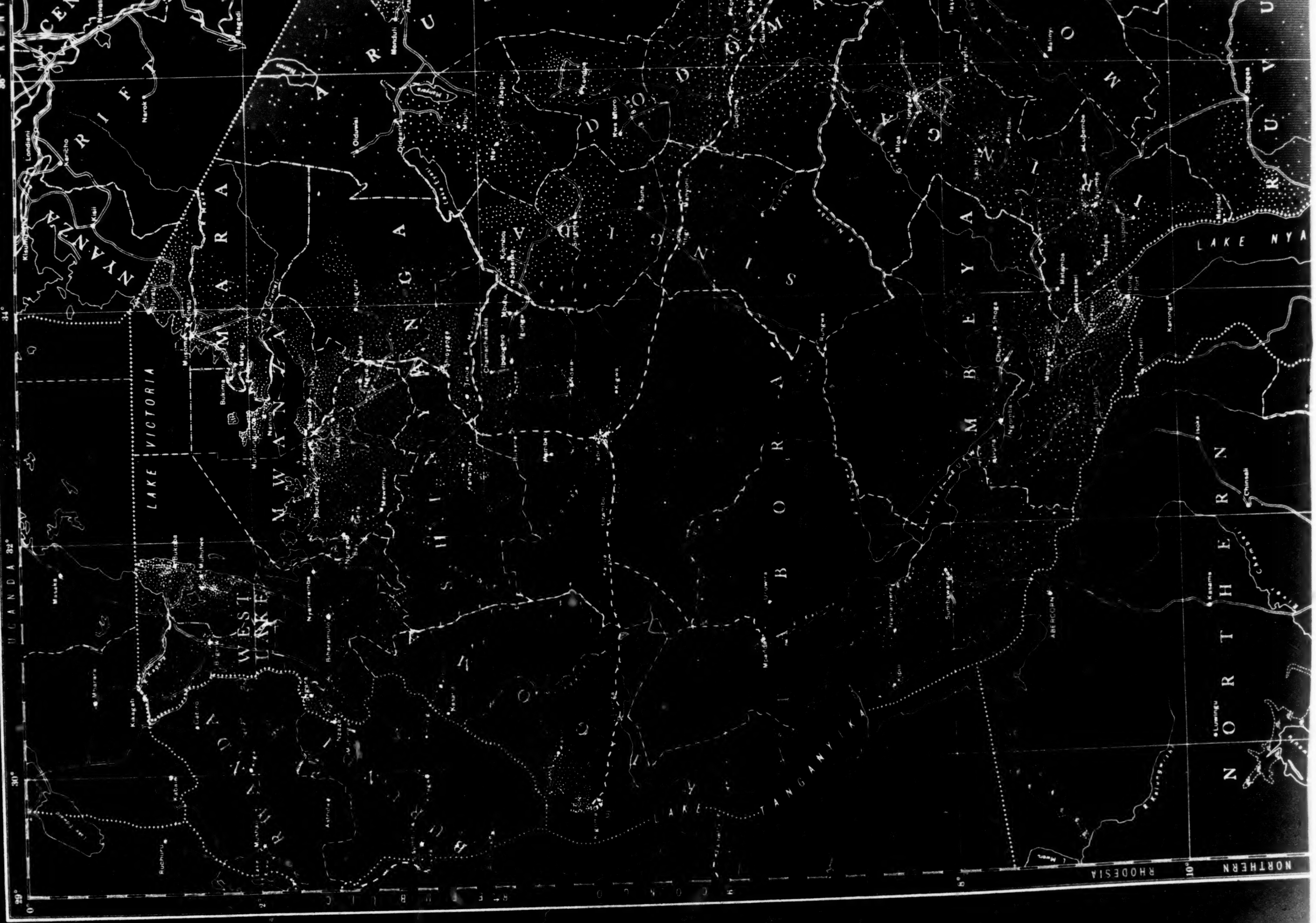
MAP 1



KENYA
SOMALIA REPUBLIC
NORTH EASTERN
EASTERN
CENTRAL
RIFT VALLEY
NYANZA
COAST
VICTORIA
INDIAN OCEAN
ZANZIBAR
MARA
ARUSHA
KILIMANJARO
TANGA
DODOMA
SINGIDA
MOROGORO
IRINGA
MBEYA
MTWARA
LAKE
34°
36°
38°
40°
41°
0°
2°
4°
6°
8°
10°
Kisumu
Londiani
Kericho
Kisii
Nakuru
Nanyuki
Meru
Nyeri
Embu
Naivasha
Fort Hall
Thika
Kiambu
NAIROBI
Narok
Kitui
Garissa
Lamu
Kipini
Malindi
Kilifi
Kajiado
Magadi
Kibwezi
Voi
Olduwai
Engare Nairobi
Monduli
Arusha Chini
MOMBASA
Musoma
Bukima
Mrangi
Shinyanga
Chamachasala
Mbulu
Babati
Kondoa
Mkomazi
Same
TANGA
PEMBA ISLAND
Pangani
Handeni
Kiberashi
Korogwe
Mombo
Suna
Kwa Mtoro
Manyoni
Dodoma
Kongwa
Mpwapwa
Gulwe
Mvomero
Morogoro
Ilonga
Kilosa
Kisaki
Kibungo
Wami
ZANZIBAR
ZANZIBAR ISLAND
Bagamoyo
DAR ES SALAAM
Ruvu
Msanga
Kisiju
MAFIA ISLAND
Utete
Mohoro
Kilwa Kivinje
Kilwa Masoko
Njinjo
Kisanga
Mikumi
Mloa
Iringa
Sao Hill
Kibau
Mahenge
Malinyi
Mwaya
Lupembe
Njombe
Tsadala
Lupondo
Malamba
Itungi Port
Fort Hill
Karonga
Tukuyu
Mbeya
Shoga
Ngomba
Rungwa
Kigwa
Liwale
LINDI
Rungwa

TANGANYIKA

POPULATION DENSITY & MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL MAP


LAKE VICTORIA
LAKE TANGANYIKA
LAKE NYA
UGANDA
KENY
CONGO REPUBLIC
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NORTHERN
WEST LAKE
MWANZA
SHINYANGA
MARA
ARUSHA
DODOMA
SINGIDA
KIGOMA
TABORA
MBEYA
IRINGA
RUANDA
URUNDI
NYANZA
RIFT
ABERCORN
Dodoma
Tabora
Mbeya
Kigoma
Ujiji
Iringa
Songea
Manyoni
Kondoa
Bukoba
Musoma
Ngara
Biharamulo
Kasulu
Mpanda
Sumbawanga
Tunduma
Tukuyu
Njombe
Rungwe
Mbulu
Oldeani
Olduvai
Monduli
Narok
Kisii
Kisumu
Lake Eyasi
Lake Natron
Kasama
Chinsali
Isoka
Karonga
Fort Hill
Luwingu
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36°
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2°
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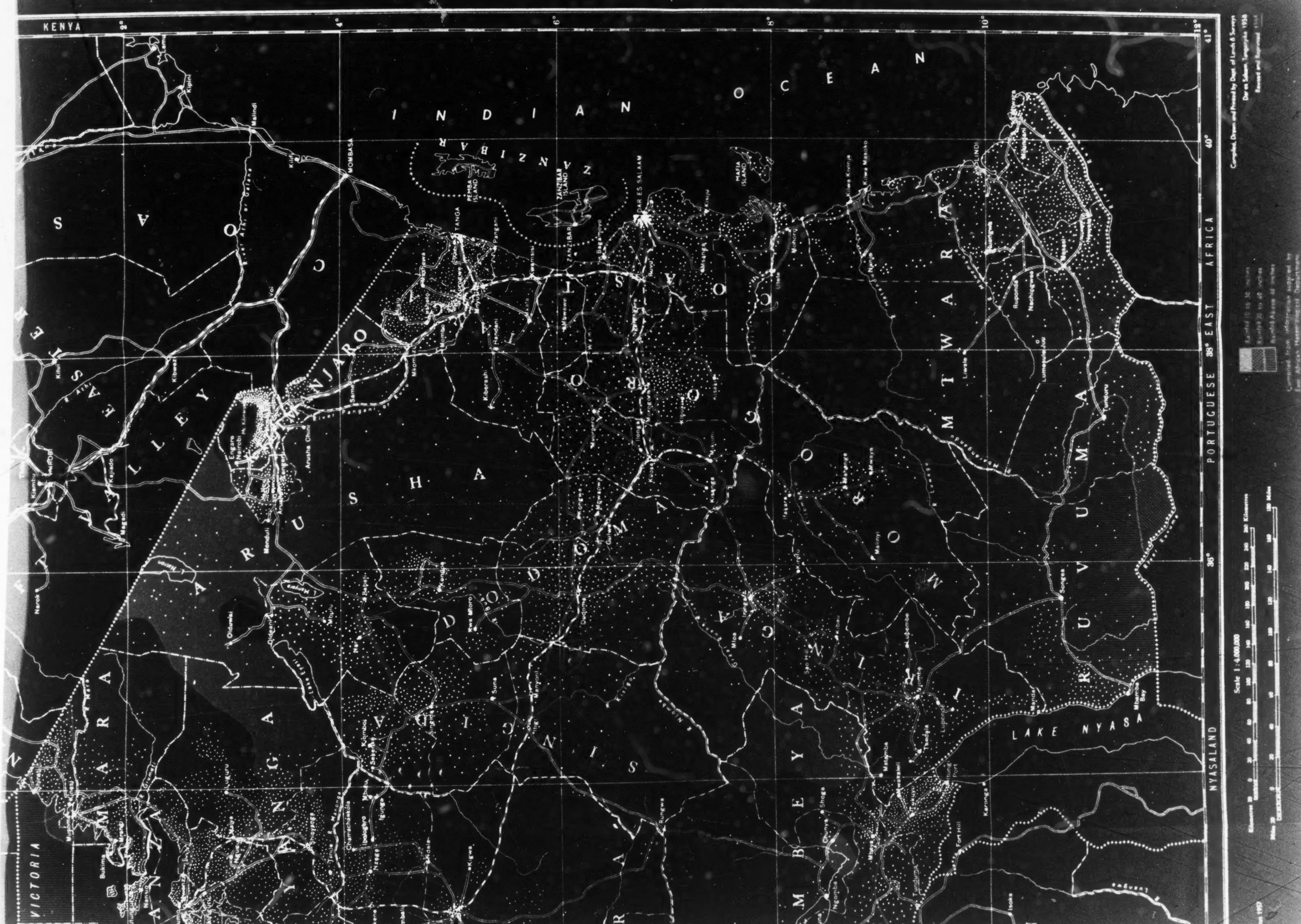
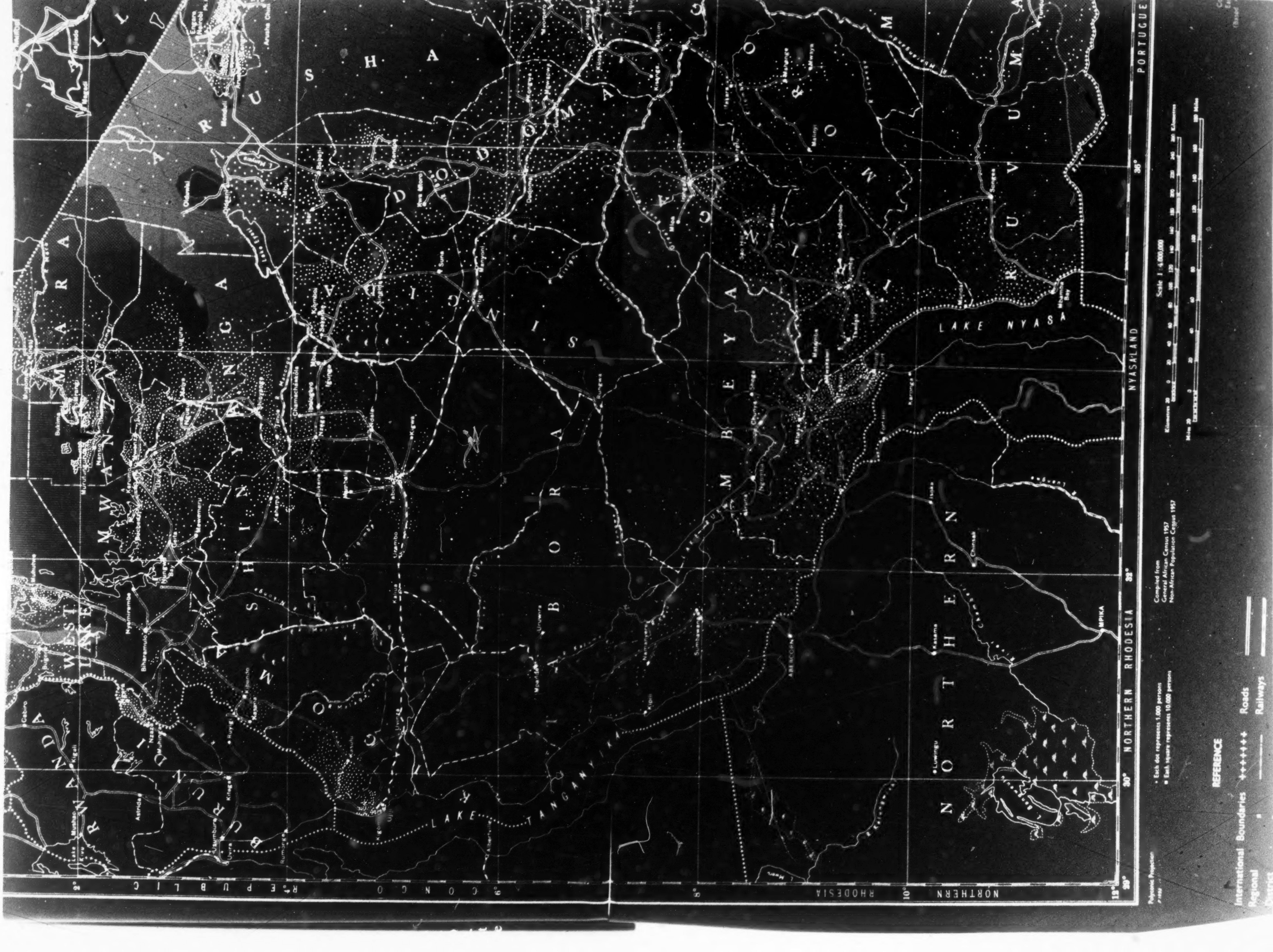
10°


KENYA
INDIAN OCEAN
ZANZIBAR
PEMBA ISLAND
ZANZIBAR ISLAND
MAFIA ISLAND
MOMBASA
Malindi
Kipini
Tanga
Pangani
Dar es Salaam
Kilwa Kivinje
Kilwa Masoko
Lindi
Mikindani
Newala
Masasi
Songea
Mbamba Bay
LAKE NYASA
Tukuyu
Itungi Port
Mbeya
Iringa
Dodoma
Morogoro
Kilosa
Arusha
Moshi
Kondoa
Singida
Tabora
Mwanza
Nansio
Bukoba
Musoma
Olduvai
Narok
Kajiado
Magadi
Lake Natron
Lake Manyara
Mbulu
Babati
Shinyanga
Nzega
Manyoni
Kigoma
Rungwa
Sao Hill
Njombe
Ifakara
Mahenge
Liwale
Tunduru
Nachingwea
Lumesule
Karonga
Fort Hill
Chunya
TANGA
NORTHERN
ARUSHA
CENTRAL
EASTERN
SOUTHERN
LAKE
WESTERN
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS
KILIMANJARO
MASAI
RIFT VALLEY
NYASALAND
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA
VICTORIA
2°
4°
6°
8°
10°
12°
36°
38°
40°
41°
Compiled, Drawn and Printed by Dept. of Lands & Surveys
Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika 1956
Revised and Reprinted 1957
Rainfall 10 to 30 inches
Rainfall 30 to 40 inches
Rainfall Above 40 inches
Compiled from information supplied by
East African Meteorological Department
Scale 1:4,000,000
Kilometres 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 Kilometres
Miles 20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 Miles


A R U S H A
D O D O M A
I R I N G A
M B E Y A
S I N G I D A
T A B O R A
S H I N Y A N G A
M W A N Z A
W E S T L A K E
K I G O M A
R U V U M A
N O R T H E R N R H O D E S I A
LAKE TANGANYIKA
LAKE NYASA
R W A N D A
U R U N D I
NYASALAND
PORTUGUESE
C O N G O R E P U B L I C
ABERCORN
MPIKA
• Each dot represents 1,000 persons
■ Each square represents 10,000 persons
Compiled from
General African Census 1957
Non-African Population Census 1957
Scale 1 : 4,000,000
Kilometres
Miles
Polyconic Projection
REFERENCE
International Boundaries
Regional
Roads
Railways

26. What does this transformation approach consist of? If one is to glance at the attached demographic map one notices the presence of desert zones and zones of average and of very high population density. In fact, the population distribution is directly related to rainfall and quality of soils. If one excludes from consideration, until more economic date become available, some of the more grandiose and extremely costly schemes aimed at using the lake and river potential of the country to modify its general hydrography, one must necessarily conclude that there is little hope, in the foreseeable future, of making economic use of semi-desert zones with their poor soils which make up almost two-thirds of the country's total land area.

27. The zones with average population density which receive 30" to 50" irregularly distributed rainfall are usually the object of extensive and shifting cultivation most often associated with nomadic pastoralism. Although the improvement approach can contribute to increasing production in these zones, it cannot in all events give rise to very substantial results because of the dispersal of the farmer producers, the impoverishment of soils by the practice of bush burning and considerable difficulties in the marketing of products. The policy which Government has decided to pursue with respect to all these zones consists in re-grouping and re-settling farmers on the most favourable soil, installing there a system of private or collective ownership, and introducing supervised crop rotation and mixed farming that would permit the maintenance of soil fertility.

28. Such a policy, being the first aspect of the transformation approach, aims at the creation of villages which become centres of social and commercial development. But 1980 it is hoped that about one-half million people will be settled in this manner on new locations.

29. The heavily peopled areas, where there is already relative land hunger, have good soils, adequate rainfall and are generally on high ground. The population of these zones enjoys, on the whole, relatively high standards of living, is more responsive to progress and more desirous to increase its output. In these zones the improvement approach can lead to a considerable increase in productivity. Nonetheless, since this increase has to take place within the narrow geographical boundaries of the more fertile and rainy areas, frequently an aggravation of under-employment occurs. This under-employment in the most advanced agricultural areas of the country constitutes a net loss for the economy and a further incentive for people to emigrate to towns, making the problem of urban unemployment particularly intractable.

30. Thus the second aspect of the transformation approach is the reduction of agricultural under-employment in the relatively densely populated areas. In this regard Government policy is aimed at river basin development since these offer large potential for resettlement with their vast stretches of reputedly fertile areas which have heretofore been unexploited because of the absence of water control. By 1980 the Government hopes to settle in the Pangani, Wami and the Kilombero river basins approximately half a million inhabitants for whom modern crop husbandry techniques will provide higher money incomes which will subsequently generate in these very regions a net-work of processing and commercial activities. Simultaneously, the withdrawal from the high density areas of surplus manpower should permit those staying on to draw full benefit from the rising productivity of their labour.

31. Most of the above-stated policy will apply to African growers but it must be remembered that in Tanganyika 40 per cent of agricultural output for export comes from private estates owned by aliens. Although it is envisaged that African farmers will participate to an increasing degree in the production of such crops as sisal, tea, tobacco and seed beans, it is nevertheless clear that the achievement of crop husbandry targets within the next five years will still depend in large measure on additional effort and investment by the owners of private estates. That is why Government, with a view to encouraging increases in the output of these private estates, is ready to grant them new land concessions provided that the beneficiaries co-operate with it in establishing African estates by providing them with financial and technical assistance.

(ii) *General Policy for Developing Industrial Production—The East African Common Market.*

32. Since industrial development depends closely on the dimensions of the consumer market and on the volume of available capital, the Government's industrial policy was fashioned in the light of these two determining factors.

33. The East African Common Market within which for more than 40 years the economic destinies of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have been associated, has without any doubt contributed to the industrial development of the area taken as a whole. Unfortunately, for historical and geographical reasons, this development has been inequitably distributed between the three states and Tanganyika, in spite of certain fiscal, compensatory and corrective measures, has not drawn from this association a benefit proportional to the capacity of its market compared with that of the whole East African Market.

34. The deficit of its trade balance with Kenya and Uganda rose from £3·9 million in 1955 to £9·3 million in 1962 with a small, and apparently temporary, recovery to £8·9 million in 1963. Three-quarters of this deficit was made up of imported manufactures. Left to market forces alone such a situation could only deteriorate with time because of the usual phenomenon of industrial agglomeration and associated commercial growth. Tanganyika has thus found itself being deprived of the benefits of its efforts to bolster peasant farmers' incomes and demand since, instead of engendering a development of Tanganyika's industry and commerce, an increasing share of this growing demand has been satisfied by imports coming from the two other East African countries.

35. Being convinced that the only effective corrective measure for such a state of affairs is a more equitable distribution of industrial and commercial activity within the East African region as a whole and that such a distribution can best be assured by a supra-national authority vested with power that would be unopposable by the participating governments, Tanganyika has striven to bring about the creation of a political federation, the central government of which would enjoy far-reaching powers in the economic field.

36. Only after realizing that such a project could not be achieved in the immediate future, the Government of Tanganyika informed its two East African partners of its intention to reserve an increasing part of its domestic market for the development of Tanganyika's industries, mainly substituting local products for imports not only from overseas but also from their countries. But at the same

time it expressed its desire to maintain a Common Market in East Africa since this was considered essential for the attraction of foreign investors and for the establishment of large scale industries in the interests of promoting steady long-term industrial growth. An agreement has been reached between the three Governments to formulate measures for balancing trade between Tanganyika and its two partners. The measures, at present being implemented, aim firstly at reducing Tanganyika's imports of manufactures from East Africa through a licensing system similar to that already applied to primary products within the Common Market, and secondly by expanding exports from Tanganyika to its two partners through an appropriate system of location of large scale industry. It is expected that these measures will enable Tanganyika to balance its trade with Kenya and Uganda by the end of the Plan, giving it full membership of the Common Market as a seller as well as a buyer in contrast to its role to date which has been mainly that of a consumer. This arrangement recently agreed upon is intended as the first step towards a comprehensive and long-term Common Market Treaty to be concluded between the three countries.

37. The second factor determining industrial development is the volume of available capital. The new manufacturing and processing industries that are envisaged in the course of the next five years on normal commercial terms catering primarily for domestic demand and marginally for some foreign markets, will require an investment of about £51 million. According to the Plan, the Government of Tanganyika, in the light of its many other obligations and of the need to keep down the debt servicing burden, will hardly be able to contribute towards this sum more than a quarter of the amount needed and, consequently, three-quarters of industrial investment capital will have to come from the private sector in Tanganyika and abroad.

38. In order to encourage such co-operation in the development effort by the private sector, Government's industrial policy includes:—

(i) Provisions of a legal, technical and fiscal nature consisting of:—

  (a) guarantees for private investment and the repatriation of capital;

  (b) the provision of adequately equipped industrial sites; and

  (c) protection and assistance to infant industries by appropriate external tariffs and accelerated depreciation and investment allowances.

(ii) Provisions of an economic nature by which Government will make available economic surveys and feasibility studies of all of this country's industrial potential to likely investors.

(iii) Provisions of a financial nature by which Government will participate to a varying degree in financing certain enterprises through the intermediation of the Government-owned Tanganyika Development Corporation.

39. These specific provisions associated on the one hand, with a healthy monetary policy worked out in conjunction with Tanganyika's East African partners and, on the other hand, with the maintenance of social harmony, should create in Tanganyika a propitious climate for the growth of the industrial sector in accordance with the forecasts in the Five-Year Plan.

(iii) *General Policy on Domestic and Foreign Trade.*

40. The expansion of domestic trade will result, on the one hand, from policies aimed at changing the pattern of consumption and at promoting regional specialization of rural production and, on the other, from the expected industrial expansion arising from new arrangements within the East African Common Market. The Plan provides for the better organization of domestic trade according to a flexible and efficient system which will result in a price structure that will be advantageous to both producer and consumer alike by reducing intervening charges. Such organization will find expression in the distribution of commerce between Produce Boards, co-operatives and private traders and should lead to the elimination of the frictions and inconsistencies between these forms of commerce which have occurred in the recent past. This has led to the inclusion within the same Ministerial portfolio responsibility for commerce, the co-operatives and most Produce Boards.

41. The development of foreign trade during the course of the plan period will be dominated by two considerations which have to be reconciled. The first concerns the search for additional foreign markets for the projected increase in the production of primary commodities. This problem of foreign outlets, as has been said earlier, forms the main constraint on the further growth of the agricultural sector. Additional foreign markets will have to be sought not only in the traditional importing countries, e.g. the western industrialized and the so-called non-aligned countries, but also in eastern countries. And trade with the latter usually has to be balanced and hence requires increases in imports from them.

42. The second consideration influencing the expansion of foreign trade is related to the current trend in foreign financial aid in favour of either "tied" formulae under which aid is limited to financing capital goods which have to be purchased in donor countries, or of "compensatory" formulae under which finance is provided for the whole cost of a project and the recipient country commits itself to import from the donor country a variety of goods of equivalent value whether or not for the project.

43. These two considerations go to underline the ever closer relationship existing between the economic development policy of a country such as Tanganyika and its foreign trade policy. For this reason, in the course of the years to come, the Government could find itself intervening more directly in the control of Tanganyika's foreign trade.

CHAPTER 2

PRODUCTIVE AND DISTRIBUTIVE ACTIVITIES

Section I—The Rural Sector.

(i) *General.*

1. The greater part of Tanganyika peasant agriculture continues to be characterized by primitive methods of production and inadequate equipment. Yet significant inroads have been made into the conservatism of the rural population who, as they become organized into co-operatives, respond encouragingly both to the technical advice provided by Government staff and to cash incentives in the form of semi-durable and durable consumer goods. The demand for ox ploughs, tractors and other farm equipment today is chiefly limited by the availability of credit on easy terms and the lack of managerial ability within the larger productive units. A great potential still exists however for increasing the agricultural output of the country inexpensively by spending more time in the fields, rationalizing the use of land and by applying the fundamentals of better crop husbandry. It is this potential that Regional Development Committees have assessed and which formed the basis for the 1970 agricultural targets.

2. Thus alongside the usual measures which will be taken to raise yields per acre and per man-hour through the increased use of insecticides, fertilizer and manure, draught animals, equipment and improvement in the methods of cultivation, harvesting and primary processing, efforts will be made at all levels to induce agricultural producers to devote more time and care to their crops and cattle. The institutional climate will be propitious for such a change in attitude as the result of the promotion of the co-operative movement. Attitudes will evolve through social emulation, co-operation and the expansion of community development activities. Where incentives, emulation and propaganda are ineffective, enforcement or coercive measures of an appropriate sort will be considered. The achievement of target agricultural output will chiefly result from higher labour inputs and labour efficiency. The injection of capital in agriculture will be mainly reserved for paving the way for future production at still higher levels of productivity through such transformation programmes as the development of river basins, irrigation and flood control, the resettlement of selected farmers on new lands, cattle ranches and the Masailand project. A dominant place is assigned to the need for integrating livestock with crop husbandry so as to broaden and strengthen the productive base of the agricultural population.

3. On the national plane, diversification of agricultural production will be sought by the controlled introduction of such new activities as the production of cocoa, soft fibres, rubber, palm oil and sheep's wool in suitable areas. The summary crop husbandry Table IV (a) illustrates this development. In monetary crop husbandry output cash crops other than the main traditional ones will expand at a relatively faster rate. Since national self-sufficiency in foodcrops is one of the chief objectives in this plan period, existing producers will be urged to improve the quality of their goods so as to complete favourably with those imported and to assure urban centres of an adequate and regular supply.

✓ 4. However, self-sufficiency of the family agricultural unit will be discourage and specialization in one or two cash crops urged. The end purpose is to induc agricultural areas to specialize in the production of those crops in which they hav a relative cost advantage and thus meet the needs of consumers at least cost.

5. The achievement of the ambitious primary rural targets will be the join responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Community Development and of the various Regional and District Development Committees. To assis in the attainment of these targets Government technical staff will be expanded significantly both in Community Development and extension services so as t improve the present unsatisfactory ratio of technical advisers to farming units (1: 1,000 by 1970 as against the present 1: 2,500).

TABLE IV (a)

CROP HUSBANDRY SUMMARY

	1960-62 Averages			1970 Target			1980 Target		
	Output '000 tons	Producer Price £/ton	Value £m	Output '000 tons	Average Producer Price £/ton	Value £m	Output '000 tons	Producer Price £/ton	Value £m
Main Crops:									
Sisal fibre	205·6	70·25	14·4	270·0	90·0	24·3	366·0	80·0	29·3
Cotton (lint AR and BR)	33·7	199·00	6·7	81·0	180·0*	15·8	190·0	154·0*	32·8
Coffee (hard and mild)	27·0	216·00	6·6	49·0	249·0	12·2	68·0	249·0	17·4
Tea	4·1	395·00	1·6	10·5	410·0	4·3	20·6	410·0	8·4
Cashew nuts ...	44·6	34·00	1·5	85·0	36·5	3·1	175·0	36·5	6·4
Tobacco	2·2	228·00	0·5	5·6	244·0	1·4	9·0	244·0	2·2
Pyrethrum ...	1·7	260·00	0·4	5·5	250·0	1·4	6·5	250·0	1·6
Groundnuts ...	16·2	45·00	0·7	45·0	55·0	2·5	90·0	60·0	5·4
Sugar cane ...	331·0	1·70	0·6	1,050·0	1·7	1·8	2,160·0	1·7	3·7
Maize	160·0	17·00	2·7	282·0	16·0	4·5	471·0	16·0	7·5
Seed beans, peas, pulses	21·7	45·00	1·0	42·0	50·0	1·9	82·5	50·0	4·1
Rice paddy ...	32·4	24·60	0·8	75·0	20·0	1·5	150·0	20·0	3·0
All other crops ...			5·0			10·2			19·0
Total ...			42·5			84·9			144·6
Less inputs and margins			4·8			12·7			17·5
1. Monetary Net Output Total ...			37·7			72·2			123·4
2. Subsistence Production ...			45·7			54·6			65·4
3. Total Net Output			83·4			126·8			188·8

*A secular fall in world cotton prices assumed.

6. Community Development techniques will be concentrated in areas wherein a change in individual attitudes of peasant farmers has to be brought about in order to gain a response to technical advice. The extension approach on the other hand, will be concentrated on co-operatives and in areas which respond readily to technical advice on methods of increasing production and cash income. During the Plan period the recurrent finance available to extension services will increase by one-third while that available to Community Development will treble.

7. Taken on an annual basis the public funds allocated to agricultural activities on capital and current account will be double those allocated during the preceding Three-Year Plan. However, a change in emphasis is to be found in the relative shares of expenditure during the two plan periods devoted to the more radical "transformation" agricultural programmes. In the Five-Year Plan the share in the Agricultural Sector of this type of expenditure is to be twice that in the preceding Plan. For it is these programmes which, although long-maturing, bring about a relatively abrupt transition of the people concerned to modern techniques with regard to land use, land tenure and patterns of agricultural production, and economic attitudes; they will also be relied upon in the future to relieve incipient land hunger and population pressure in certain areas.

8. The "transformation" approach will rely on securing high returns on investment and effort by the controlled use of as yet sparsely populated areas, having a high productive potential, where planned and managed village settlements will be located. Over sixty highly productive village settlements are to be established in the course of the Five-Year Plan. They will each comprise about 250 comprehensively planned, economically profitable individual farms which will be encouraged to work on a co-operative basis and which will justify the investment in economic and social overheads of about £150,000 per settlement.

9. To ensure full success for this venture the number of these settlements will be small in the earlier years of the Plan but will build up rapidly as experience is gained and the technical and management staff recruited. In addition, five nucleus estates for small-holder peasants will be organized during the plan period, specializing in the production of sisal. These will be under the control of adjoining privately owned estates which will advance capital and provide technical instruction and management to these producer co-operatives.

10. Another noteworthy and long-term project of vast social and economic importance aims at transforming the age-old and uneconomic attitude of the Masai towards their cattle by introducing them to managed cattle ranching. This problem will be tackled in a comprehensive manner having special regard to its sociological aspects.

11. In the plan period a total of £0·5 million on capital and £1·7 million on recurrent account will be expended on applied agricultural research. Continuing research is necessary for the sustained improvement of agricultural productivity. It has been considered better to expand existing centres of research since the best scientific advance tends to be achieved by relatively large and concentrated groups. Research officers will be able, however, by travelling from region to region to conduct, for example, trials of fertilizers and livestock performance in different areas and under different conditions.

(ii) *Targets and Policies.*

12. Primary rural activities (crop husbandry, livestock, fishing, forestry) will remain for a long time the most important source of Tanganyikan income. Even though the share of income originating in this sector will shrink with time from the overwhelming 58 per cent of GDP in 1960–62 to 48 per cent in 1970 and to about 37 per cent by 1980, this sector, as the economy's largest productive base, will receive, next to Social Infrastructure, the second largest proportion of Government development expenditure, i.e. 27 per cent or £27·6 million. [See Table V (a)].

It is expected that the private sector will invest over £8 million in primary rural activities. The expansion of the rural sector's monetary output during the five years of the Plan is to proceed at an average annual rate of about 7 per cent per annum which should raise the value of its output by over £40 million between 1960–62 and 1970 as Table I indicates.

13. The value of subsistence output and its evolution are notoriously difficult to apprehend. It has been assumed that, with the exception of subsistence fishing, the value of rural subsistence activities will grow on the average at the same rate as the population while in the past it has exceeded population growth (See Table II). This diminishing rate of expansion reflects the turning of peasant producers to production for cash, owing to an increased need for cash income and to improved marketing facilities. The subsistence sector's contribution of about 32 per cent of GDP in the years 1960–62, will shrink to 22 per cent by 1970 and to a mere 14 per cent of 1980 GDP.

(a) *Crop husbandry.*

14. Physical targets for all the main crops have been set for the country as a whole. They are listed in Table IV (a). They were finalized after consultation with regional and district authorities. The target 1970 and 1980 levels of output take into full account the future marketing prospects for the crops in question, both within the domestic market and abroad. The valuations used reflect the determination to achieve an indispensable improvement in the quality of the crops which will assure their profitable disposal on traditional, or new primary commodity markets.

15. The planned expansion in volume will require an improvement of the country's economic infrastructure. The proposed road building programme, with its emphasis on link and feeder roads, will open up the hinterland to trade and facilitate the marketing of crops. Additional storage facilities will be built and, under the aegis of the National Agricultural Products Board, surplus maize will be stocked for famine relief in years of drought or inundation. Adequate provision has been made to increase the volume of credit that farmers will require to finance their expanding operations.

16. Additional training facilities will be made available in 26 Farmers Training Centres, in which practising and apprentice farmers will receive practical instruction in improved crop husbandry methods and in the use of draught animals, tractors and other farm equipment. The capacity of the Agricultural Institute at Ukiriguru will be expanded and provided with additional materials and equipment, thus helping to relieve the present heavy reliance of the Ministry of Agriculture on expatriate technical personnel. During the plan period about 1,250 African staff will receive advanced training at such institutes as Ukiriguru, Tengeru and in other technical centres.

(1) *Sisal.*

17. This crop continues to be Tanganyika's largest source of export revenue. Its share in 1963 export earnings, buoyed up by the prevailing high price, was 35 per cent. Although the total physical quantity produced has not shown an appreciable rise during the last two years, the favourable near-term market prospects should lead estate producers to expand output, making use of the additional suitable

land available to them. Hedge sisal, grown by individual farmers and co-operatives, will continue contributing an appreciable share to the total quantity of fibre as will, later on, the output of the proposed co-operative sisal estates. Taking into account the probable expansion of existing estates and the establishment of new plantations the production of sisal fibre will rise from the current level of 214,000 tons to 270,000 tons in 1970 and to 366,000 tons in 1980 corresponding to a growth rate of a little over 3 per cent per annum. The assumptions underlying these targets are that (a) the present average high quality of exportable fibre will be maintained as production expands; (b) additional outlets will be found in East Asia and Eastern Europe; (c) demand for sisal leaf, boles and poles for paper production, will outweigh any future change in the traditional end-uses of sisal fibre; (d) the average f.o.b. price of fibre will average £100 per ton until 1970 and £90 thereafter.

18. Five sisal-based settlements each of 5,000 acres and each capable of producing 2,000 tons of fibre per annum will be established during the plan period. Production of fibre on these settlements will only commence in the fourth year of the Plan. The estimated total cost of these five estates is £1·4 million for the first five years of their development.

19. Furthermore, smallholder sisal production will be fostered by:—

(a) Organizing growers into small groups each capable of tending about 500 acres of sisal. The units would utilize a "Raspador" type of dry decorticating machine.

(b) Forming larger producing units growing 3,750 acres of sisal and justifying investment in larger "Corona" type decorticators.

20. Hedge sisal production by co-operatives, chiefly in the Lake Region, is set to reach the figure of 15,000 tons of fibre by 1969 valued at approximately £1·5 million. To help achieve this target, credit will be provided through the Co-operative and Development Bank for mobile decorticators, drying racks, brushing machines and a baling press.

(2) *Cotton.*

21. The cotton targets call for 81,000 tons (453,000 bales) of cotton lint by 1970 and 190,000 tons by 1980. They reflect the relatively good demand that the Tanganyika varieties have been facing in the recent years and the popularity of the crop among rural producers. However, it is fully appreciated that the profitable disposal abroad of much larger quantities of cotton will put to test the organizational capacities of the cotton co-operatives, and the ability of growers to achieve greater efficiency and to maintain high quality so as to meet successfully the growing competition that they will be facing from other African countries' current cotton expansion programmes and the danger of a fall in world prices of cotton due to dumping. If the recent trend in favour of using fertilizers and insecticides is pursued, and quality is maintained, there is every reason to believe that Tanganyika can retain its competitive position on world markets. With the coming of domestic textile mills changes in varieties will be made to meet the technical requirements of these industries.

22. The bulk of the projected increase will come from the extension of proved systems of cultivation and to a smaller extent from village irrigation schemes. Cotton will also occupy a large part in the cropping programmes of

village settlement schemes. Although big increases in cotton output are anticipated when the large irrigation schemes are fully developed, these will not be reflected in production figures before 1970. In the meantime pilot projects with irrigated and mechanized cotton production, begun in the preceding plan period in the Lake Region, will continue. £2 million in short-term and £76,000 in medium-term credit will be made available by the Co-operative and Development Bank and the co-operative movement to growers for equipment and materials needed for the planned expansion.

(3) *Coffee.*

23. The considerable expansion in the future output of coffee will result chiefly from increases in yield from existing acreages. Any extension in acreage will be slight and emphasis will be placed on improving husbandry practices and on replacing old unproductive trees. Since any future increases in Tanganyika's annual coffee quota for traditional markets will not suffice to absorb the planned growth in output, quality of the product alone will assure its profitable and ready disposal in non-traditional markets which may well become increasingly competitive with time. Initial results have fully confirmed the value of central, controlled processing and the goal is to have all arabica coffee processed in central pulperies. To this end co-operative societies will be provided with the necessary credit facilities amounting to £·5 million through the Co-operative and Development Bank. Copper spraying work will be intensified, extension activities relating to better crop husbandry techniques and improved planting materials will be expanded. Short- and medium-term credit amounting to £211,000 will be extended to co-operatives and individuals for the purchase of the necessary materials and equipment.

(4) *Tea.*

24. On top of satisfying the steadily rising demand for Tanganyikan tea in traditional markets, the projected output will require footholds to be gained in new markets where good quality tea should meet with ready buyers. Although the preponderant share of tea output during the plan period will continue to come from large commercial estates, 10 per cent of the 1970 crop or 1,000 tons will be from African smallholder schemes at Bukoba, Pakati, Rungwe, West Usambara and Lupembe. This share is expected to rise to 25 per cent by 1980. These African co-operative schemes will be provided with credit amounting to £50,000 by the Co-operative and Development Bank for the purchase of driers in addition to being financed up to £240,000 in their purchases of tree stumps, fertilizers and pruning knives.

(5) *Cashew nuts.*

25. The continuation of the past rising trend in the production of this crop will be assured by increased plantings as well as by higher yields from improved husbandry techniques and marketing facilities. The crop is popular with peasant farmers and overall demand for it will be bolstered considerably by the requirements of the domestic cashew nut processing industry which, by 1970, should be consuming 40,000 tons of nuts annually. Attention will be paid to making adequate storage facilities and controlled grading available to achieve improvements in quality and price to growers. One or more village settlements will be based on this crop.

26. Although present output is to double by 1970, it is only in the final phases of the Plan that new plantings will come into full bearing and production rise rapidly. The Co-operative and Development Bank will provide £300,000 in credit for the construction of further processing plants with a capacity of 30,000 tons of cashew nuts in the Mtwara/Ruvuma area. The balance of the finance amounting to £420,000 will come from levies and resources of the Cashew Marketing Board.

(6) *Tobacco.*

27. To compensate for the drop in estate production of flue-cured tobacco, emphasis will continue to be placed on group farming by peasant smallholders under supervision of the Administration and of the East African Tobacco Company. A relatively high concentration of technical staff will be required at field level. Two-thirds of the planned 1970 output of 7 million lbs. of flue-cured tobacco will go to meet domestic or East African demand.

28. Fire-cured tobacco production is to reach 5 million lbs. by the end of the plan period of which over one-half will have to be exported. This crop and aromatic tobacco will be grown on at least four village settlements. Export prospects for the aromatic variety are good. With growth of production a manipulation processing plant in Tanganyika may become justified. Further research is to be carried out on better husbandry techniques. A tobacco drier at Songea will be financed by credit of £25,000 from the Co-operative and Development Bank which will also loan out £120,000 to societies and individual farmers for the erection of barns and flues.

(7) *Pyrethrum.*

29. Production will be expanded in the light of fair medium-term demand prospects for this crop. A limit to future expansion is set by the availability of suitable land. However, a great potential exists in raising the pyrethrum yield per acre from improved strains and crop husbandry techniques. Initial processing will be encouraged by the provision of credit to co-operatives for the purchase of some 50 driers at a cost of £1,500 each. The installation of a processing plant in the Southern Highlands in addition to that at Arusha may become justified as output rises.

(8) *Groundnuts.*

30. Marketable surpluses in 1963 were again at their pre-1961 level of about 22,000 tons. Further expansion in output will be encouraged. By better husbandry methods, the use of phosphate fertilizers and disease-resistant planting material, improved sanitation in handling and storage of the crop, and through the gradual mechanization of harvesting and shelling, the target output level of 45,000 tons in 1970, along with higher average quality, could be achieved. Groundnuts, among other oil seeds, are to play an important part in the cropping patterns of village settlements. Medium-term credit amounting to £25,000 will be made available by the Co-operative and Development Bank for the purchase of hand-operated groundnut shellers (£20 each) and harvesters, ridgers and planters.

(9) *Seed beans, peas and pulses.*

31. These crops constitute not only staple foods but are exported in considerable quantities. The 1970 targets reflect planned increases in acreage, greater use of irrigation at the village level, the introduction of mechanical cultivation

and the use of insecticides. Primary and secondary buyers will be urged to improve storage accommodation and protect the crops from insect damage. Inspection staff for the export-orientated seed bean industry will be strengthened to maintain quality standards and to permit its expansion. The prospects for the establishment in Tanganyika of canning plants are very favourable and such local processing will add significantly to the overall demand for these crops.

(10) *Other crops.*

32. National self-sufficiency in sugar is to be achieved in the immediate future. The development of at least one more sugar estate and refinery with a capacity of 30–35,000 tons is envisaged and together with the expansion in the capacity of existing plants, will yield the target 1970 output of 105,000 tons of refined sugar most of which will go to meet the growing domestic requirements.

33. Wheat production, though limited by the need for suitable soils and rainfall, has a large potential rising from 12,000 tons output in 1960–62 to 30,000 in 1970. To meet the rapid increase in local demand African farmers will be encouraged to mechanize, use more fertilizers, selective weed killers and improved variety of seed. Wheat will also be forthcoming from new village settlements. During the plan period the Co-operative and Development Bank will make over £90,000 available to finance the requirements of wheat growers in materials and equipment.

34. To promote increases in quality and volume of crops, credit will also be provided by the Co-operative and Development Bank for the purchase of such primary processing equipment as castor seed shellers (costing £20 each), drying kilns for copra and cassava, and home rice threshers (£25 each). Rice in particular is expected to show a sharp increase in output from 32,000 tons in 1960–62 to 75,000 tons in 1970.

35. In pursuit of the general goal of quality improvement, produce inspection services will be extended throughout districts to control produce at its origin. Likewise, control will be maintained at all points of entry into Tanganyika. Standardization of warehouse specifications will be enforced so as to achieve better protection of produce against infestation. At the individual farm level a comprehensive scheme will be carried out to replace traditional wickerwork grain storage silos by metal containers. On a national plane, the Agricultural Products Marketing Board is to invest some £200,000 in expanding its total storage capacity for maize from a level of under 50,000 to over 100,000 tons. This will allow a continuing reserve of 30,000 to 50,000 tons of grain to be held against drought or other natural calamities. Producer co-operatives, on their side, also have extensive projects for enlarging storage space.

(b) *Livestock husbandry and disease control* [See Table IV (b)].

(1) *Cattle*

36. The efforts of public authorities will continue to be devoted to a better utilization of the vast potential which exists in the eight and a half million cattle population of Tanganyika. The long-term goal is to stabilize the cattle population at about this level but with a significant increase in average weight. To this end enforcement measures will be promulgated if example and exhortation prove unavailing. To date the contribution of livestock to the country's material

product has been woefully inadequate; average liveweight of animals is among the lowest in Africa: the average off-take rate is considerably below the desirable 18 per cent. The Government's programmes have been designed to tackle this problem on a broad front. Assuming a target increase of 10 per cent in the average weight of cattle and similar increases in off-take and calving rates the Plan has assumed that it will be possible to increase livestock production by about 5 per cent per year. An additional target is to market 75 per cent of the cattle through co-operatives by 1970. To this end 150 cattle co-operative societies and 10 unions will be formed and provided with £200,000 of long-term credit by the Co-operative and Development Bank.

37. The attainment of this target will require persevering efforts and resourcefulness on the part of Agriculture and Community Development staffs, aided by Local Authorities and political leaders, because of the deeply ingrained and widespread custom of keeping cattle as idle investment and a status symbol. In particular, it is the intention to tackle on a broad front the problem of changing the age-old attitudes of the Masai towards cattle by, for example, the introduction of managed cattle ranching. This project will start as an inventory, i.e. a general investigation of prevailing conditions, comprising ecological, sociological and economic surveys of the area. The findings will determine whether the establishment of cattle producer co-operatives throughout Masailand or an alternative solution will be pursued. Dairying and cattle ranching in general will require financial assistance from the Co-operative and Development Bank in the form of long- and medium-term credit amounting to £315,000.

38. To relieve overgrazing, measures will be taken to redistribute the cattle population into such low cattle density areas as exist in southern Tanganyika. Two stock routes, from Iringa and Mbeya to Songea and Tunduru, will be built and additional boreholes provided.

39. Increases in average liveweight will be sought particularly through more intensive disease and vector control. A quarantine station will be constructed in Dar es Salaam; tick-borne diseases will be combatted by reopening sixty-three and building three hundred and sixty new cattle dips. Forty-seven veterinary centres will be constructed and additional laboratory equipment acquired for the Central Veterinary Laboratory at Dar es Salaam. Ten tsetse control projects located in the main cattle areas are to be implemented during the plan period whose capital cost alone is estimated at about £516,000. However, the gains from this expenditure should be considerable in so far as it has been found that the investment of 1 shilling per animal in tsetse fly control can prevent a minimum 10 lbs. drop in the weight of infected animals.

40. Artificial insemination units are to be established at the main cattle centres at a total cost of £250,000. Three more breeding ranches and demonstration centres will be developed at Kitengule, Nachingwea and in West Kilimanjaro. Markets are to be organized by co-operatives around grazing schemes. Extensions will be made to the Kongwa Ranch and to the Matongoro grazing scheme. Four up-country abattoirs will be replaced in Tanga, Tabora, Mwanza and Singida. Co-operatives intend to erect a number of meat freezing plants and to purchase four mobile abattoirs. Sixty mixed farming schemes are planned around cattle and coconut cultivation.

TABLE IV (b)

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

	Past growth trend %	Average 1960–62		Target improvement on past trend	1970 Target		1980 Target		Forecast price £/unit
		Quantity '000	Value £m		Quantity '000	Value £m	Quantity '000	Value £m	
Meat from cattle (tons) ...	2·6	126·0	10·58	10 per cent increase in cattle weight and a 10 per cent increase in take-off rates	190·0	16·10	290·0	24·60	85·0
Hides (pieces)	2·6	1,400·0	0·90		1,800·0	1·25	2,280·0	1·60	0·7
Meat from sheep and goats (tons)	2·3	15·9	1·78	10 per cent more meat from better quality stock.	25·0	2·90	34·6	3·95	115·0
Skins (pieces)	2·3	2,800·0	0·50		3,540·0	0·70	3,820·0	0·80	0·2
Pork (tons)	–	0·6	0·10	Import substitution assumed.	0·8	0·13	1·6	0·27	168·0
Milk for consumption and processing (gallons) ...	4·1	40,000	2·56	Assuming 1/5th in monetary expanding at 6 per cent and 4/5th in subsistence at 2·5 per cent p.a.	56,600	3·54	85,700	5·36	0·06
Poultry and eggs	–	–	2·55	Assuming ¾ in monetary expanding at 7 per cent and ¼ in subsistence at 5 per cent p.a.	–	4·40	–	7·50	–
TOTAL ...			18·97			28·62		44·08	
Deduction for cost of inputs (*)			0·77			2·87		4·40	
Sector net output	4·3		18·20			25·75		39·68	
of which: Monetary ...	7·2		5·9			10·65		20·90	
Subsistence ...	2·2		12·3			15·10		18·80	

*Fodder, cattle cake, poultry feed, etc.

41. As part of a longer-term approach to the problems of the livestock industry, a comprehensive survey of this industry's potential is to be carried out on an East African regional basis under the aegis of the U.N. Special Fund. The recommendations expected from the study should allow mutually consistent national development programmes to be drawn up covering (a) the future needs of applied research, (b) training requirements, (c) pilot schemes, (d) regional consultative machinery, (e) domestic and external market studies, (f) feasibility studies and the formulation of commercial projects.

(2) *Hides and skins.*

42. Quality improvement is to be energetically pursued with the purpose of strengthening the competitive position of Tanganyikan hides and skins in export markets and of supplying local manufacturers with better raw materials. Traditional ground-drying methods have been proscribed by legislation and are being effectively replaced by suspension and wet salted methods of preparation. The appointment of local marketing agents may be considered to facilitate quality control. Co-operatives will be aided in streamlining the existing costly and inefficient marketing system, with its plurality of intermediate buyers, so as to facilitate the flow of hides and skins directly from producers to exporters. The construction of drying sheds through self-help will be encouraged. The Co-operative and Development Bank will extend credit facilities of £20,000 for the construction of 40 rural tanneries the personnel of which will be given special instruction at the rural tanning Training Centre at Malya and at the Farmers Training Centre at Iringa. Three mobile tanning demonstration units will also be procured.

43. It is estimated that by improved flaying, preparation and storage, it would be possible to increase the annual value of the end product by £0·5 million.

(3) *Sheep, goats and pigs.*

44. The output of pork and mutton will be stepped up considerably in order to reduce the imports of these goods which have shown a rapid rise during recent years. As a consequence the Kongwa Ranch will broaden its operations substantially.

45. The beginnings of a future sheep industry will be laid near Njombe in the Southern Highlands at a total cost of £177,000. There, a comprehensive settlement scheme will be developed around wool, wheat and mutton.

(4) *Milk.*

46. One-fifth of the present estimated total production of 40 million gallons of milk is marketed for direct consumption or processing. The milk requirements of the urban population are growing at a rate of 6 to 7 per cent annually. These are to be met partly by the construction of new facilities at Musoma, Dar es Salaam and Tanga at a total capital cost of £512,000 and partly by the expansion of existing commercial plants. The latter are to be financed largely by Co-operative and Development Bank credit (Mara, Tabora, Kahama) and through the T.D.C. (Kilimanjaro). To achieve national self-sufficiency at ever higher levels of per capita consumption, appropriate protection will be accorded to the dairy industry.

(5) *Poultry.*

47. During the plan period each of the seventeen regions will receive one breeding and hatching unit as well as one poultry distribution centre.

(c) *Fishing* [See Table IV (c)].

48. Activities in this sector during the plan period aim at raising the currently low annual per capita fish consumption of 15·4 lbs. to 20·9 lbs. by 1970 and to at least 22·7 lbs. by 1980. Since current fish sales are mainly concentrated close to sources of the raw product, a parallel objective will be to achieve a better distribution of fish and fish products throughout the country. Although the attention of public authorities is to be preponderantly devoted to the development of inland fisheries, Government support will be given to the expansion of off-shore, industrial-scale fisheries and to the processing of fish products within the private and co-operative spheres.

(1) *Large natural lakes.*

49. A training centre for professional fishermen is to be established near Mwanza. The restocking of natural reservoirs will be pursued more energetically. A number of fish breeding ponds will be created and extension activities strengthened through the provision of necessary demonstration equipment.

50. It is considered that an important obstacle to an expansion of fish output lies in the absence of adequately equipped fish landing stations, fish markets and cold storage facilities. Interested Local Government authorities have framed projects costing £40,000 during the plan period. Credit from the Co-operative and Development Bank amounting to £50,000 will be made available to the industry for refrigeration equipment. Fish processing plants sited at Lakes Victoria, Rukwa and Tanganyika are being investigated and feasibility studies are in hand.

51. Tanganyika will also participate in the expansion of the East Africa Fisheries Research project at Jinja. Its purpose is to collect basic data for the development of Lake Victoria fisheries and to train African personnel for independent research.

(2) *Rivers, dams and ponds.*

52. Under the guidance of Fishery Officers and Community Development staff, local authorities will continue their campaign to turn the rural population to a rational exploitation of existing bodies of water, to their stocking and to the desirability of creating new fish ponds which constitute economic and easily manageable self-help projects.

(3) *Coastal fisheries.*

53. The inshore sea fishery potential is not considered to be substantial and the future development of sea fisheries, which will be increasingly relied upon to meet rising demand at home and abroad, will be based on industrial-scale exploitation of open sea pelagic fisheries (sardine, tuna, etc.). Crayfish and prawn fishing is expected to expand substantially with the growth of demand for high-quality frozen products in the domestic and particularly in export markets.

54. The Co-operative and Development Bank has earmarked £50,000 as loan finance to individual fishermen for the purchase of gear, boats, motors and smoking kilns.

TABLE IV (c)

FISHING

Physical Output and Contribution to G.D.P.

	1962 Quantity short tons	Estimated Physical Growth Rate %	1969–71 Average short tons	1979–81 Average short tons	£ per short ton (Wet fish)	Estimated Average Value of Output		Remarks
						1970 £m	1980 £m	
Lake Victoria ...	28,000	3·7 to 1970 then 1·5 to 1980	37,200	43,000	40	1·49	1·72	Overfished at 35,000 tons in 1960. After 10 per cent increase to 1965 restocking and no further expansion to 1970.
Lake Tanganyika ...	12,600	–	33,000	35,000	10	0·33	0·35	
Lake Rukwa ...	5,000	–	7,000	8,000	24	0·17	0·19	Regional Development Plan estimate.
Lake Kitangiri ...	3,000	–	3,000	3,000	10	0·03	0·03	Biological equilibrium already attained
Coastal Waters ...	9,000	6·6 1962–70 10·0 1970–80	15,000	38,910	50	0·75	1·95	1962 Kenya catch 7,500 tons = £0·23m. Including crustacea.
Lakes, Rivers, Dams and Ponds ...	8,800	4·0	12,000	17,800	40	0·48	0·71	
Total Fish Catch ...	66,400	–	107,200	145,710		3·25	4·95	1962 average p.c. fish consump. = 7·0 kg. 1970 average p.c. fish consump. = 9·5 kg. 1980 average p.c. fish consump. = 10·3 kg.
of which for subsistence	12,800 = £0·5m	2·5				0·60	0·77	
Total Value of Sector Output £m... ... Less Inputs	2·198 0·300		Less Inputs ...			3·25 0·55	4·95 0·85	
Contribution to GDP	1·898		Contribution to GDP ...			2·70	4·10	

(If fish plant is set up at Rukwa/Mbeya 1970 product will rise by £0·3
1980 product will rise by £0·4)

(d) *Forest Products* [See Table IV (d)].

55. The 1970 targets for these products are determined by past rates of planting. The value of timber felled by private enterprises is included in the net output of processing industries and hence does not figure in the Primary Forest Products Table IV (d). Some 2 million cubic feet are currently produced and marketed by about 60 sawmills. 1970 domestic requirements may come to as much as 5 million cubic feet due to the projected expansion of construction activities and will require a considerable increase in sawmilling capacity. With such a growth in domestic demand the goal of national self-sufficiency in sawn-wood will not be within this country's reach until after 1980. Public sector programmes for the plan period have been designed not only with a view to reducing the country's timber deficit to the minimum, but also to build up the forest resources in industrial and fine timbers upon which new export orientated industries can develop. Long-term market prospects for soft-wood products, including wood pulp, are reported to be excellent and consequently not only will the planting of fast growing utility timber be stepped up, but exploratory steps will be taken leading to the establishment of a wood pulp industry in the next plan period.

56. Exportable quality timbers (e.g. *mvule* and *muninga*) will be economised and domestic consumption channelled to lower grade species. The output of beeswax will be expanded to meet demand for this product abroad and, later, to provide raw materials for local cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries. The public sector forestry programme also includes water conservation activities through forest management of important catchments on which to develop urban and rural water supplies.

(1) *Conservation, research, extension work.*

57. Over 4,000 square miles of catchment forests will receive protection through six forest management projects. Forest silviculture and wood utilization research projects will point to the best location and utilization of various species; the Forestry Training School at Olmotonyi in the Arusha Region will be enlarged and re-equipped, forestry instruction will be provided to the rural population in the various Farmers Training Centres; extension and training will be given in the harvesting and milling of timber and in beekeeping.

(2) *Production activities.*

58. The planting of such fast-growing trees as pine was started during the previous plan period and this activity will be expanded to cover 17 widely distributed projects. Planting of fine timbers, principally teak, will be accelerated and the forest reserve resources developed by first completing the enumeration of trees, providing main access roads for harvesting and then providing for the adequate replacement of cut timber by natural regeneration. A feasibility study and trial softwood plantings will be undertaken in laying the groundwork for a future wood pulp industry.

59. In the private and co-operative sector a total investment of £1·5 million is expected to be made within the plan period in expansion and on new plant [saw mills (£0·75 million), woodworking shops (£0·25 million), chipboard and match factories (£0·5 million)].

TABLE IV (d)

PRIMARY FOREST PRODUCTS

CONTRIBUTION TO G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST

	Approximate 1960-62 Production '000 units	Average 1960-62 Value £'000	Target 1970 Production '000 units	Target 1970 Value £'000	Target 1980 Production '000 units	Target 1980 Value £'000	Value growth rate 1960/62-1970 %	Value growth rate 1970-80 %
Unrecorded sawn and locally used timber (cu. ft.)	300	183	410	250	575	351	3·5	3·5
Building poles (cu. ft.)	17,200	878	23,400	1,195	33,000	1,685	3·5	3·5
Firewood and charcoal (cu. ft.)	371,000	773	483,000	820	648,000	1,100	3·0	3·0
Honey	—	139	—	215	—	350	5·0	5·0
Beeswax (tons) ...	0·6	149	0·9	290	1·44	473	5·0	5·0
Wattle extracts (tons)	7·50	327	10·9	474	16·5	730	4·2	4·4
Other forest products	—	134	—	174	—	233	3·0	4·0
Sector net output ...	—	2,583	—	3,418	—	4,922	(3·2)	(3·7)
Of which in subsistence	—	1,500	—	1,830	—	2,270	(2·2)	(2·2)

60. In order to ensure that these programmes will be carried to a successful conclusion the recurrent budget of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Wildlife will be raised progressively from its pre-Plan level of about £2·22 million to about £3·29 million in the last year of the Plan, expanding at an average rate of 8·2 per cent annually. The development resources allocated to these rural activities will total £8·22 million for the five years, an average of £1·6 million per year, or one-third more than in the Three-Year Plan.

(e) *Village settlements, land planning and surveys.*

61. An important step towards the transformation of the social and economic conditions in rural Tanganyika has been taken with the start of village settlement schemes. These settlements each bring together approximately 250 families. Title to land is held by individuals but farm planning, mechanical cultivation and general services are organized on co-operative lines. The settlement farming systems embrace one or two cash crops and livestock together with some subsistence food production. Building materials for permanent housing as well as such social services as water supplies, education and dispensaries are provided for all families. A comprehensive development programme is drawn up for each village and the farmers selected are required to complete their training successfully before receiving title to land.

62. During the five years of the Plan it is intended to launch over 69 such model villages each costing about £150,000. The experience they provide will allow a considerable acceleration of the process of modernizing Tanganyikan rural production and raising the income levels of farmers. It is estimated that the average *cash* income of each settlement family net of repayment charges will rise, on average, to about £150 per annum, as compared with present-day *cash* income in the traditional environment of £25.

63. It is intended to utilize National Servicemen in land clearing and the building of settlements during their period of service. Ex-servicemen will also form a percentage of the settlement population.

64. Village settlements will be established principally according to two model layouts: either in a single, large village around a service centre, or in three clusters of about 80 families grouped round a common service centre. Each village will occupy some 300 acres with farm lands of between 2,500 and 3,750 acres, depending on the availability of irrigation and hence the intensity of cultivation. Managerial and auxiliary settlement personnel are to receive thorough instruction in one or more Training Schools for which £50,000 is earmarked in the Plan. The model villages will be financed through the Ministry of Lands, Settlements and Water Development and all accounts for them maintained by the Settlement Division of this Ministry. Most of the capital invested is to be repaid with interest by the settlers within 25 years.

65. In addition, and to the extent permissible by financial and personnel limitations, a number of projects aimed at resettling urban unemployed or voluntary associations are to be provided with financial and material assistance during the plan period up to a total sum of £150,000.

66. Three nucleus and two commercial sisal settlement schemes will also be started. Each will require approximately ten years to develop to optimum operational capacity. Capital expenditure on these schemes, work on which will be phased over the plan period, will amount to £1·4 million. Settlement development will require a considerable expansion of land planning and survey work. Provision is made for £125,000 to cover the counterpart finance of an external aid survey and equipment. Additional vehicles and equipment are to be supplied to eleven new Land Planning Field Offices. The sisal schemes together with a number of other village settlements will be situated in the Handeni area.

(iii) *Community Development Policy and Programmes.*

(a) *Policy.*

67. Harnessed to the task of winning the trust of the people, of channelling their energies into productive achievement and of stimulating them to work efficiently for the improvement of their living conditions, the Ministry of Community Development has been collaborating fruitfully with local government and political authorities as well as with co-operatives. Especially in rural areas, ever greater reliance will be placed on the Community Development staff to prepare the ground for the reception of the advice and instruction of the technical services by, for example, overcoming apathy and attachment to out-dated practices.

68. To be effective, Community Development staff must operate in close liaison with existing extension services (agriculture, health, co-operatives, etc.). On the one hand, the Community Development staff will draw on technical departmental staff at the point where communities are ready for technical assistance in local development projects. On the other hand, they will provide a supporting "mass education" service to make the technical impact more effective. Given the shortage of specialized extension workers, the Community Development staff will assist by imparting at the village level simple agricultural and other techniques according to work programmes prepared by the technical Ministries and thus act at the village level as the interpreters of Government's economic directives to the producers. Technical guidance and specialized skills will come from departmental officers in the field, but, by using Community Development staff as described, these scarce technical extension personnel will be able to concentrate their attention on the more responsive and progressive rural producers.

69. The most efficient producers will be given the honorific title of Pioneer Farmers. Their holdings will be closely supervised and will serve as model farms which will be a living example to others of the extent to which output can be increased by applying modern crop husbandry techniques rationally and systematically.

70. The Community Development staff will also be required to advise farmers on the method of acquiring crop and fertilizer loans from the Co-operative and Development Bank and on the use by them of co-operative marketing channels.

71. In fact Community Development is the product of a three-year process. Firstly, the elucidation to the people of the problems which face them, whether in the field of agriculture, health, or education; secondly, the suggestion of solutions to these problems which are within the capacity of the people to carry out by their own efforts with Government technical and material aid; and thirdly, the sponsoring of the creation of an active organization by the people, under their own leaders, for carrying out the work.

(b) *Programmes.*

72. The programme of the Community Development Division in the next five years will be:—

(1) Supplying male and female staff trained in Community Development to work with 7,500 village communities with the necessary administrative support at the district and regional levels. Although from experience it has been found that an effective coverage would need a male and a female worker for every ten Village Development Committees, the number provided has been limited by the Plan's financial ceiling. The structure of the establishment also takes into account present recruitment prospects. For field work, headquarters, adult education and District Training Centres, the staff employed will approximately double during the period of the Plan.

(2) Training community leaders including leaders of T.A.N.U. and other voluntary agencies in all aspects of local development. Apart from informal Village Centres for extension and adult education, it is proposed to erect 30 District Training Centres in addition to 17 already provided for in the preceding Plan. In towns, some of the functions of District Training Centres will be performed by Community Centres.

(3) Guiding Village Development Committees and channelling to them Government's material help for local development or self-help projects such as the construction of feeder roads, bridges, water supplies, schools, dispensaries, co-operative stores, etc. In doing this the village communities will be guided to carry out projects which form part of Regional Plans. Close liaison with District and Regional Development Committees will be maintained by Community Development Officers.

To ensure that such self-help schemes are completed satisfactorily, the Community Development Division will increase its Mobile Field Units from the present six to seventeen—one per Region. These Units under Community Development Field Officers will provide basic tools, transport, junior staff and funds for engaging artisans locally where needed, so as to supplement voluntary efforts.

(4) Mounting (a) specific campaigns to increase productivity, and (b) health campaigns geared to local needs and targets. Such campaigns will be supported by instructional materials and films prepared by the Visual Aid, Film and Book Production Unit.

(5) Carrying out the People's Education Plan aimed at the eradication of illiteracy in stages. Illiteracy ranges from about 40 per cent in some areas to 95 per cent in others and thus constitutes one of the most serious problems of the country.

It is the responsibility of the Community Development Staff, as part of a mass literacy campaign to build literacy organizations making use of the self-help principle, to act as advisers to area literacy committees, to train village teachers, to stimulate the production of suitable follow-up literature (in liaison with the East African Literature Bureau), to arrange tests and generally to act as co-ordinators.

The success of the mass literacy campaign at the village level depends fundamentally on the civic sense and on the willingness of those who have benefited from an advanced level of education to share such benefits with those who have been less fortunate. With this in view the Plan envisages that Form VI leavers in the formal educational stream, who have obtained their Higher Certificate will take part for six months in the People's Education Plan before proceeding to University or entering employment. The only exemptions will be on the grounds that individuals will subsequently follow a teaching career which is, of course, a matter of national urgency and importance.

It is also the intention of Community Development to expand the work it is already doing, with U.N.I.C.E.F. support, by providing trained women staff to guide Women's Groups. It is moreover proposed to assist the National Women's Organization (U.W.T.) to contribute effectively to the emancipation of Tanganyikan women.

With support of the F.A.O. and Sweden, a Training Centre for women and girls will be set up at Musoma and run by the F.A.O. for the next five years, after which it will be handed over to Tanganyika. As its contribution, the Tanganyika Government is to provide counterpart staff, housing for junior staff, electricity and water.

(6) Training the increased staff to be recruited in the next five years. A larger Training Centre will be required. Funds have therefore been provided to complete Phase II of the Tengeru Community Development Training Centre extension at a cost of £60,000. This will make it possible to increase its capacity from 64 to 128 trainees. Before the completion of Phase II it is proposed to acquire for a period of two years Rungemba School in Iringa as an emergency Training Centre for women staff.

Section II—The Industrial Sector.

(i) *Mining and quarrying* [See Table IV (e)].

73. The present state of knowledge about Tanganyika's mineral resources and the medium term prospective domestic and regional demand for the intermediate goods that can be derived from them do not raise high hopes for a significant expansion in the contribution by this sector to Gross Domestic Product during the next five years.

TABLE IV (e)
MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITIES
Estimated Contribution to G.D.P.

	1960–62 Average value of prod. £m	1970 Target Value £m	1980 Target Value £m	1960/62 –1970 Growth Rate %	1970–80 Growth Rate %	Remarks
Diamonds	5·30	7·400	7·40	3·8	–	
Gold	1·30	1·580	2·03	2·2	2·5	A Government subsidy is assumed.
Salt	0·30	0·500	0·85	6·0	6·0	Significant expansion possible and markets available.
Mica	0·08	0·130	0·22	5·5	5·0	
Silver	0·07	0·085	1·09	2·2	2·5	Derived from gold mining activities.
Tin Concentrate ...	0·15	0·240	0·25	5·0	–	Single producer may not continue after 1970.
Building Minerals and Gypsum	0·27	0·540	1·16	8·0	8·0	
Other minerals ...	0·28	0·660	1·71	10·0	10·0	Including gem stones. Phosphate and some coal production assumed in future.
Total Production Value	7·75	11·130	14·71	(4·1)	(2·9)	
Less Mat. Inputs ...	1·75	2·500	3·31			
Value added	6·00	8·630	11·40	(4·1)	(2·9)	
Of which Royalties*	0·80	1·120	1·12	–	–	
Net Sector Contribution	5·20	7·510	10·28	4·1	3·2	

*These diamond royalties are entered under Rents and Royalties.

74. As far as existing mineral production is concerned, the Plan provides for a significant increase in the output of diamonds and the subsidization of gold mining in expectation of discoveries of new deposits. A scheme for Government assistance in tin mining and in coloured gem marketing is under consideration.

75. Mica and gold prospecting teams will be organized and the coal in the Iramba plateau and phosphate deposits in the vicinity of Lake Manyara will be investigated further. A large-scale study will be undertaken to establish definitively the potentialities of coal and iron ore deposits in the Ruvuma Region as a basis for an iron and steel industry in the light of a new direct reduction process which can operate efficiently on a small scale. A sum of £1·8 million has been earmarked in the resources to be made available to the Tanganyika Development Corporation against the possible development of these deposits.

76. The Geological Mapping programme will be pursued by entrusting foreign geologists with the task, extending beyond the period of the Plan, of covering the whole country.

77. The output of building materials is expected to rise in step with the planned expansion of construction activities.

(ii) *Processing.*

78. The average contribution to G.D.P. during the years 1960–62 of the Processing and Manufacturing Sector taken as a whole amounted to £7·4 million constituting 4 per cent of the G.D.P. for these years. About 10 per cent of the

sum originated in African handicrafts (basket weaving, carvings, brewing) and about one-half was made up of such processing as coffee curing, cotton ginning, sawmilling, oil pressing, grainmilling, and sugar refining. [See Table IV (f)]. Many of these activities are run within a co-operative framework. The 1970 contribution of these activities to G.D.P. has been estimated at £8·2 million, requiring investment during the five years of the Plan in extensions and new plan of about £11 million. This includes £2·5 million of credit to be made available by the Co-operative and Development Bank for financing new processing industries and £3 million to be invested through the Tanganyika Development Corporation. These amounts will serve to launch such new ventures for Tanganyika as a sugar mill, a soluble coffee factory, cashew nut shelling, rubber processing, coir fibre spinning and copra decorticating, and a number of smaller activities of a similar nature.

79. Processing industry will be the only industrial activity in which the co-operative movement will participate during the Five-Year Plan.

(iii) *Manufacturing.*

80. To arrive at the 1970 target of £25 million in value added by Processing and Manufacturing (7·5 per cent of G.D.P.), about £40 million will have to be invested either in new or existing manufacturing industries. These industries are listed in Table IV (f). Among these, projects covering oil refining, cement and cement products, enamelware, sisal products, paper pulp, steel rolling and tanning are either being negotiated or are in the process of construction.

81. The other industries of Table IV (f) belong to two categories—

(a) Industries which are economically viable on a territorial basis and for which an adequate market exists or will soon exist in Tanganyika as a result of a policy of substituting for imports both from abroad and from other East African countries.

(b) Large-scale industries requiring the whole East African market for economic viability and the allocation of which to Tanganyika is the result of the recent Trade Agreement with Kenya and Uganda. These industries are Land Rover and lorry assembly, the manufacture of motor vehicle tyres and tubes and the assembly and manufacture of radio sets.

Government attaches a high priority to the establishment of industries in categories (a) and (b). It is prepared to invest up to £7 million in them through the Tanganyika Development Corporation and will take, as already agreed with its two East African partners, the necessary steps to protect them against competition from outside Tanganyika.

82. It must be pointed out that the Table IV (f) forecast concerning the value added by manufacturing industry by 1970 is very conservative. On one hand it does not take into account the full production of industries which will require several years of negotiations and construction to establish (e.g. the sisal pulp project) and on the other hand it does not take into account those large-scale industries the location of which in East Africa has still to be decided by agreement with Kenya and Uganda.

TABLE IV (f)

PROCESSING INDUSTRY AND HANDICRAFTS

Activities	Average 1960–62			Target 1970		
	Quantities tons	Gross Output £'000	Value Added £'000	Quantities tons	Gross Output £'000	Value Added £'000
Processing:						
Coffee curing	27,000	125	100	49,000	210	170
Sugar refining	20,700	1,375	500	105,000	4,600	1,500
Cashew nut shelling ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,000	2,110	750
Grain milling	134,600	5,150	1,000	230,000	8,700	1,500
Edible oils extraction ...	7,400	590	65	17,000	1,500	230
Vegetable oils	4,800	385	95	10,000	800	200
Sawmilling	—	1,000	800	—	2,500	1,700
Cotton ginning	33,700	1,230	900	88,000	2,950	2,150
Handicrafts	—	—	830	—	—	1,080
Total ...		9,855	4,290		23,370	9,280

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY 1970*

Sectors of Activity	Quantities	Sectoral Gross Outputs £'000	Value added £'000
Metal Products:			
Steel rolling and galvanization	20,000 tons	1,000	360
Steel tubing	8,300 tons	750	270
Aluminium rolling	9,000 tons	3,000	900
Aluminium goods stamped	1,200 tons	500	180
Ironmongery	3,400 tons	500	180
Wire, wire netting	4,000 tons	320	120
Nails and joinery	2,500 tons	330	130
Metal furniture	1,300 tons	270	110
Hand tools	300 tons	170	90
Metal containers	7,000 tons	800	270
Motor vehicle repair	—	2,000	720
Batteries and accumulators	—	290	90
Land Rover and lorry assembly	—	5,000	800
Radio sets assembly and *manufacture*	—	3,000	500
Sub-Total ...		17,930	4,720
Food, Beverages, Tobacco:			
Bakery products	15,000 tons	540	140
Fish products	—	300	100
Fruit and vegetable canning	2,000 tons	200	60
Meat packing	14,000 tons	2,800	630
Hydrogenated oil	4,300 tons	300	80
Beer	3,000,000 galls.	1,400	400
Soft drinks	1,680,000 galls.	300	90
Cigarettes	4,300,000 lbs.	1,350	610
Sub-Total ...		7,190	2,110

TABLE IV (f)—(*contd.*)

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY 1970*—(*contd.*)

Sectors of Activity	Quantities	Sectoral Gross Outputs £'000	Value added £'000
Textiles, Clothing, Shoes:			
Sisal ropes and twines	—	300	90
Bags (Jute and Sisal)	10,000 tons	1,000	300
Fishing nets	150 tons	250	70
Cotton and artificial fabrics	32,000,000 sq. yds.	3,650	1,500
Blankets and coverlets	—	770	250
Clothing, knit	—	250	70
Other clothing and tailoring	—	1,500	700
Shoes	4,000,000 pairs	1,150	320
Sub-Total ...		8,870	3,300
Building Materials and Glass Products:			
Cement	250,000 tons	1,880	900
Glass products	3,500 tons	270	100
Ceramics, bricks, tiles	90,000 tons	500	230
Asbestos products	2,500 tons	130	60
Enamel holloware	—	70	30
Sub-Total ...		2,850	1,320
Chemicals:			
Oil refining	350,000 tons	3,500	600
Industrial gas	11,000 cu. ft.	130	90
Superphosphate	40,000 tons	400	100
Paints and varnishes	3,500 tons	700	220
Plastics	2,420 tons	600	250
Insecticides, fungicides	1,000 tons	260	110
Soaps and detergents	20,000 tons	1,600	300
Motor vehicle tubes and tyres	4,350 tons	2,000	500
Sub-Total ...		9,190	2,170
Wood and Paper Products:			
Sisal, paper, pulp	22,000 tons	1,670	800
Artificial wood	—	250	120
Plywood and veneer	2,500 thous. sq. ft.	60	30
Wood working (general)	—	1,800	700
Printing and packaging materials	—	1,100	400
Matches	570 thous. g. box.	160	80
Sub-Total ...		5,040	2,130
Grand Total ...		51,070	15,750

*The figures of this table are estimates of the potential market in 1970 based on information at present available. They do not imply that production will necessarily be restricted to such a level, since further opportunities for expansion may appear as industrialization proceeds.

(iv) *Industrial promotion.*

83. In addition to policy measures aimed at the securing of markets and capital for industrial development described in Chapter 1, Section II, a special unit will be established under the aegis of the Ministry for Industries, Mineral Resources and Power, with the assistance of the U.N. Special Fund. This will be an Industrial Studies and Development Centre with the following tasks: —

(i) to advise on industrial policy and organization;

(ii) to assist in the investigations leading to the better utilization and disposal of Tanganyika's raw materials and natural resources;

(iii) to undertake the preparation and assessment of feasibility studies and the formulation of industrial projects and their implementation;

(iv) to provide extension services to existing industrial concerns;

(v) to advise on the regional aspects of industrial projects, taking into account the inter-linkage of the economies of the East African countries.

Section III—The Commercial Sector.

84. A high rate of growth of physical output needs a well-developed and efficient commercial network in order to facilitate on the one hand the flow of goods from producer to consumer and on the other the provision of incentives, in the form of readily purchaseable merchandise, for greater efforts on the part of producers themselves. The value added by the distributive sector to the Gross Domestic Product is expected to rise from £22·1 million in 1960–62 to £44·2 million in 1970, an annual rate increase of 8·0 per cent. In Tanganyika, moreover, the commercial network has to be able to cope with the cyclical problem of drought and the attendant problems of storage of staple foodstuffs and their equitable distribution often over vast distances in time of shortage.

(i) *Wholesale and Retail Marketing.*

(a) *Wholesaling of primary produce.*

85. It is intended that, during the course of the next five years, the existing national board system of controlling markets will be extended to cover the marketing of all primary produce. The actual mechanics of operation will vary according to circumstantial needs—export sales will continue to be conducted in a manner appropriate to the market concerned—but basically the produce boards will appoint agents to carry out the actual marketing of crops on their behalf.

86. It will be the responsibility of the produce boards either directly or through their agents to provide appropriate storage facilities. Except as far as concerns maize, for the storage of which a long-term loan of £200,000 is to be made by the Co-operative and Development Bank, the produce boards and the co-operative unions or societies will be able to finance the provision of storage or to hire it themselves. The agents appointed to market all crops produced by members of co-operative societies or by African farmers (in effect all non-estate production), whether or not they are members of a co-operative organization, will by 1970 be co-operative societies. In order to cover the increased volume of transactions the number of co-operative societies will be increased from 1,200 to 1,600, involving the loan of some £520,000 from the Co-operative and Development Bank and the raising of some £60,000 from the co-operatives' own resources. Each primary co-operative marketing unit will have, on the basis of well-tested criteria, a sufficient volume of business to ensure its commercial viability and capacity to repay borrowing.

87. In selling in *world markets* the produce boards will have to be competitive with sellers in other countries and will endeavour to consolidate and expand markets and contacts with individual buyers that have already been established. Here they will be able to appoint as their agents organizations which have the necessary expert knowledge of world market terms and conditions and adequate resources to carry out their operations. The produce boards will at the same time, either directly or through their agents, explore possibilities in non-traditional

markets. It is proposed to form an Exporters' Association (with an Exports Promotion Council) covering all Tanganyikan exports and comprising representatives from Government Ministries, industry, the produce boards, and other commercial organizations as part of a general policy of intensifying export promotion.

(b) *Retailing of consumer goods.*

88. There are already some 45,000 retail licences in issue (over 35,000 held by Africans), numerically concentrated in rural areas. During the five years of the Plan the volume of retail trade is expected to increase at approximately the same rate of growth as that of the monetary sector of the economy.

89. It is intended that the co-operative movement should expand to secure 10 per cent by volume of turnover of retail trade by 1970 and in the long run some 30 per cent to 40 per cent of the total volume. Once this long-term aim is achieved, with Government assistance but without subsidy, retail trade will revert to free competition. The aim of the co-operative expansion in retailing is the stabilization of prices, the institution of fair quality and true weight standards and the encouragement by an imaginative purchasing policy of consumer demand which in turn will provide a stimulus to greater productivity. Associations of private traders such as the Dar es Salaam Merchants Chamber have begun to elaborate measures that would assist the broadening of the co-operative distributive organization's activities and to consider ways and means of helping the traders who are likely to be displaced by changes in the distributive system to establish themselves in industrial and agricultural enterprises.

90. The formidable target set for the co-operative movement will require considerable capital investment largely in the form of a chain store system. This will consist of 12 small supermarket/departmental stores costing £580,000; 250 small retail shops in main rural trading centres costing £375,000; and 50 mobile shops costing £150,000. Financial assistance by way of long-term credit up to a total of £1·1 million will be required.

91. The distribution of supplies of consumer goods in rural areas will be a major problem for the co-operative organization. Where the establishment of official co-operative retail outlets is impracticable, it is intended that the co-operative wholesale organization (COSATA) should supply African traders as individuals or co-operatively organized.

(c) *Wholesaling of consumer goods.*

92. Within the expansion of wholesale trade in consumer goods corresponding to that in retail trade, it is intended that the co-operative movement will also secure 10 per cent of total turnover by 1970. The success of the co-operative retail organization will depend upon the establishment of a large and economically viable wholesale and import organization. It is intended that COSATA in collaboration with INTRATA should fill the necessary role.

93. By their very nature co-operative retail outlets have higher overheads than a family business. These overheads have to be offset (a) by being spread over a higher turnover and (b) through a better and cheaper source of supply, which in effect will be a co-operative wholesale and import organization. In turn this organization will require to operate on as large a scale as possible and to this end: —

(1) Government Departments will be directed to buy, where appropriate, from COSATA;

(2) COSATA will be assisted in obtaining appointment as manufacturers' main agents for those commodities mainly consumed by Africans;

(3) distributive rights over consumer goods made and sold locally by industries in which there is Government participation will be secured for COSATA.

(ii) *Banking and credit.*

94. A State Commercial Bank with a branch system is also to be established to provide banking facilities *inter alia* for Government bodies and enterprises in which Government has an interest.

95. Long-term credit for development purposes will, however, continue to be provided by the Tanganyika Development Corprporation with which the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, less its settlement functions (which are to be absorbed by the new Ministry of Lands, Settlement and Water Development) will be amalgated. Government financial participation, whether partial or complete, in industrial, commercial or agricultural enterprises will be implemented through the expanded Tanganyika Development Corporation.

96. A further activity to be undertaken by the Tanganyika Development Corporation is the management and running of an open-ended Investment Trust as part of a campaign to mobilize savings, which might otherwise lie idle, for the financing of development. The market in industrial and commercial securities in Tanganyika is likely to remain limited for some time. The Government sponsored Investment Trust by holding a wide portfolio (at the discretion of the management) of securities will provide a basis for security dealings within Tanganyika and hence at some future date for the establishment of a national stock exchange.

97. In order to assist the labour movement to share in the ownership of industrial and commercial enterprises a Workers Investment Corporation is to be established under the aegis of the National Union of Tanganyika Workers. This Corporation will obtain its finances by a levy upon union members and in this way will be able to invest some £150,000 annually.

98. Among the measures planned to augment the availability of credit over and above that from purely commercial bank sources are the following:—

(1) The Agricultural Credit Agency will become the National Development Credit Agency, a subsidiary of a new National Co-operative and Development Bank, guaranteed by the Central Government.

(2) The African Productivity Loans Fund, controlled by the former Ministry of Commerce and Industry, will be included with the A.C.A. in the above-mentioned subsidiary of the National Co-operative and Development Bank.

The Development Credit Agency as well as the other, commercial banking subsidiary, the National Co-operative Bank, will be open to all small-scale rural and urban producers and will not be restricted to servicing the needs of co-operative society members only.

99. Numerous references have been made earlier in this chapter to projects which it is intended should be financed through the National Development Credit Agency. The finance which the National Co-operative and Development Bank will require from the Government over the next five years will be devoted to the following activities:—

1. Processing industry	£2,500,000
2. Crop husbandry	£2,200,000
3. Distribution	£2,120,000
4. Handicrafts	£70,000
5. Co-operative and Development Bank expansion	£610,000
TOTAL ...	£7,500,000

Within these headings the Development Credit Agency will finance the establishment of co-operative processing activities, crop husbandry purchases by small farmers of fertilizers, insecticides, farm equipment, seed, tea stumps, etc. and generally continue other functions at present performed by the A.C.A. and A.P.L.F. *Seasonal crop marketing finance* and *other short-term* self-liquidating finance will, however, continue to be provided by the National Co-operative Bank and the Commercial Banks at normal interest rates.

100. In the specialized field of dwelling construction, the National Housing Corporation is to be provided with £5 million through Central Government channels during the next five years. The Corporation's programmes for residential construction within the period total some £18 million and their fulfilment will depend upon the ability of the Corporation to attract to itself the additional finance needed.

(iii) *Tourism and Hotels.*

101. It is expected that the number of visitors to Tanganyika in 1970 will be at least five times the present level of 10,000 per annum. The Tanganyika National Tourist Board has prepared a detailed programme to match the country's facilities to the expected new demand from tourists both quantitatively and qualitatively. Provision, for example, has been made for 55,600 bed-nights per month in the peak tourist season to be available by 1968. Not only will Government subventions to the T.N.T.B. aid in fostering tourist trade, but expenditure by Ministries on tourist propaganda, the construction and maintenance of trunk and feeder roads, on game preservation and wildlife activities will, directly and indirectly, contribute towards making the country constantly more attractive to tourists.

102. The need to expand the country's hotel and catering services, consequent upon the expected large increase in tourism, explains in part the rise in target growth rates for other services in Table I. Greater demand for such services will also be partly a reflection of rising income levels in Tanganyika. The construction of a number of new hotels and an increase in the capacity of those already existing will raise the value added by hotels and catering in wage disbursements, profits and taxes and will, moreover, contribute significantly to the country's foreign exchange earnings.

103. Private and Public Sector investment in hotels over the next five years will be as follows: —

£'000

	1964/5	1965/6	1966/7	1967/8	1968/9	Five-Year Total
Private investment ...	282	145	367	127	70	991
Public investment ...	42	47	87	27	70	273
Total ...	324	192	454	154	140	1,264

New hotels or lodges are to be built at Arusha (140 beds), the Lake Manyara area (80 beds), Ngorongoro area (80 beds), Seronera (60 beds), the Serengeti area (200 beds), Dar es Salaam (120 beds) and Doma Mikumi (60 beds). Extensions will be carried out to existing hotels and lodges at Momella (30 beds), Lake Manyara (38 beds), Marangu (50 beds) and Mbeya (24 beds). Accommodation capacity will also be increased or installed in Iringa, Rukwa and Ruaha Park.

CHAPTER 3

ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Section I—Irrigation and Flood Control (See Map 3).

1. Rainfall in Tanganyika is unevenly distributed and is concentrated on the south-east slopes of mountain ranges and around Lake Victoria. The areas of high rainfall are generally those in which volcanic and other fertile soils are present. As can be seen from the demographic map these circumstances have resulted in a concentration of population in the favourable areas which will provide the bulk of agricultural production needed to achieve the targets set in the Plan, by means of programmes involving the "improvement" approach described in the previous chapter.

2. However, a relatively rapid increase in output coupled with a rising population require the opening up of new areas for cultivation which up to now have not been developed because of bad hydrological conditions. The process of opening up such lands by means of flood control and irrigation followed by settlement forms part of the transformation approach described in the preceding chapter.

3. Since such an approach is highly capital intensive and requires a careful assessment of social, technical and financial factors, and since Tanganyika has until now resorted only to small and scattered schemes on such lines, the approach is not likely to achieve spectacular results over the next five years.

4. During this period the Plan prescribes the taking of steps, in accordance with the recommendations of the 1961 World Bank Mission, to prepare for a programme of irrigation and flood control works which will attain to an annual development of 25,000 acres a year from 1970 onwards. Bearing in mind that the total area of Tanganyika that could be opened up for cultivation either by irrigation or flood control is about four million acres, the area to be opened up by 1980 will represent some 6 per cent of the total. It will also represent some 10 per cent of the area now cultivated under natural rainfall.

5. The Plan, however, has diverged to some extent from the World Bank Mission's recommendations as to the location of such operations and has concentrated its attention on the Kilombero, Pangani and Wami river basins. A few smaller projects will be pursued elsewhere (See Table on next page). At the same time the network of hydrological stations and the programme of topographical surveys and mapping will be steadily expanded to include additional areas favoured with important water resources.

6. Among the criteria used in the selection of the projects are the following: —

(a) The degree of population pressure within the general area, qualified by an assessment of the adaptability of farmers to intensified irrigation.

(b) Suitability of soils over a sufficiently large area.

(c) The cost of providing flood control and irrigation.

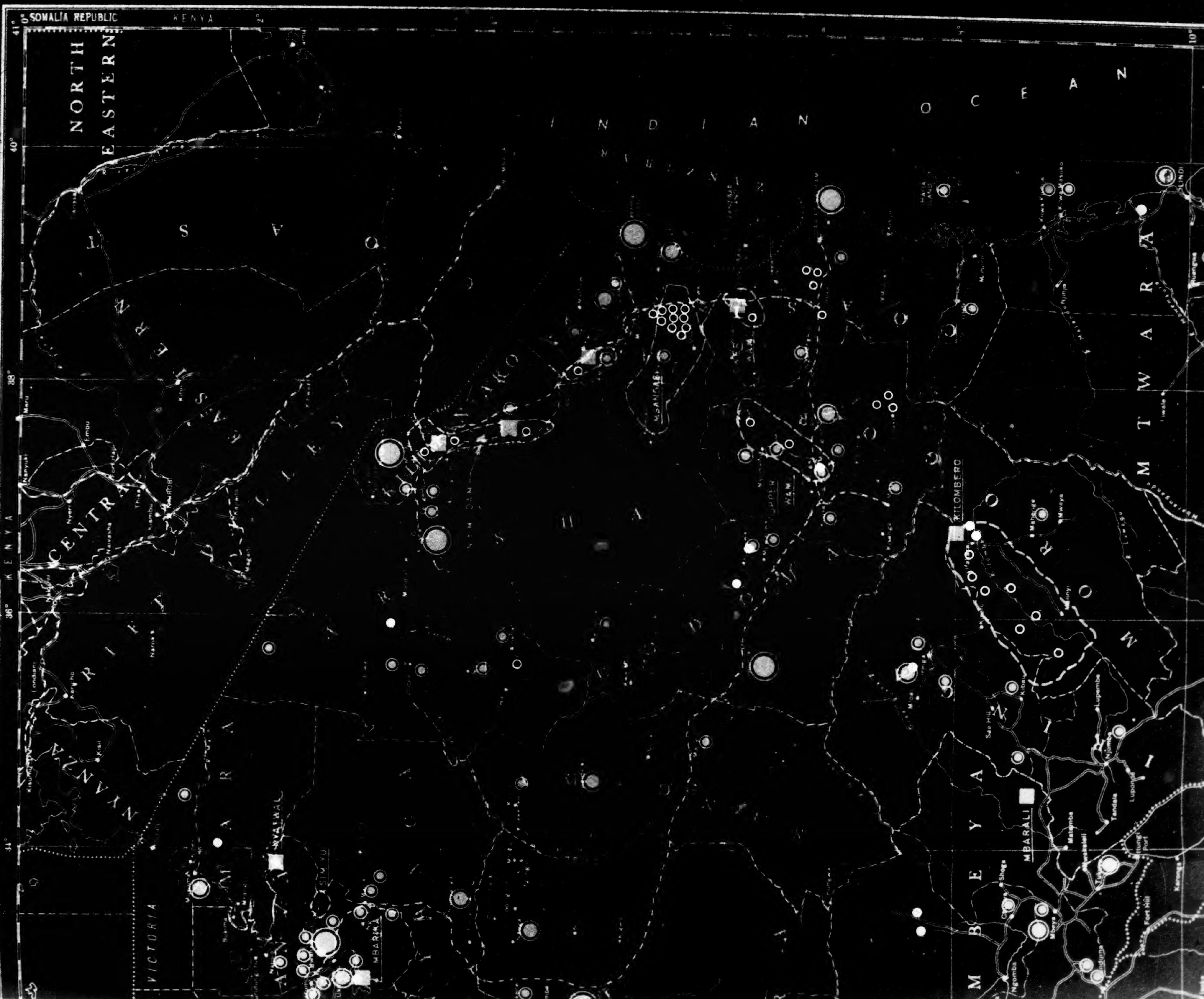
(d) The commodities which can be produced and their marketability.

MAP 3

FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 64/69

WATER, IRRIGATION & SETTLEMENTS

TANGANYIKA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COAST
CENTRAL
RIFT VALLEY
NYANZA
VICTORIA
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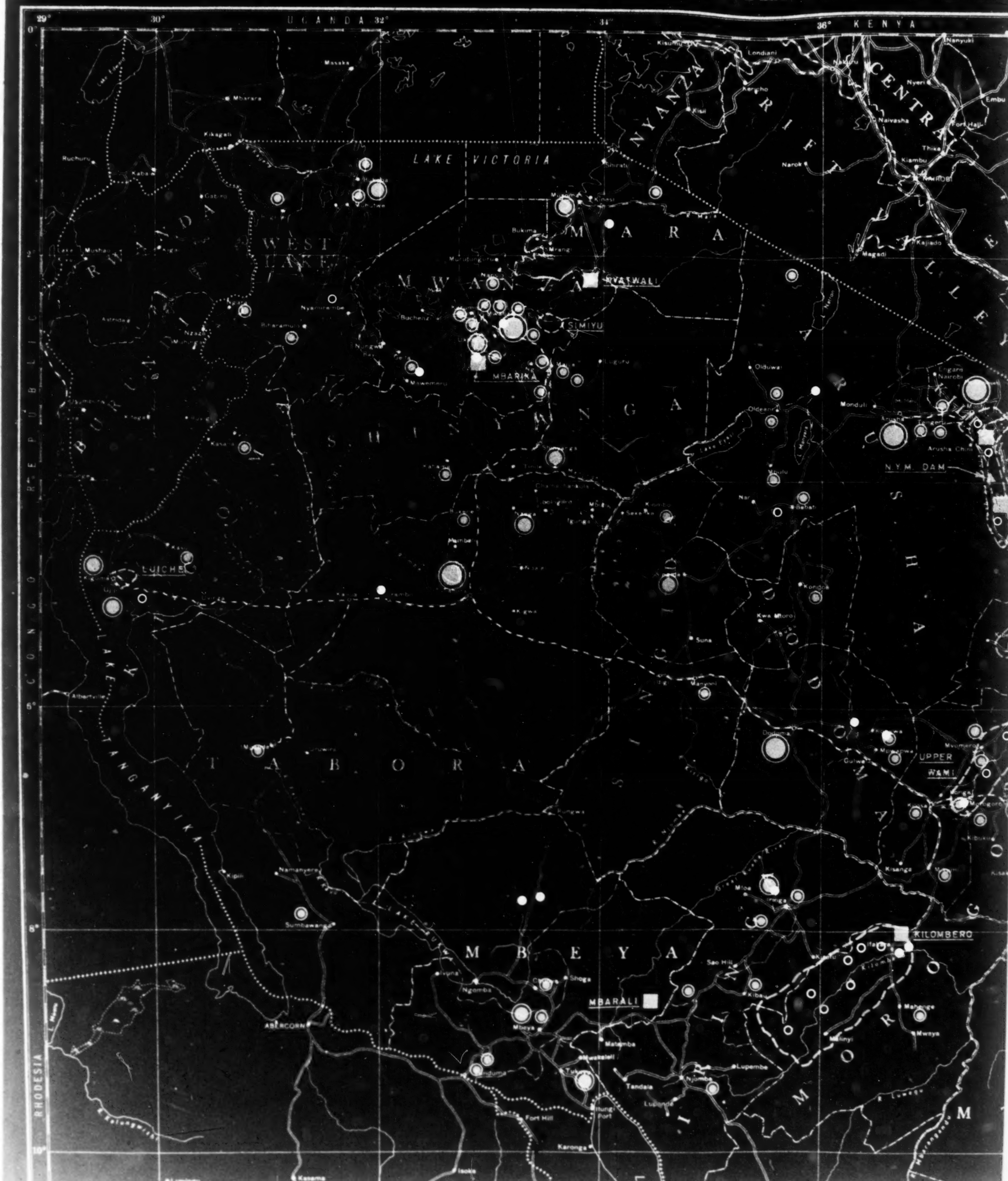
MBARALI
MBEYA
IRINGA
MTWARA
LINDI
MBARIKA
NYATWALI

FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 64/69

WATER, IRRIGATION & SETTLEMENTS

TANGANYIKA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WEST LAKE
MARA
MWANZA
SHINYANGA
TABORA
DODOMA
MBEYA
IRINGA
MOROGORO
NYATWALI
SIMIYU
MBARIKA
NYM DAM
UPPER WAMI
KILOMBERO
MBARALI
LUICHE
Nairobi
Nanyuki
Nyeri
Embu
Fort Hall
Thika
Kiambu
Naivasha
Narok
Kajiado
Magadi
Kericho
Kisii
Kisumu
Londiani
Nakuru
Masaka
Mbarara
Kikagati
Ruchuru
Kaba
Gabiro
Bukima
Musoma
Shirati
Mugango
Nyamirembe
Bharamulo
Buchenzi
Nungwe
Mawemeru
Nzaza
Astrida
Usumbura
Kasulu
Kigoma
Ujiji
Albertville
Lugoru
Olduwai
Oldeani
Engare Nairobi
Monduli
Arusha
Tengeru
Arusha Chini
Mbulu
Kibaya
Kondoa
Kwa Mtoro
Suna
Manyoni
Dodoma
Mvomero
Gulwe
Mpwapwa
Kisanga
Iringa
Mtoa
Sao Hill
Kibau
Ifakara
Mahenge
Mwaya
Malinyi
Lupembe
Njombe
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Ngomba
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Abercorn
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Karonga
Itungi Port
Namanyere
Kipili
Sumbawanga
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Mkalama
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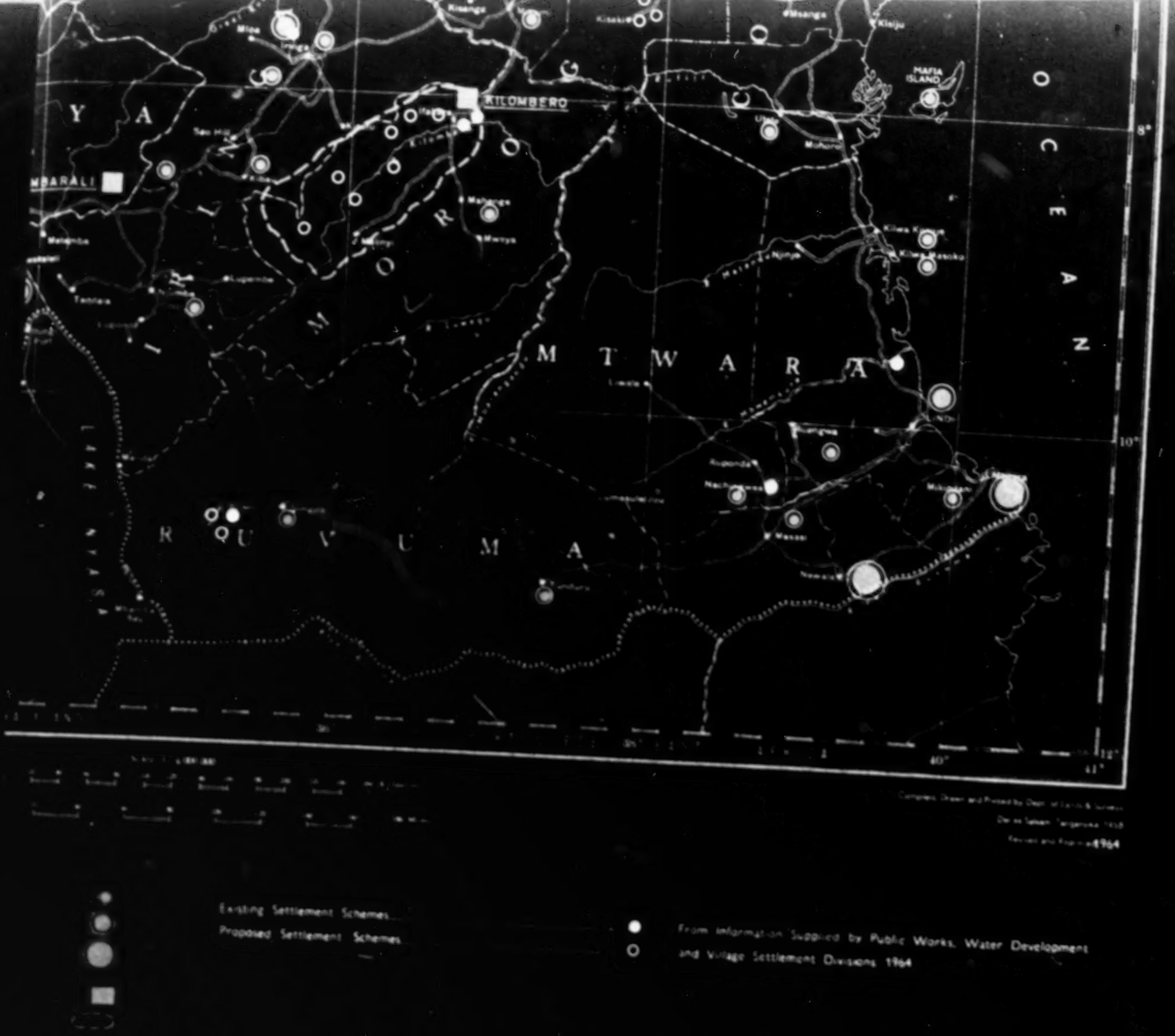
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Kisiju
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Mloa
KILOMBERO
MBARALI
Y A
Mohoro
Utete
Kilwa Kivinje
Kilwa Masoko
Njinje
Malinyi
Mahenge
Mwinya
Tunduru
Lugarawe
Lukumburu
MOROGORO
IRINGA
MTWARA
RUVUMA
LAKE NYASA
Lindi
Liwale
Nachingwea
Ruponda
Masasi
Newala
Mikindani
Mtwara
8°
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12°
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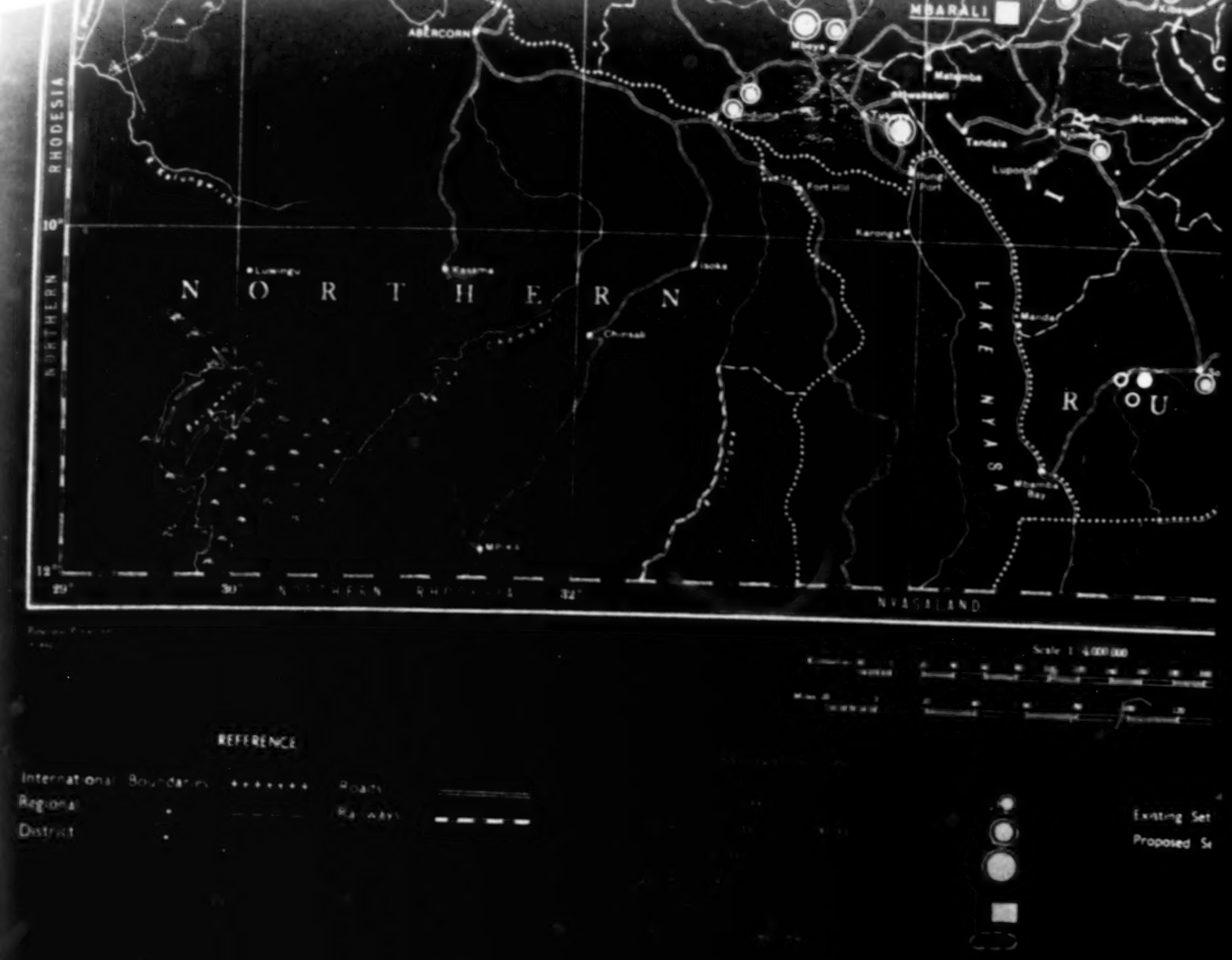
41°
Compiled, Drawn and Printed by Dept. of Lands & Surveys
Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika 1958
Revised and Reprinted 1964
Existing Settlement Schemes
Proposed Settlement Schemes
From information Supplied by Public Works, Water Development and Village Settlement Divisions 1964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Tukuyu
Njombe
Lupembe
Tandala
Luponda
Itungi Port
Fort Hill
Karonga
Manda
Mbamba Bay
Luwingu
Kasama
Isoka
Chinsali
Mpika
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RHODESIA
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NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
Scale 1 : 4,000,000
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Regional
District
Roads
Railways
Existing Set
Proposed Se

(e) The overall economic viability of the schemes and the prospects of developing farming units which, within reasonable periods, can expect to meet recurrent costs and the amortisation of a part of the capital cost involved.

FLOOD CONTROL AND IRRIGATION

SUMMARY TABLE

£'000

Project	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	Total
Kilombero River Valley	200	250	350	580	370	1,750
Pangani River Valley	650	555	680	845	620	3,350
Wami-Msangazi River Valley	70	85	70	175	200	600
Mbarali Irrigation Scheme	50	40	20	120	170	400
Lake Victoria Basin and Luiche River Valley	25	50	30	25	20	150
Surveys and Investigations, General	100	120	140	120	120	600
Equipment and Buildings	100	80	60	30	30	300
Rural Water Supplies	150	250	350	350	400	1,500
Village Irrigation	45	60	100	125	170	500
Water Control (General)	75	75	90	90	120	450
Totals	1,465	1,565	1,890	2,460	2,220	9,600
Less carry over from 3-year Plan	450	—	—	—	—	450
NET TOTAL	1,015	1,565	1,890	2,460	2,220	9,150

(i) *River Basin Works.*

(a) *Kilombero River Valley.*

7. The land and water resources potential of the Kilombero river valley, which provides one of the main tributaries of the Rufiji River, have long been recognized as among the most important in Tanganyika. These resources have been under study for several years and preliminary plans for their development are covered by various reports, the most important of which is the Rufiji Basin Survey Report, submitted by the F.A.O. in 1961. Although this report stresses the vast irrigation potential of the valley amounting to an estimated 800,000 acres, the aim is also to make the fullest use of the unusually favourable rainfall and soil conditions in areas where comparatively inexpensive flood control and drainage works will make possible the establishment of settlements based on dry farming. Consequently with the development of the dry farming areas, the programme includes the detailed investigations, survey and planning of major flood control projects in the upper reaches of the valley in accordance with the recommendations of the Rufiji Basin Survey Report, and also the establishment of one or more pilot irrigation and flood control schemes for systematic experimentation and research into all aspects of agricultural development under local conditions. The main pilot scheme will be sited on the Lumemo River near Ifakara. The five-year capital expenditure will be £1.75 million.

(b) *Pangani River Valley.*

8. Measured in terms of catchment area alone, the Pangani river valley is small, covering only 13,000 square miles in the north-east corner of Tanganyika. However, the Pangani River possesses features which make it one of the most important natural resources of the country. These are the unusually well sustained discharges during the dry season, resulting from the many perennial feeder springs around the foot-slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, and the steady fall of 2,400 feet

between its upper reaches near Himo and the sea, which is available for the generation of hydro-electric power. Coupled with these features are some large stretches of fertile soils in the valley and the relatively long experience of irrigation gained by many of the local people.

9. Detailed studies of the water and land resources of the Pangani valley over many years have led to the finalization of plans for the construction of a major flood control and water conservation dam at Nyumba-ya-Mungu, construction of which was commenced in 1964. The function of this dam will be to safeguard and regulate the flow of water for existing and projected hydro-electric power stations downstream, and to make possible the development under controlled irrigation of some 56,000 acres in the upper and middle reaches of the river.

10. In order that the irrigation development programme should be planned on the basis of full prior investigation, experiment and research, a four-year United Nations Special Fund aided project has already been approved. It will include the establishment of three pilot irrigation schemes in the Pangani valley, each of five hundred acres. These pilot schemes will be advanced steadily to the commercial stage and the acreages expanded in accordance with a carefully managed and co-ordinated plan. Total capital expenditure during the plan period is £3·35 million, including £0·45 million carried over from the Three-Year Plan.

(c) *Wami-Msangazi River Valley.*

11. The Special Fund aided project for the Pangani River Basin mentioned under item (b), includes provision for a similar but smaller programme on the lower Wami River. A pilot irrigation scheme of five hundred acres will be established at a selected site and at the same time, studies into flood control problems particularly the design of a regulating dam upstream, will be carried to the project stage. Preliminary studies carried out to date indicate a potential irrigable area of 200,000 acres comprised of fertile soils and also that there exist valuable possibilities for a multi-purpose dam capable of contributing some 100 million kWh. of power annually to the Pangani–Dar es Salaam–Central Line power transmission system.

12. Adjacent to the lower Wami Valley in the north is the much smaller Msangazi River basin, a catchment area of 1,900 square miles. Preliminary studies of this basin with a view to developing the water resources potential for a variety of purposes including domestic use, sisal decortication, irrigation and hydro-electric power, have already been made. This area has been selected for important settlement schemes in the establishment of which water will play a major role. Surveys carried out to date indicate a potential irrigable area of 10,000 to 15,000 acres.

13. Estimated capital expenditure for both the Wami and Msangazi Valley during the plan period is £600,000. This does not include the cost of the settlements themselves in the Handeni part of the basin.

(d) *Mbarali Irrigation Scheme.*

14. Recognizing the great agricultural potential of the Bohoro flats in the Upper Rufiji Basin under flood control and irrigation, the Rufiji Basin Survey team established a Trial Farm for irrigation on the Mbarali River near Rujewa, in 1956. Subsequently the farm was expanded into a pilot irrigation scheme of

500 acres and results obtained to date, are sufficiently promising to justify the continuation of experimental and research work for a further period of about three years, with greater emphasis on economic aspects.

15. If, as is anticipated, the final results demonstrate the economic viability of large-scale irrigation and flood control works and the support of the local farmers is confirmed, further land will be opened up for development and improved structures and channels constructed for water control. Capital expenditure during the first three years will be required for improved facilities for technical staff, and also for modifications to the design and layout of channels and drains. At a later stage, once the soundness of the scheme is assured, capital expenditure will cover new land development and improved water control structures. Total estimated capital expenditure during the plan period is £400,000.

(c) *Lake Victoria Basin and Luiche River.*

16. Two experimental pumped irrigation schemes have recently been established on the shores of Lake Victoria, at Mbarika and Nyatwali: the former covers 150 acres and the latter 50 acres, the main crop in each case being cotton. Conclusive results and assessment of economic viability under single and double cropping systems are not expected for three years.

17. Also in the Lake Victoria Basin, preliminary studies are proceeding on the Simiyu River, whose catchment area is 2,300 square miles. This river appears to possess potentially valuable water resources for irrigation of about 1,500 acres and for hydro-electric power, but final conclusions and plans await more detailed studies.

18. Thirdly, in the Luiche River Delta near Kigoma, preliminary studies have shown that some 10,000 acres of fertile land could be developed and agricultural production increased by drainage, flood control and irrigation. Here again, more detailed studies extending over a period of three to four years will be needed.

19. It is intended that the above pilot schemes, combined with surveys and investigations, should continue, in order that comprehensive data be obtained on which to base the future flood control and irrigation policy in these and other areas. Total expenditure during the plan period is estimated at £150,000.

(ii) *Village Irrigation.*

20. The important contribution to local agricultural productivity which can be made by a steady expansion of village irrigation (schemes of not more than 1,000 acres) is fully recognized and every encouragement will be given to special schemes wherever there is evidence of support from the farmer and where physical conditions are judged to be favourable. Attention will be directed both to the improvement of existing irrigation schemes, particularly those dependent on the many perennial streams discharging from the upland areas, and to the construction of new schemes. For example there are on the slopes of Mounts Kilimanjaro and Meru and the Usambaras several hundred furrows at present in use in which a rationalization of water usage could lead to a saving of water and consequently to an expansion of the acreage under cultivation. Estimated total capital expenditure during the plan period is £500,000.

(iii) *Other Programmes.*

(a) *General Surveys and Investigations.*

21. The design and construction of the large number of village irrigation schemes, small water control schemes and rural water supply necessitate an extensive programme of topographical and hydrological surveys and also investigatory drilling, soil tests, etc. Estimated total capital expenditure during plan period is £600,000.

(b) *Equipment and Buildings.*

22. The authorities responsible for water development and irrigation are at present established in only twelve of the seventeen Regions, but the expanding demand for improved water supplies, and also for water control and irrigation works will necessitate the establishment of new offices in the remaining areas, at a gradual pace, together with new equipment. In addition, extensions are needed to the Project Planning Station, Ubungo, which is responsible for the National Hydrological Survey programme and for major project planning, design and research. Approximately 45 per cent of the total funds will be for buildings including portable buildings. Estimated total capital cost is £300,000.

(c) *General Water Control.*

23. As the scope of agricultural land development proceeds and the network of communications widens, so the need arises for many small water control schemes to train river courses, raise flood banks or construct flood retention dams—local schemes which have little impact on the major projects in the river catchments. Total capital expenditure during the plan period is estimated to be £450,000.

Section II—Rural and Urban Water Supplies (See Map 3).

24. Provision of water supplies for human and livestock uses is one of the most vital pre-conditions for economic and social development. For this reason special attention has been paid to the question of water supplies in the Five-Year Plan which provides for the expenditure on capital account of 50 per cent more each year than in the Three-Year Plan.

(i) *Rural Water Supplies.*

25. Until the present, Rural Local Authorities have all been required to contribute 25 per cent of the gross cost of water supply works. This has led to the concentration of rural water development in those areas able to raise the largest contributions, at the expense of development in the poorer areas. In order to bring about a better distribution the Government is currently considering a change in the system of Local Authority contribution which will consist in:—

(a) reducing the proportion to be contributed from 25 per cent to 10 per cent;

(b) allocating the financial resources available to the Government more equitably so as to redress the balance of rural water development.

The method of putting (b) into practice is likely to be the imposition of an absolute limit in the richer areas on those works which the Government will be prepared to subsidize, so that Local Authorities wishing to carry out additional works will have to bear the entire cost themselves.

26. The Plan makes a total capital provision of £1·5 million over five years as the central Government's participation in rural water development schemes. Although the detailed analysis by use of the central Government's contribution cannot be finalized until after consultation with the various Local Authorities concerned, the following table gives the broad lines of the main programmes for rural water supplies during the Plan: —

RURAL WATER SUPPLIES

Description	Unit	Quantity	Total Cost £'000
1. Borehole supplies with headworks, 200-2,000 gallons per hour	Number	100	300
2. Gravity pipe lines, diameters to 6 inch ...	Miles	150	450
3. Pumped supplies from rivers, lakes etc., with reticulation up to 20,000 gallons per day	Number	25	250
4. Earth and other type dams, capacities 50 to 1,000 acre-ft.	Number	50	250
5. Charcos or excavated tanks, capacities 2 to 10 acre-ft. ...	Number	150	150
6. Shallow wells (including sand river schemes) at depth from 20 to 60 ft.* ...	Number	100	50
7. Sundry other water supplies	—	—	50
TOTAL ...		—	1,500

*Shallow wells to depths of 20 feet are to be constructed by the Local Government Authorities or Community Development Teams

(ii) *Urban Water Supply* (See Map 3).

27. During the next five years urban water consumption is thought likely to grow at 8 per cent per annum. Programmes in the Plan cover extensions to mains and the provision of meters and kiosks for all supplies. The financing of such works is entirely the responsibility of the central Government. These programmes are set out in the Table of urban water supplies.

URBAN WATER SUPPLIES

(INCLUDING CARRY-OVER FROM THREE-YEAR PLAN)

£'000

Locality	Total Estimated Cost	Three-Year Plan carry-over	Five-Year Plan	Balance to follow later
Dar es Salaam ...	2,636	802	1,634	200
Larger Towns (Arusha, Dodoma, Moshi, Mbeya, Morogoro, Lindi, Mwanza, Tabora, Tanga)	1,339	332	939	68
Other Towns ...	995	220	775	-
Total ...	4,970	1,354	3,348	268

Section III Power (See Map 2).

(i) *Major Urban Power Supply.*

29. The average annual increase in domestic consumption of electricity has been computed at nearly 10 per cent per annum between 1953 and 1962 when it reached the level of 135 million kWh.

The 1962 distribution of unit sales was as follows: —

	Per cent
Household power and lighting	27
Sisal supplies	28
Power supplies	22·6
Commercial power and lighting	15
Street and lighting supplies	3
All other	4·4
	100

30. Pending the publication of the results of a comprehensive study of the long-term electric power requirements of Tanganyika which has recently been concluded, the demand for electricity has been tentatively estimated as growing at an average rate of over 12 per cent per year. The provisional breakdown of 1970 sales of electricity is as follows: —

1970 ESTIMATE OF UNIT SALES

	million kWh.
Dar es Salaam	201·0
Tanga	80·5
Arusha/Moshi	24·8
Central Line	23·2
Upcountry	25·9
Total ...	355·4

31. The new investment that is required up to 1970 to achieve this increase in electricity supplies is estimated at £10·6 million of which £8·1 million will pay for the installation of new generating capacity and transmission lines.

32. The preliminary phasing of investment is estimated to be: —

£'000

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Six-Year Total
General extension to existing plant	350	400	400	400	500	500	2,550
New power stations	-	-	-	1,300	2,300	3,000	6,600
New transmission lines	1,500	-	-			-	1,500
Total ...	1,850	400	400	1,700	2,800	3,500	10,650

33. Investment falling within the plan period will amount to about £6·7 million.

34. The first project most likely to be carried out, following the completion of the Hale development, will consist in duplicating the 132 kV Hale/Ilala transmission line at a cost of £0·5 million. Another transmission line being investigated runs from the Hale/Pangani system to Moshi and Arusha. The rise in demand for electricity until 1970 will require the continued operation of the diesel generating plant in Dar es Salaam and beyond that date will necessitate the installation either of a further diesel plant in the Dar es Salaam area or a further hydro-electric plant on the Pangani River.

FIVE YEA

UGANDA
29°
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Mbarara
Kikagati
Kabale
Gabiro
Kigali
Bukoba
Muleba
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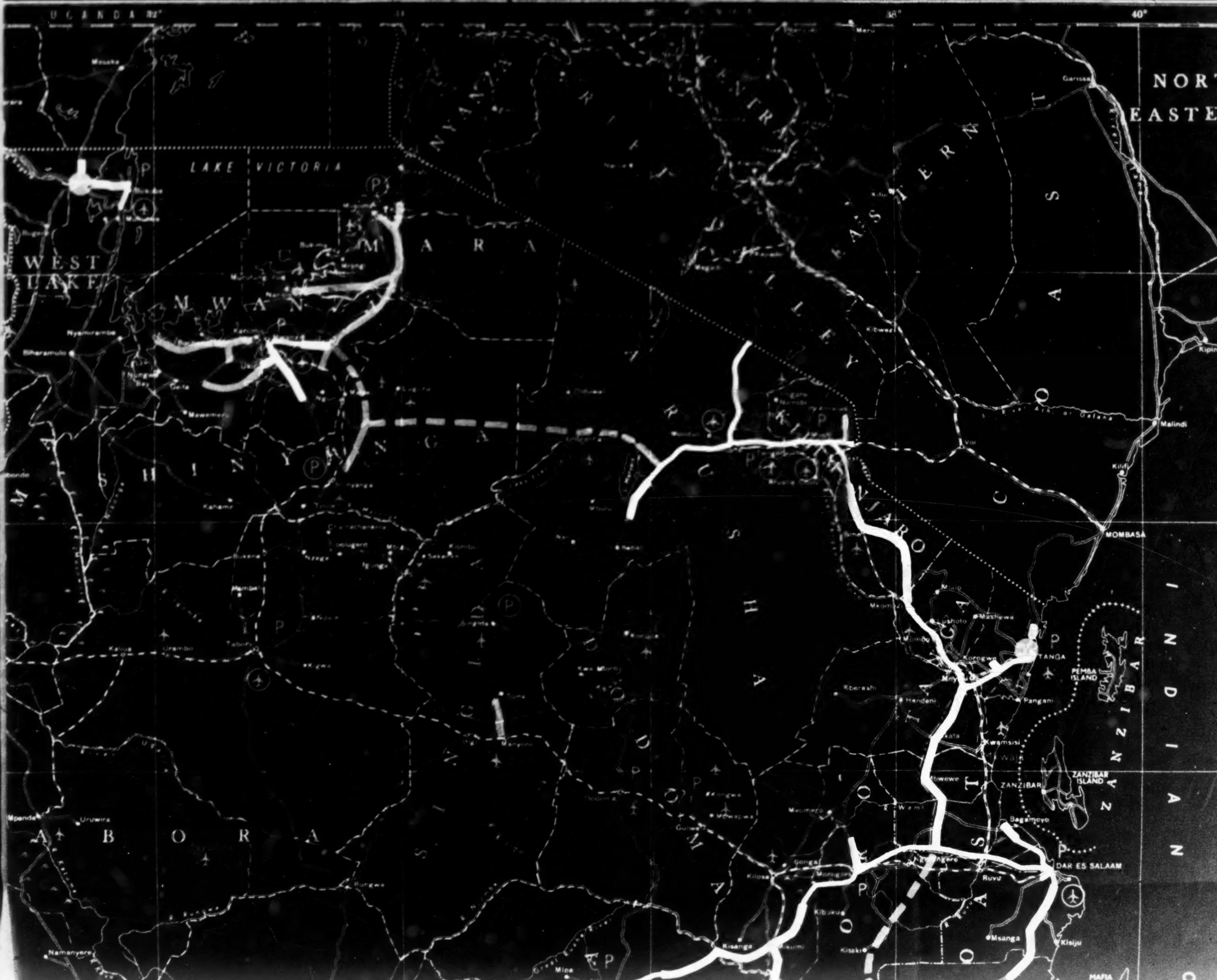
LAKE VICTORIA
WEST LAKE
RWANDA
BURUNDI
Nyamirembe
Biharamulo
Ngara
Astrida
Muhinga
Bukima
Nansio
MWANZA
Karumo
Nungwe Bay
Geita
Ngudu
SHINYANGA
Kahama
Tinde
Bukene
Nzega
Tabora
Ndala
Kigwa
Kaliua
Urambo
Usumbura
Kitega
Ruyigi
Kibondo
Kasulu
Rumonge
Uvira
Kigoma
Ujiji
KIGOMA
Albertville
LAKE TANGANYIKA
CONGO
Mpanda
Uruwira
Nyonga
TABORA
Kipili
Namanyere

FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 64/69

COMMUNICATIONS & POWER

TANGANYIKA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RIFT VALLEY
EASTERN
KILIMANJARO
COAST
NORTH EASTERN
INDIAN
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PEMBA ISLAND
ZANZIBAR ISLAND
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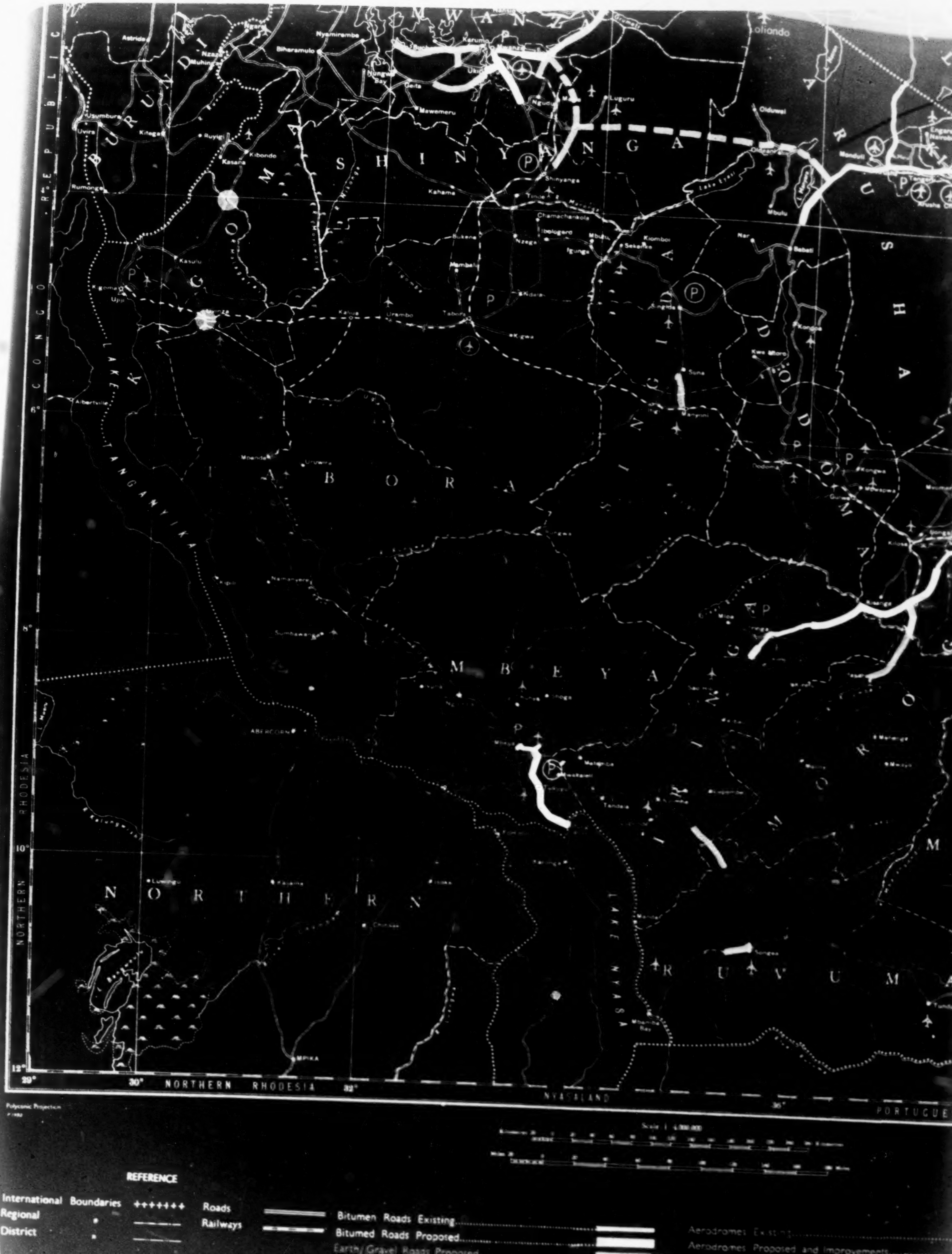
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Arusha
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Kaliua
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Singida
Kondoa
Kwa Mtoro
Suna
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Kilosa
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Sumbawanga
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Bitumed Roads Proposed
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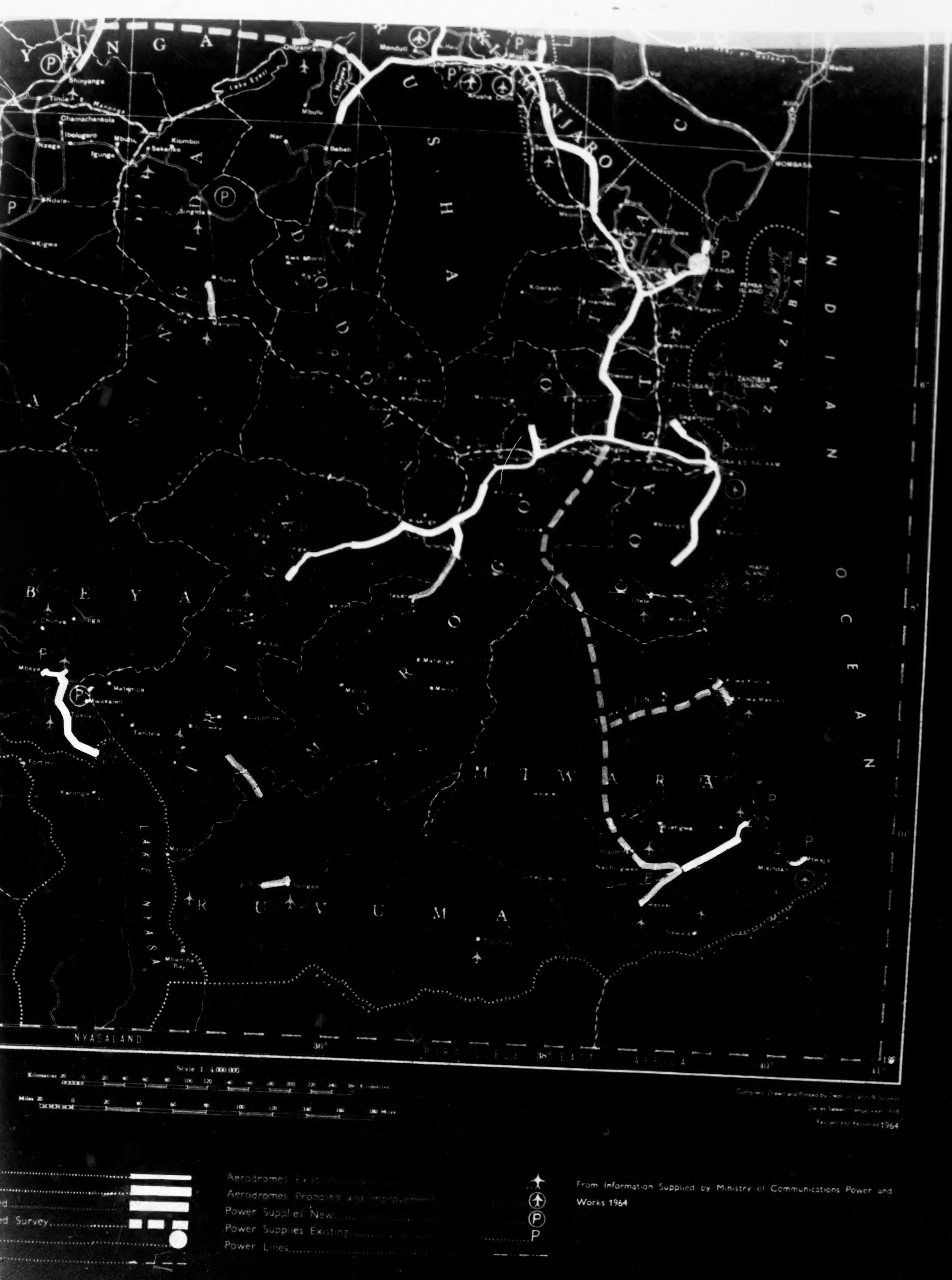
Aerodromes Existing
Aerodromes Proposed and Improvements


INDIAN OCEAN
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36°
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Kilometres
Miles
Survey
Aerodromes Existing
Aerodromes Proposed and Improvements
Power Supplies New
Power Supplies Existing
Power Lines
Revised and Reprinted 1964

From Information Supplied by Ministry of Communications Power and Works 1964

(ii) *Smaller Township Power Supplies.*

35. Since Government is in the process of acquiring majority ownership in the equity capital of TANESCO, the company will in future take over the work on small township electrification previously carried out by the Government. The projects to be implemented during the plan period comprise an expenditure of £159,000.

	Carry-over from Three-Year Plan Singida, Musoma, Tukuyu	Five-Year Plan Shinyanga	Total Expenditure
Capital expenditure £'000	95	64	159
Units sold (kWh'000)	735	530	

Section IV Communications (See Map 2).

36. According to Table I the value added by the Transport and Communications Sector will grow at 7·9 per cent per year during the Plan. The detail of this sectoral growth rate is given in Table IV (g).

(i) *Roads.*

37. Government's road construction policy has in the past been based on the need to provide a country-wide "Low Cost Road" system defined as follows at the Tenth International Road Congress, Istanbul, 1955: —

> "A low cost road is one which, having regard to considerations of climate and traffic, has been located and built to geometrical standards commensurate with future requirements, but has been constructed with bases and surface to meet the present traffic requirements. It is however, one which should be so designed, constructed and maintained that it allows for stage construction when traffic requires it and improvement in economic conditions permits."

It is proposed to continue this policy.

38. The basis of Government's long-term programme for the construction of major roads has been to establish a main network of trunk routes with a grid of three roads running from north to south and three running from east to west. With the exception of the essential link between the Coastal and the Mtwara Regions this network is now virtually established in terms of general location as follows: —

North-South.

(a) Kenya Border – Tanga–Segera – Chalinze – Stiegler's Gorge – Nachingwea–Nanganga–Mingoyo–Mtwara.

(b) Kenya Border–Arusha (Dodoma Corner)–Makuyuni–Babati–Dodoma–Iringa–Makumbako–Mbeya–Tunduma (Rhodesian Border).

(c) Uganda Border – Bukoba – Biharamulo – Nyakanazi – Kasulu – Mpanda–Sumbawanga–Rhodesian Border.

East-West.

(d) Segera–Korogwe–Moshi–Arusha–Dodoma Corner.

(e) Dar es Salaam–Chalinze–Morogoro–Dodoma–Singida–Nzega–Nyakanazi.

(f) Nanganga–Masasi–Tunduru–Songea–Njombe–Makumbako.

39. In addition the following major link roads have been established to serve important centres of population as follows: —

(a) Kenya Border–Tarime–Nyakanga (Junction to Musoma)–Mwanza–Usagara–Geita–Biharamulo.

(b) Usagara–Shinyanga–Nzega–Tabora.

(c) Babati–Singida.

(d) Makuyuni–Ol Balbal–Serengeti–Bariati (Mwanza–Arusha link).

(e) Morogoro–Mikumi–Iringa.

TABLE IV (g)

VALUE ADDED AND GROWTH OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR

(£'000)

Activity	Average 1960-62	Target 1970	Average annual growth rate %
Public Sector:			
E.A.R. & H.	3,940*	6,660	6·0
E.A.P. & T.	850	2,000	10·0
Dept. Civil Aviation	50	80	5·3
Total ...	4,840	8,740	6·8
Private Sector:			
Cables and Wireless E.A. Airways }	146	440	13·0
Road Transport	3,700	8,036	9·0
Total ...	3,846	8,476	9·2
Total for all activities ...	8,686	17,216	7·9

*Net of estimated construction carried out by E.A.R. & H. labour.

These, with the trunk routes detailed above, form an acceptable basis for a long-term plan of development.

40. Before the 1961/1964 Development Plan it was the policy of Government to build up the main road system to an all-weather standard and to attend to feeder road improvement on a limited scale. It was intended that in the period 1961/1964 the expenditure on improvement and expansion of feeder roads should be proportionately increased. The amount of finance available, however, limited the extent to which this policy could be implemented.

41. During the period 1964 –1969 it is proposed that: —

(a) The trunk and major link roads will be developed as necessary to meet traffic requirements.

(b) Major feeder roads will be improved or constructed to provide for the economic transport of an ever increasing quantity of produce and other goods.

(c) Minor feeder roads will be improved or constructed to provide satisfactory access to developing areas.

(d) To ensure the economic soundness of each major project preliminary economic feasibility studies will be undertaken as required.

42. In short, the roads programme in the Five-Year Plan is characterized by two main features. Firstly there will be a 75 per cent increase in the average yearly capital expenditure compared with the Three-Year Plan and secondly, there will be a shift of emphasis from the construction of trunk roads to that of feeder roads which will form half of the total programme in the Five-Year Plan compared with one-quarter in the Three-Year Plan.

43. The distribution of capital expenditure by main category is shown in the following table:—

SUMMARY TABLE OF ROAD PROGRAMME

Description	Total Estimated Cost	Carry over from Three-Year Plan	Five Year Plan Provision	Balance to be provided at later date	Estimated Expenditure 1964/65
	£	£	£	£	£
Great North Route	484,500	—	98,500	386,000	—
Western Trunk Route	1,365,000	250,000	1,000,000	115,000	200,000
Eastern Trunk Route	4,435,750	257,000	928,000	3,250,750	490,000
Central Trunk Route	231,900	—	231,900	—	7,500
Northern Trunk Route	1,319,375	146,000	1,173,375	—	100,000
Southern Trunk Route	301,000	44,000	257,000	—	185,000
Total: Trunk Routes	8,137,525	697,000	3,688,775	3,751,750	982,500
Major Link Roads	3,341,625	176,000	1,515,625	1,650,000	565,000
Total: Trunk Routes and Major Link Roads	11,479,150	873,000	5,204,400	5,401,750	1,547,500
Major Feeder Roads	9,068,525	522,000	4,890,600	3,655,925	632,000
Minor Feeder Roads	1,520,000	585,000	935,000	—	850,000
Total: Feeder Roads	10,588,525	1,107,000	5,825,600	3,655,925	1,482,000
Miscellaneous	852,000	82,000	770,000	—	150,000
Grand Totals	22,919,675	2,062,000	11,800,000	9,057,675	3,179,500

44. The country's park of trucks and lorries is expected to expand considerably and value added by private road transport has been estimated to grow at 9 per cent per annum.

45. The Co-operative and Development Bank will have £300,000 available as credit for the purchase of vehicles by transport co-operatives.

(ii) *Air Transport.*

Aerodromes.

46. The policy is to improve and extend existing aerodromes as consistent with traffic requirements; to provide such new aerodromes as may be required, and to re-site existing unsatisfactory aerodromes.

47. Priorities are based on economic considerations, e.g. an economic survey will be undertaken before plans for the construction of Sanya aerodrome are undertaken. Similarly, before re-siting or constructing other aerodromes, an economic survey will be undertaken.

48. The Five-Year Programme will consist of: —

(a) Extension of runway and ancillary works at Dar es Salaam Airport.

(b) Extension and reconstruction of Bukoba runway.

(c) Improvements to Mwanza, Tabora, Mtwara, Moshi, Arusha and Iringa runways.

(d) Construction of new aerodrome at Sanya, subject to economic survey.

(e) Re-siting of Mbeya aerodrome or improvements to existing airfield.

(f) General improvements to other aerodromes.

(g) Construction of minor landing strips, such as at Lake Manyara.

(h) Improvement of Fire-fighting facilities.

49. The total estimated cost of capital works is £1,257,000 including £36,000 carried over from the Three-Year Development Plan. Details are shown in the following table.

50. The revenue from landing fees is expected to rise from £63,500 in 1963 to £141,000 in 1969 and passenger charges from £30,000 to £52,000.

Directorate of Civil Aviation and E.A. Airways.

51. The activities of the E.A. Airways and, to a lesser degree, those of the D.C.A. will necessarily benefit from the expected expansion of tourism, commerce and industry. Over the past four years the revenue/miles flown by E.A.A. rose annually by 11·8 per cent, cargo/ton/miles by 20 per cent, the number of passenger/and mail/miles trebled and operating revenue more than doubled. On the basis of this performance value added by the E.A.A. is expected to grow at the rate of 13 per cent p.a.

52. The projected investment in aircraft, spare parts, servicing shops and equipment is estimated to reach £1·5 million in the next five years.

AERODROMES

£'000

Projects	Total Estimated Cost and Expenditure 1964/1969	Remarks
Dar es Salaam Airport (Terminal Building)	80	Extension. Carry over from Three-Year Plan is 36.
Other Aerodromes	120	General improvements.
Sanya Aerodrome	200	Project subject to economic survey. 60 will be carried into next plan period.
Bukoba Aerodrome	45	Extension to and raising of runway.
Dar es Salaam Airport Runway Extensions	396	Extension and strengthening of runway to accommodate larger aircraft.
Mbeya Aerodrome	166	Present aerodrome unsatisfactory.
Bituminizing runways at Mtwara, Mwanza, Tabora, Arusha and Moshi	170	Works necessary to cater for Friendship Aircraft.
Aerodrome Fire Services	80	Additional buildings, equipment and Crash Tenders.
Total ..	1,257	

(iii) *Railways and Harbours.*

53. Tanganyika railways and harbours will continue to be operated by the East African Common Services Organization.

54. Data available for the past three years suggest a growth rate of about 3 per cent per annum in goods and passenger revenue from rail and inland waterways transport. However, revenue from harbour operations has been rising at a higher rate and making appropriate allowances for the expected increase in the demand for transport resulting from the industrial and agricultural targets for 1970, an overall average growth rate of 6 per cent was used in calculating the contribution of these activities to the 1970 Gross Domestic Product.

55. Of £11 million of investment expenditure during the plan period (in addition to £3 million of unspent funds carried over) over one-half is provisionally earmarked to finance the extension of the Mikumi–Kidatu section of the railroad towards Ifakara and Mpanga. More than £3 million is to be invested in the Moshi/Kalembwani cut-off, on new rolling stock and on two additional deep water berths at Dar es Salaam as shown below.

56. *Railways and Harbours.*

	£'000
(a) Rail Extension beyond Kidatu	6,210
(b) Moshi/Kalembwani Cut-off	1,100
(c) Two Deep Water Berths, Dar es Salaam	1,100
(d) Rolling Stock, etc.	1,120
(e) Usinge Swamp	40
(f) Kurasini Causeway	250
(g) Improvements—Dar es Salaam Harbour Entrance	400
(h) Additional Tug, Dar es Salaam	275
(i) Works Plant, etc.	400
	10,895
(j) Improvements to Piers (Mafia Island, Lake Nyasa)	40
	10,935

Plus funds already allocated and carried over from previous years.

	£'000
(a) Completion of Railway to Kidatu	200
(b) Train Ferries and Terminals, Lake Victoria ...	145
(c) Train Control, Mwanza/Tabora	22
(d) Air-brake Conversion	115
(e) Ballasting, Central Line	100
(f) Mwanza Line, Relaying	2,600
	3182
Total Investment 1964/69 ...	14,117*

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*These figures of capital investment are net of provisions for depreciation while those shown in Table V (a) are gross investment.

(iv) *Posts and Telecommunications.*

57. Posts and telecommunications in Tanganyika will continue to be operated by the East African Common Services Organization.

58. Value added by Posts and Telecommunications is expected to rise at an average rate of 10 per cent in the light of the past increases in revenue and in number of telephone calls. During the five years of the Plan about £0·75 million will be invested in developing these services.

59. As the table shows, over one-half of this sum will be spent on telephone trunk routes. One-third will pay for the installation of or extensions to automatic telephone exchanges in such areas as Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Korogwe, Mwanza, Morogoro, Dodoma, Moshi, Iringa and Shinyanga. Some sixteen new Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges are to be built at a total cost of over £90,000.

60. These projects which are to be financed out of revenue from the services, do not imply a change in the present tariff structure.

61. *Posts and Telecommunications.*

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—1964/69*

Automatic Telephone Exchanges

	£	
1965	18,800	
1966	8,400	
1967	53,800	
1968	53,800	
1969	81,550	216,350

Specified Telephone Trunk Routes

	£	
1965	92,000	
1966	123,000	
1967	69,000	
1968	70,000	
1969	47,000	401,000

Offices and Plant

	£	
1965	9,500	
1966	25,000	
1967	38,000	
1968	26,500	
1969	19,000	118,000

Total Investment—£735,350

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*These figures of capital investment are net of provisions for depreciation while those shown in Table V (a) are of gross investment.

Section V—Non-residential Buildings.

(i) *Government Buildings.*

62. In the Three-Year Development Plan a number of buildings were included for which no funds were subsequently available. These items have therefore been carried forward into the five-year programme.

P.W.D. Depots.

63. The policy of the Ministry is to have all major road works and buildings built by contract, but there are numerous works which require to be carried out by direct labour and as the country develops, the maintenance requirements of Government assets increase. With the creation of additional Regions, four new depots will be built at Regional Headquarters. The policy of building minor maintenance depots at District Headquarters will continue and five such depots will be constructed by 1970. In addition, a number of extensions will be undertaken at existing depots. The estimated capital cost is £60,000.

64. The plans for these buildings are such that any depot may be enlarged in the future to meet the growing needs of the Region or District.

Government Stores.

65. The three main stores at Dar es Salaam, Mtwara and Tanga require additions and improvements. £15,000 has been included for the capital costs of these.

Mechanical Depots.

66. The policy of re-deployment to provide mechanical services for Government plant and transport will continue at a total estimated capital cost of £25,000.

Miscellaneous Works.

67. Miscellaneous works include:—

(a) Provision of office accommodation urgently required by other Ministries including fittings, furniture, etc.

(b) Provision of water-borne sanitation and sewerage, alterations and extensions to Government quarters, rest houses, etc.

(c) Providing Tukuyu, Shinyanga, Singida, Musoma and Kilosa with electric supplies. Consequently Government buildings and quarters there will be wired for electricity. £20,000 will be required annually by way of capital expenditure, making a total £100,000 in the next five years.

New Government Offices, Dar es Salaam.

68. Provision of £487,000 has been made for the construction of new office accommodation in Dar es Salaam. This will replace existing leased offices and other inadequate accommodation. Government has been spending over £100,000 annually on rented buildings.

New Regional Offices.

69. Consequent upon the formation of additional regions new Regional Offices are required at Shinyanga, Musoma, Kigoma, Moshi, Songea, Singida and Iringa. Capital costs have been estimated at £245,000.

New District Offices.

70. Similarly, new District Offices are required at Mbinga, Mpwapwa, Mufindi, Dar es Salaam and Mbozi at a total capital cost of £60,000.

Ministerial Housing.

71. At present some twelve Ministers are not accommodated in Government quarters. Provision has been made for the completion of three residences and for the construction of a further nine during the five-year period. Capital costs will be £90,000.

Government Housing.

72. Although Government is not obliged to house eligible officers, considerable difficulty is being experienced by such officers in obtaining accommodation in the more remote areas. This constitutes one of the main difficulties in recruiting staff for these areas. Provision has been made for quarters at Nzega, Sumbawanga, Loliondo, Mbozi, Ukerewe, Mbinga, Maswa, Mbulu, Kahama, Mafia, Tarime, Karatu, Biharamulo, Karagwe, Ngara, Manyoni, Kiomboi, Kisarawe, Mahenge, Ifakara, Ngudu, Kasulu and Kibondo. Capital costs will be £168,000.

Parliament Building.

73. During the coming years it is anticipated that Karimjee Hall, at present used by Parliament, will become inadequate. Accordingly, a provision of £450,000 for capital expenditure on a new building has been made.

74. SUMMARY OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING

Description	*Estimated Cost*
P.W.D. Offices, Workshops and Stores:	
	£'000
P.W.D. Depots	60
Government Stores	15
Miscellaneous Works	100
Mechanical Workshops	25
Total	200
New Government Offices and Government Housing:	
	£'000
New Government Offices (Dar es Salaam)	487
New Regional Offices	245
New District Offices	60
Ministerial Housing	90
Government Housing	168
Parliament Building	450
Total	1,500

(ii) *Private Sector: Industrial, Commercial and Service Buildings.*

75. It has not been possible to make a direct evaluation of the building that will be erected during the plan period by the private sector. However, using data on the building component of gross capital formation an approximate estimate of the value of such new buildings of £36·0 million was arrived at for the five years of the Plan.

Nature of Building	*Value £ million*	*Percentage of Expected Gross Investment*
Rural, utility	2·4	30
Shops, warehouses, banks	18·0	50
Mining and quarrying	0·6	20
Industrial	15·0	30
Total	36·0	32

Section VI—Lands and Surveys.

(i) *Land Servicing.*

76. The major questions of site clearance and urban development are dealt with in Chapter 4, Section VI.

77. It is expected that for a total expenditure during the plan period of about £1·4 million on site clearance there will be incoming revenue to Government in new rents, premiums and building covenants amounting to at least £9 million on the basis of the following calculation which extrapolates from years of abnormally low construction activity:—

ESTIMATED REVENUE FROM LAND SERVICING

	1959–1962 Annual average	Five-Year Extrapolation
Net increases in land rents	£12,256	£60,000
Premiums collected	£70,765	£400,000
Building covenants entered into by occupiers	£1,290,900	£8,500,000
TOTAL	£1,373,921	£8,960,000

(ii) *Surveys and Mapping.*

Aerial Photography.

78. The Plan provides for installation of supercharged engines in existing aircraft, (Aero Commander 560E) to increase the photographic operating height from 19,000 ft. to 26,000 ft. This would increase photography coverage by 30 per cent and the duration of sorties would be reduced. More would be photographed during the rare spells of photographically clear weather. Present obsolete equipment is to be replaced by an Electronic Printer and Enlarger.

79. *Capital Expenditure on Aerial Survey and Transport.*

	£
Installation in photographic aircraft of higher powered engines	15,000
Purchase of two Helio Super Courier Aircraft and initial spares	40,000
Replacement of two Piper Apache Aircraft with similar current type (second half of Five-Year Plan)	50,000
Improvement to the Government Hangar	2,000
Purchase of Electronic Printer and Enlarger	2,200
Total	£109,200

Geodetic Surveys.

80. Primary, secondary and teriary triangulation will continue to be carried out by the British Directorate of Overseas Surveys as part of their programme referred to under Topographical Surveys. It is proposed to extend the existing primary levelling network by a further 500 miles under private contract. Costs to be financed through the Development Budget will be £20,000.

Topographical Surveys.

81. The Directorate of Overseas Surveys will continue to produce 30 to 40 quarto sheets of 1/50,000 mapping annually. This project is aided by the British Department of Technical Co-operation and Tanganyika contributes 15 per cent of the costs of field survey and photography, consisting of the costs of field revision met by the Division of the Ministry of Lands, Settlements and Water. Costs to be financed through the Development Budget will be £45,000.

82. It is proposed to accelerate the programme as recommended by the World Bank by undertaking a further seventy to one hundred sheets. An informal proposal has also been made for Canadian Aid for a project involving one hundred and sixteen sheets. If this aid is forthcoming, it would enable the programme to be accelerated to a much greater extent. Costs to be financed through the Development Budget will be £300,000.

Township Mapping—Cadastral Surveys.

83. Cadastral surveys, the production of new township plans and the revision of existing ones will continue as the need arises.

Sporadic Large Scale Mapping.

84. A considerable increase in demand for large scale mapping for agriculture, village settlement, water development and road surveys is anticipated. This demand could only be met by a large increase in Survey Division staff and heavy recurrent expenditure. Staff also require training and are not immediately available. Any possible demands in excess of present Survey Division capacity will be met by private contract by the Ministries concerned, with the Survey Division offering consultative and supervisory services.

Photo/Lithography.

85. New equipment will be required not only to replace obsolete and worn out machinery, but also to cope with increased demands for printing 1/50,000 mapping, geological sheets, visual aids, etc. Other Ministries' projects for setting up photo-lithographic processes will be amalgamated with those of the Ministry of Lands, Settlement and Water Development. It is proposed also to publish and print a fourth edition of the Tanganyika Atlas at a total cost of £7,000. This amount will probably be fully recovered by subsequent sales. Expected cost for the above projects is £24,000.

CHAPTER 4

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Section I—Education.

1. Chapter 1, Section I has emphasized the importance of education in the process of economic development and has indicated that as a matter of policy the Government intends to suit the structure of the educational system to the requirements of such development.

2. The plan covers three types of education and training. First of all there is general and technical education which forms the basis and the bulk of our system of education—under the aegis of the Ministry of Education. The Plan envisages that the various stages of this formal education, primary, secondary, technical and university will be reconstructed in such a way that by 1980 Tanganyika will not have to rely upon external assistance except for employees requiring *exceptional* qualifications. The whole apparatus of general and technical education in Tanganyika over the next five years has been studied with this end in view.

3. Then there is a specialized type of training required by those who on completion of a course of formal education are destined to follow an administrative career. This training will be given in centres run by the various Ministries with a view to meeting their requirements in personnel, e.g. the Vice-President's Office (Civil Service Training Centre), the Ministries of Agriculture, Forests and Wildlife; Community Development and National Culture; Commerce and Co-operatives (Business Training Centre); Health; Lands, Settlement and Water; Communications and Works; Home Affairs (Police); and Education (Teachers Training School).

4. Study courses and overseas apprenticeship programmes granted under technical assistance whether by private institutions, international agencies, or through various Governments, will make a significant contribution during the forthcoming Five-Year Plan to the first two types of education.

5. The third type of training covered in the Plan relates to the education primarily directed at the rural adult population and, to an extent, integrated with the Community Development Programme. This type also covers the training of employees under programmes designed by the Ministry of Labour in consultation with employers either by on-the-job training or evening classes.

6. The second and third types of education and training are dealt with in appropriate sections of the Plan. The purpose of this section is to cover programmes relating to the first type.

(i) *Secondary and Higher Education.*

7. During the period of the Three-Year Development Plan (1961–1964) the greatest emphasis was given to the development of secondary education. As a result, it has become practicable to develop university education on an unprecedented scale now that an adequate number of fully qualified pupils is

emerging from the schools. Of particular importance is the establishment of the study of education at University College, Dar es Salaam, through which a substantial supply of Tanganyika's own graduate secondary school teachers will become available. The rate of development of secondary education (48 new streams to be opened over five years) will remain almost the same as that during the Three-Year Plan (32 streams opened over 3 years). The policy of giving emphasis to the development of science education will be continued throughout the period of the Plan. It is, however, becoming increasingly clear that the most formidable obstacle to educational development in Tanganyika is not so much the capital cost of new schools or universities as the recurrent cost of running them when they are completed. It has only been possible to provide money within the Plan to run 40 of the 48 new secondary school streams proposed. Government has been particularly gratified by projects such as the secondary school included with the Nordic Centre at Kibaha and the girls' secondary school proposed for Korogwe, where external donors interested in promoting Tanganyikan education have provided for the recurrent costs during the period of development of the schools as well as the capital cost. It is greatly to be hoped that the remaining 8 streams in the Plan will be similarly financed by external donors. If this target is achieved, the number of pupils entering Form 1 of secondary schools will rise from 5,250 in 1964 to 7,070 in 1969. The number entering Form 5 will rise during the same period from 680 to 1,280.

8. In the case of the University of East Africa, where recurrent costs are still very high during the University's period of initial growth, it is proposed to raise the enrolment of Tanganyika students on degree courses from 435 in 1964/65 to 1,250 in 1967/68; in 1966 there will be over 400 Tanganyika students entering the University for the first time. The cost of maintaining students at the University of East Africa is considerably higher than that for sending them overseas (higher education is likely to continue to be more than 25 per cent more expensive in East Africa than overseas). Because of this, the Ministry of Education proposes that the annual intake of Tanganyika students to the University of East Africa should only rise above 450 if this additional intake can be accommodated at a cost not greater than that of sending them overseas. The total number of Tanganyika students on degree courses at the University will rise from 435 in 1964/65 to 1,496 in 1968/69, if this condition is satisfied.

(ii) *Technical Education.*

9. Technical education is faced with the task of producing technicians through post-secondary courses at the Dar es Salaam Technical College and craftsmen at the technical schools (the former trade schools). Development of the technician courses at the Dar es Salaam Technical College has until recently been held up by lack of recruits. The position has been improving rapidly with the increasing output of secondary schools; this means that the standard of the recruits to the Technical College in future should rise, with clear benefits to the development of industry in Tanganyika. In January, 1968, the first group of boys to complete the School Certificate course at the new secondary technical school at Ifunda will become available. If funds permit, the further extension of facilities at Dar es Salaam Technical College from 1968 onwards will be given the highest priority. In any event the programme of capital works at the Technical College will still have

to be undertaken in time to allow an immediate increase of enrolment in the technician courses at the beginning of the next planning period. At the Moshi Technical School intensified efforts will be made to increase the output of boys trained in those trades where shortages are most apparent according to the Manpower Surveys now in progress. At Moshi the emphasis is already moving towards training for the metal-working trades. This will be done by more intensive utilization of the facilities available and, if necessary, expansion. At the same time Voluntary Agencies offering training in trades where there is a manpower shortage will be encouraged by grants-in-aid, should this prove necessary.

(iii) *Primary Education.*

10. In the field of primary education, where the recently constituted Local Education Authorities have co-operated with the Ministry in the implementation of the Three-Year Plan by extending many of their day schools to Standard VI and sometimes beyond, it is necessary to look forward to a period of consolidation if all these efforts are not to be wasted. This is because the increase in the number of upper Standards in primary schools has not been matched by the increase in the number of teachers fully qualified to teach them. A major effort on behalf of the primary schools during the period of this Development Plan will, therefore, be made by increasing the teacher training facilities for secondary school leavers (i.e. Grade "A" teacher training courses). This is without prejudice to the continued employment and up-grading of Grade "C" teachers who will continue to form the great majority of the teaching profession in the primary schools.

11. Although the present full primary school course lasts for eight years, the system of half-day attendance ("double-session") in Standards I and II, and in many schools in Standards III and IV as well, means that the effective length of the course is seven or often six years. The syllabus, in having to allow for this, is in effect one covering six years only of full-time education. It is now proposed to reduce the duration of the full primary course from eight years to seven years. This can be done without in any way reducing the content of the full course in use to-day. To do this, and to maintain acceptable educational standards, an all-out drive to discontinue the practice of half-day attendance in Standards III and IV of the lower primary schools is essential as also is the introduction of more highly qualified teachers throughout the primary schools. When this reform is carried through, all children entering Standard V will be given the chance of competing for places in secondary education on completion of Standard VII instead of Standard VIII as at present.

12. The number of completely new primary schools which can be opened will depend largely upon the ability of the Local Education Authorities to continue their commendable efforts of the last three years. The Ministry of Education will make available through the subvention system an increased amount of money for primary schools, on the clear understanding that the first calls on such funds will be those of converting to the new seven-year primary school system and of employing Grade "A" teachers. Government will use any remaining grants to assist those Local Education Authorities which follow an approved policy of development worked out in conjunction with the Ministry of Education. Such policies will aim to ensure that the proportion of children going to school in each area will be maintained or, if possible, increased.

13. In the primary schools themselves the change to a seven-year system will mean that the children who leave school after Standard IV will have progressed further than their predecessors, since the school curriculum will be revised to include in the Standard IV syllabus some of the work now done in Standard V. This change is made possible by the movement away from half-day attendance in Standards III and IV. Children in Standards V, VI and VII will be taught according to a programme which will ultimately bring them to the same standards as those now achieved in Standard VIII. Failure to achieve this last objective would constitute a major threat to the standards obtaining in the secondary schools. This fact serves to underline the supreme importance of close co-operation in planning and execution between the Local Education Authorities, the Ministry of Education and its Regional and District Inspectors. It will be their task to make sure that these far-reaching reforms, when carried out in individual schools, are truly related to the needs and possibilities of each local situation.

(iv) *Teacher Training.*

14. The teacher training programme is of the greatest possible importance to the development of education in Tanganyika. The improvement of the quality of the primary schools depends upon major changes in this field. The teacher training colleges will be reorganized so that there will be nine or ten large colleges, each with enrolments of 240 to 480 students. Most of these students will be taking courses leading to qualification as Grade "A" teachers. The reorganized colleges will be large enough to allow the breadth, depth and variety of courses which, in turn, will eventually be the foundation of greatly improved curricula in Tanganyika schools. The programme for up-grading serving Grade "C" teachers to Grade "B" will also be continued throughout the period of the Plan. It is reiterated that the largest number of teachers in the primary schools in the immediate future will continue to be Grade "C". During the period of this Plan the newly qualified Grade "A" teachers will be used mainly to meet the more stringent staff requirements of the upper Standards of the reorganized primary school system and to a lesser extent the chronic shortage of properly qualified staff for the lower forms of secondary schools. The lower Standards of the primary schools will not benefit appreciably before 1969.

15. Together with this reorganization there will be the establishment of close links between the University College, Dar es Salaam, and the teacher training colleges, through the new Institute of Education, of which the University College and the teacher training colleges will be constituent members. The main function of the Institute will be the co-ordination and progressive improvement of all teacher education of both the primary and secondary levels in Tanganyika. In this respect syllabus and curriculum reform will receive particular attention.

16. It is extremely urgent to begin an imaginative programme designed to produce Tanganyika's own secondary school teachers to take the place of the large number of expatriates who have filled the gap in recent years. The University College will itself carry the main burden of the programme to produce graduate teachers for secondary schools by means of a new three-year course, during which students will become fully qualified teachers both academically and professionally—a most important and significant innovation.

(v) *Targets.*

17. A summary of the Plan is given in the table which follows:—

TARGETS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION, 1964–1969

		1964	1969	Percentage Increase
(a)	Number of Tanganyika students entering the University of East Africa	175	528*	202%
(b)	Number of pupils entering Form 5 of secondary schools (Higher School Certificate Course) ...	680	1,280	88%
(c)	Number of pupils entering Form 1 of secondary schools (School Certificate Course)	5,250	7,070†	35%
(d)	Number of students entering craft courses (Moshi Technical School and grant-aided establishments)	188	350	86%
(e)	Number of students entering teacher training courses Grade "A"...	320	1,500	369%
(f)	Number of students entering teacher training courses Grade "C"	920‡	—	—
(g)	Number of pupils completing Standard VIII (later Standard VII)	18,500§	—	—
(h)	Number of pupils entering Standard V	44,000§	—	—
(i)	Number of pupils entering Standard I	142,000§	—	—

*A lower figure of 450 will apply if it does not prove possible to accommodate the additional students at the reduced cost, mentioned in paragraph 8 above.

†Assuming adequate external aid will be forthcoming, as explained in paragraph 7 above.

‡To be discontinued.

§The increase in these figures will be determined largely by the capacity of Local Education Authorities to bear their share of the recurrent cost of primary education.

(vi) *Functional Analysis of Overall Financial Provisions.*

£'000

(a) Capital	Gross Cost	Net Cost to Government
Higher Education:		
To finance the expansion of the University of East Africa so that all students expected to qualify for entry may do so. Also to provide a small amount of capital for the development of extra-mural studies	4,902	4,902
Secondary Education:		
(i) To open 12 streams at Form 1 in 1965, 6 streams in 1966, and 10 streams at Form 1 each year thereafter	—	—
(ii) To open 3 new streams at Form 5 in 1965, 1 new stream in 1966 and again in 1967, and 5 new streams in 1968 and again in 1969	3,251	2,651*
Technical Education:		
Extensions and improvements at Moshi Technical School; extensions to Dar es Salaam Technical College to accommodate the expanded input to technician level courses which will be required in the next planning period	1,500	1,500
Primary Education:		
To assist Local Education Authorities in converting their primary school systems to the seven-year course and to provide for controlled expansion of the Lower Primary Schools. To improve the classroom and staff quarters at schools, particularly those in poorer districts, where it is essential that Grade "A" teachers should be employed	5,000	2,697†
Teacher Training:		
To convert the existing system of training colleges into a streamlined system of ten colleges having an annual intake of 1,500 students for "Grade A" courses	2,000	2,000
Other	250	250
TOTAL ...	£16,903	£14,000

*Three schools—Kibaha, Korogwe and Kashozi—are already planned at no capital cost to Government.

†Local Education Authorities are expected to provide £2,303,000 (in cash and self-help) towards this programme.

(b) *Recurrent.*

Annual Expenditure

	£'000
1964/1965	5,933
1965/1966	6,524
1966/1967	7,049
1967/1968	7,642
1968/1969	8,358
Total (5 years)	£35,506

Expenditure on each Sector

	£'000
Higher Education	4,417
Secondary Education	10,002
Technical Education	1,800
Primary Education	13,103
Teacher Training	3,234
Other Costs, including Administration	2,950
Total (5 years)	£35,506

Section II—Health.

18. The Medical Development Plan was drawn up by the Medical Development Committee within a long term perspective for 1980.

(i) *Principal Objectives in the Medical Plan.*

19. The aim of Medical development is to improve the standard of health of the citizens of Tanganyika, through a co-ordinated national health service, utilizing to the full the facilities made available by the Ministry of Health and local authorities and the voluntary and other agencies. In this co-ordinated national health service an increasing emphasis will be placed on the *preventive aspects of medicine* and on the urgent need to *extend the health services into the rural areas.*

20. While much progress has been made, there is still a long way to go. At the present time the people of Tanganyika remain subject to the risks of epidemic disease, although these risks are substantially less than they were a few decades ago. There is good reason to believe that between a quarter and a half of children born fail to reach adult life. Almost half the people of Tanganyika are children under 16 and the large majority of these are in infancy or early childhood. Those who survive the hazards of infancy and childhood continue to be subject not only to the threat of epidemic disease, but also to chronic infection, parasitic disease and malnutrition. Finally, medical aid of reasonable standard is as yet generally within reach only of urban dwellers and of those living near large population centres.

21. It is reasonable to presume that the average expectancy of life at birth will be extended from the present estimated figure of 35–40 years to a figure in the vicinity of 50 years by 1980. It must, of course, be appreciated that this anticipated increase in the average expectancy of life will be very largely due to a reduction in infant mortality.

22. On average central Government capital and current annual expenditure on health services during the Five-Year Plan will be about 20 per cent higher than the annual average expenditure during the preceding Three-Year Plan.

(ii) *Hospital Services.*

23. Government is responsible for ensuring the provision of hospital services for the general public, either through its own or voluntary agency hospitals. A target of one hospital bed for every thousand of the population *in each district* will be aimed at during the Plan period. The location of new hospitals is being planned to ensure the achievement of this bed-population ratio in as many districts as possible.

24. In the period of the Five-Year Plan, it will not be practical to establish hospitals of a minimum of two hundred beds in all of the fifty eight districts, as recommended by Professor Titmuss and his colleagues, in the "Report of the Health Services of Tanganyika" published in 1963, but it is hoped that at a future date, district hospitals may be expanded to this size. In several areas with inadequate communications to the nearest hospitals, the construction of smaller hospitals is recommended. A health centre would not satisfy the full needs of such isolated communities.

25. Each of the seventeen regions of Tanganyika will have a regional hospital with a full range of hospital services in medicine and general surgery including obstetrics and gynaecology. The majority of regional hospitals will require the addition of, on average, two hundred and fifty beds to attain the ratio of one bed for every thousand of the population in the locality.

26. By mid-1969, consultant hospitals will have been established in the city of Dar es Salaam and at Tanga, Moshi and Mwanza. Two Voluntary Agencies will develop the hospitals at Moshi and Mwanza.

27. For the first time psychiatric beds will be provided at regional hospitals as well as at Mirembe and Isanga, at Lutindi and at Muhimbili Hospital, Dar es Salaam.

28. By the end of the Five-Year Plan it is proposed that all regions should have comprehensive tuberculosis schemes similar to the existing schemes in the Tanga, Mtwara, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Dodoma, Singida, Ruvuma and Coast Regions.

29. The proposals for expansion of hospital ward accommodation during the Five-Year Plan are summarized in the following table:—

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Hospital Beds	1963	Planned Programme		1969
		Obsolete beds being replaced	Additional new beds	
General	8,307	602	1,933	10,240
Maternity	1,348	11	197	1,545
Psychiatric	1,207	—	242	1,449
Tuberculosis	1,408	—	260	1,668
Total Hospital Beds ...	12,270	613	2,632	14,902

(iii) *General Out-Patient Departments.*

30. It is considered most desirable that the general out-patient departments of hospitals should be situated away from the main hospital buildings. These out-patient departments should be developed along lines similar to those recommended for rural health centres, with the main exception, by definition, that they will not provide in-patient accommodation. The hospital itself will in general provide only consultative clinics.

(iv) *Rural Health Services.*

31. By 1970, it is estimated that some three hundred additional rural dispensaries will need to be established to provide reasonable cover in the rural areas. It is proposed that rural dispensaries should remain the responsibility of the local authorities, and that the responsibility for supervision and the training of staff will continue to be that of the central Government.

32. In order to prevent any overlapping of dispensaries operated by local authorities and the various voluntary agencies, registration of all new dispensaries by local authorities, together with the approval of the Regional Medical Officer will be required. It is also proposed that the establishment and siting of all new dispensaries should be approved by the Regional Medical Officers, so as to ensure that all future developments will proceed in accordance with the true needs of the situation, special regard being paid to the maintenance of high standards and to the most effective use of scarce resources in manpower and materials.

33. The policy of establishing health centres throughout the country will be continued so that by the end of the plan period considerable progress will have been made towards attaining a ratio of one health centre to every 50,000 people. It is considered that the early establishment of these health centres is the most important single factor in the improvement of the health services in this country and is vital if any progress is to be made in extending the service to provide for the rural population. The Medical Development Committee have recommended that health centres should be established initially as projects under the direct control of the Ministry of Health and only subsequently become the responsibility of local authorities, as they are at present.

34. A health centre will provide: —

(a) supervision of rural dispensaries;

(b) clinical care and, in particular, a system of referring of patients to hospital where necessary;

(c) a maternity and child welfare service; and,

(d) the local headquarters of the environmental health services until such time as these are taken over by an organized local sanitary authority.

35. Although it will be impossible to staff health centres with medical practitioners, sufficient medical assistants, rural medical aides, and nurse/midwives of the standard of section B of the nursing register should be forthcoming. A new grade of health assistant will deputise for fully qualified health inspectors until such time as enough students of a better standard of education are available for health inspector training.

36. Each health centre will have a number of maternity beds, as well as holding beds for illnesses of short duration or of patients bound for hospital. The Nordic Mission near Dar es Salaam will assist in the training of staff for employment in the rural health centres.

37. The programmes for rural dispensaries and health centres are summarized in the following table: —

RURAL HEALTH SERVICES

	1963	Proposed New Units	1969
Rural Dispensaries	1,039	300	1,339
Rural Health Centres	30	83	113

(v) *Training.*

38. The principal aims of the training programme are to ensure an adequate supply of trained professional staff for the national health services and to improve as rapidly as possible the efficiency and grade of personnel employed in various posts within the services.

39. During the period of the Five-Year Development Plan it is hoped: —

(a) to increase the intake of medical students to the Dar es Salaam School to a total of 25 per annum in addition to the anticipated intake of approximately 20 medical students a year in the University of East Africa's Medical School at Makerere; and to integrate the new hospitals at Moshi and Mwanza into the clinical teaching programmes;

(b) to see the establishment of nursing schools training for the nursing certificate at advanced level at Mwanza and Moshi;

(c) to see the establishment of a training course for sister tutors;

(d) to see the completion of up-grading courses for medical assistants;

(e) to establish two additional training schools for rural medical aides so as to ensure an annual intake to such schools of approximately 100 students;

(f) to expand the training of midwives and in addition to systematize that of village midwives;

(g) to expand the scheme for the training of hospital administrative officers so that clinical and nursing staff will be relieved of such duties;

(h) to establish a central nutrition training unit for the training of nutrition officers, teachers and assessors;

(i) to establish and develop training programmes for laboratory auxiliaries, technicians and technologists, health inspectors, hospital dispensers, health assistants and certain other categories of para medical personnel; and

(j) to establish a course for nurses leading to a local qualification in *psychiatric nursing.*

(vi) *Environmental Services.*

40. A major element in the preventive health programme approach will be an improvement in the environmental health services; this will take the direction, for example, of malaria and bilharzia control, of maintaining supplies of pure water and of enforcing high standards of sanitation.

41. Environmental health services will be the responsibility of local authorities. The major urban authorities have accepted this responsibility and it is hoped that through the introduction of "health officers" in rural health centres, the rural authorities will gradually develop environmental services. Health personnel will be instructed in methods of malaria eradication and of control of bilharzia.

(vii) *Nutrition.*

42. To improve the nutritional status of the Tanganyika people, the Ministry of Health will establish nutrition services at regional and district levels. A central nutrition training unit will also be established during the plan period.

43. Particular emphasis will be placed on measures designed to improve the nutritional status of children and of young persons. This will be a most important part of the work of the new rural and urban health centres. It is anticipated that W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. will continue to contribute as generously towards this objective in the future as they have in the past.

(viii) *Industrial Health.*

44. The Ministry is considering the appointment of a Consultant in Industrial Health as a first step in enforcing the provisions of medical welfare legislation.

Section III—Labour and Employment.

45. Tanganyika's population now stands at approximately 9·6 million of which about half is under the age of sixteen years. Only about 3·5 per cent of Tanganyika's population are employed* in the sense that they are paid wages or salaries. The other 96·5 per cent live on the land, largely in family groups engaged in subsistence agriculture, with only small money incomes from cash crops unequally distributed among the various groups.

46. The intention of the Development Plan is to bring about substantial and much needed changes in the existing structure of employment and income.

47. One of the long term targets will be to settle between now and 1980 about one million inhabitants on newly opened up areas of high productivity creating thereby some 200,000 remunerative employment opportunities, yielding on average in 1980, £200 a year per Tanganyikan household (of which ¾ will be money income and the remaining ¼ subsistence). This in terms of per capita income will be equivalent to £40 a year.

48. In the same period development expected in the non-agricultural sector should provide a further 200,000 remunerative job opportunities, paying on average in 1980, £280 a year per Tanganyikan household. In terms of per capita income this will be equivalent to £56 a year.

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*According to the preliminary figures available from 1963 Annual Report of Employment and Earnings, wage/salary employment, Public and Private Sectors, stood at:—

Private Sector	245,105
Public Sector	94,255
Total ...	339,360

49. These 400,000 additional employment opportunities will provide remunerative work for:—

(i) People who between now and 1980 will not be able to find new land in already over-populated areas (the former Northern and Lake Regions and West Lake Region) or whose land is potentially not fertile enough (the former Central Region).

(ii) People in rapidly expanding urban centres.

50. In a very approximate way one could say that in 1980 some 800,000 households, or 4 million people will derive wage/salary employment in the Non-Agricultural and Agricultural Sectors. Of these households, 400,000 (2 million people) will derive their employment in Non-Agricultural activities with an average annual income of £280 (all in money income). Another 400,000 households (and another 2 million people) will derive employment from modern agriculture (including the newly opened areas and all other modern agriculture) with an average annual income of £160 (¾ money income and the remaining ¼ subsistence). A final 2,000,000 (10 million people) households will derive employment from traditional agriculture with an average annual income of £90 (half money income and half subsistence). Thus the average income of a Tanganyikan working family of 5 persons will be basically of the order of £130 a year compared with £60 in 1960/62. (Note: these household income figures are not to be confused with the Gross Domestic Product per capita figures contained in Table I which include, besides such household income, the income of Government and enterprises.

51. Thus as the population grows by about 4·7 million from now until 1980, the number of people engaged in the highly productive modern sector (deriving its income largely from wages and salaries) will increase by approximately 100 per cent while the number of those in the traditional sector will increase by only 25 per cent. At the same time, incomes in the modern sector will increase very substantially and the traditional agricultural sector will move quite a long way into the market economy. In addition to a higher income it is expected that individuals in the traditional sector will enjoy a healthier, fuller and more productive way of life as a result of broadly applied programmes of community development, literacy and health which will be directed towards this sector.

52. In bringing about the foregoing positive changes in the existing employment and income structure of the country, Government will pursue certain basic employment and income policies.

53. Emphasis will be placed on improving productivity in all sectors of the economy and wage increases will be tied to increases in this concept. (A National Institute of Productivity will be established to foster all possible means for increasing productivity and to arrive at a means for its measurement.)

54. An improved unified union organization (The National Union of Tanganyika Workers) will (a) develop a national wages policy incorporating productivity features; (b) negotiate union contracts more effectively on a national and industry-wide basis with tripartite participation between union, employer and Government; (c) establish and administer a Workers' Investment Corporation; and

(d) establish Workers' Committees in all concerns of ten or more employees. These Workers' Committees are intended to give workers wide participation and a real voice in matters affecting their interests such as dismissals, disciplinary measures, and lay-offs. They will also participate to a large extent in determining measures to increase the efficiency and productivity of individual concerns.

55. In order to reduce the existing wide disparity between high and low level incomes it is the Government's intention to (a) support the Co-operative movement, as described in Chapter 2, Section III, which will enable workers to benefit more fully from their efforts and (b) develop training programmes for increasing the skill and hence productivity and income earning capacity of the labour force.

56. The numerous facilities for "training on the job" provided both within Government and in the Private Sector are described in Section III of Chapter 6.

57. To encourage commitment of workers to the expanding industrial economy encompassed in the Plan and to protect workers against hazards of termination of income because of retirement, disability or illness, certain social security measures will be introduced. A national Provident Fund scheme will come into being and will provide retirement and disability benefits to the covered. A National Health Insurance or similar scheme will be established to pay benefits to covered workers to replace loss of income due to illness.

58. Steps will be taken to facilitate the geographic and occupational mobility of labour. One important measure to this end will be substantial expansion and improvement of Tanganyika's Employment Exchange System.

59. To the extent that a choice exists in respect of any project or industrial activity and the application of the policy is economically feasible, it will be the policy of Government to induce the adoption of industries or methods of production which will provide the most intensive use of labour and hence maximize employment.

Section IV—National Culture.

60. The main aims of the National Culture movement are the development and fostering of a healthy National spirit through the promotion of awareness of Tanganyika's cultural heritage and of sports activities. In a rapidly changing environment, such as is envisaged for the five years of the Development Plan, the preservation of the idea of a continuing national identity has an added importance.

61. In all, some £318,000 has been allocated on capital account for the development of Cultural activities during the Plan period. Programmes include the setting up of a National Archives Service which will conserve the Nation's valuable historical documents, the establishment of Regional and on-site museums and Art Institutes and the general conservation and study of archaeological and historical remains which have a wide significance not only in the context of Tanganyikan culture but also in that of the history of mankind. In addition the National Stadium is to be extended and improved.

62. The objects of the Youth Services are to provide a co-ordinated direction of the sporting activities of the youth of the Nation and, through voluntary organizations supported by subventions, to promote a proper use of leisure.

63. Ministerial responsibility for the National Culture movement has been linked with that for Community Development. The two movements are closely inter-related and together should promote the material and cultural advancement of the country.

Section V—Information and Broadcasting.

64. Among the aims of the information and broadcasting services are (a) the development of a communications system capable of welding citizens dispersed widely throughout the expanse of the country into a unified community; (b) assistance in educating and training persons who so far have not had the opportunity provided for them; and (c) generally providing links between town and country and one Region and another.

65. The Five-Year Plan allocates £382,000 on capital account for the development of such services. The amount is intended to cover the provision of new machinery for the Government Printer (costing £60,000), the establishment of two hundred and fifty listening points a year (£75,000 over five years), six satellite stations in major population centres (£60,000), a monitoring station (£12,000) and tape-recording library (£5,000) and in the final year of the Plan a Regional station in Arusha (£40,000). Equipment for the T.B.C. will cost £40,000 and that for the Information Services £5,000. Radio telephones and minor works account for the remaining £85,000.

66. The present equipment of the Government Printer is inadequate for the increasing volume and tempo of work for which the Administration, itself undertaking more numerous and more complex activities, calls.

67. Broadcasting in Tanganyika as in other developing countries provides a technical means of reaching the mass of the people, educating them and conveying cultural material to them as well as up-to-date information. The mass of the people, however, in most localities do not have the facilities to receive the programmes broadcast because they lack the means to purchase and maintain even a low cost receiver. Listening points, therefore, are an attempt to widen broadcasting's audience.

68. In a country as large as Tanganyika pockets of poor reception occur. It is intended to overcome this problem by re-broadcasting T.B.C. programmes on medium-wavelengths by means of low-power, unmanned, satellite stations.

69. In order to obtain full coverage in the T.B.C. news bulletins of events elsewhere in Africa—and especially in the French and Arabic speaking areas—it is necessary to run a monitoring service. A tape-recording library, apart from its other functions in broadcasting, will form a useful adjunct to such a service.

70. The first of a series of Regional stations is to be installed in the final year of the Plan at Arusha. It is intended that such Regional stations should primarily broadcast local programmes, filling in their broadcasts only as necessary by relays of the National programme from Dar es Salaam.

Section VI—Townships, Housing and Welfare.

71. The Plan allocates £2 million to the Ministry of Local Government for capital expenditure on the development of sewerage and drainage systems rendered necessary by an annual average growth rate of 7 per cent in the sanitation needs of urban populations. This amount is also intended to cover the building up of the revolving rural roof loans fund for loans to rural local authorities who will in turn make roof loans to individuals wishing to improve their dwellings.

72. The National Housing Corporation, a parastatal organization, which has drawn up an inventory of present and future low-cost housing needs, allowing for the growth of urban populations, is to be allocated £5 million during the Five-Year Plan period, a sum covering over one-quarter of its projected capital requirements for the five years. As mentioned in Section IV of Chapter 7 the balance of the Corporation's financial requirements, amounting to about £13 million, will have to be sought by it from private sources, e.g., building societies and insurance companies.

73. The Corporation has estimated that more than half of Tanganyika's urban families live in overcrowded, inadequate dwellings. Over two-thirds of the total stock of houses have neither direct water nor proper toilet facilities. In addition, ten thousand dwellings in urban areas require major repairs and three thousand need total rebuilding. The size of the housing deficit is such that it will probably take about ten years to eliminate.

74. The improvement of housing conditions throughout Tanganyika which the Corporation is undertaking is of the greatest importance in promoting good health, higher productivity and social and political stability. The total programme aims at providing during the period of the Plan about 18,400 minimum (Standard A) quality houses costing £350 each, 7,400 average (Standard B) quality houses costing £700 each, and just under 2,000 above average (Standard C) quality houses at £1,400 each. Within its budgetary limits the Corporation will carry out site development which it regards as essential before any housing scheme is started. The National Housing Corporation programme also includes aid for self-help housing schemes which are to contribute about £0·5 million towards dwelling construction costs during the next five years; construction by self-help methods is estimated to reduce costs 45 per cent below contractors' prices.

75. It is also proposed that the National Housing Corporation should make loans to local authorities for re-lending to private persons. A reconstruction and improvement scheme to be financed in this way will commence with the task of raising private urban houses to a standard in which they will no longer be a real danger to health. The loans in this category will cover major repairs, rebuilding and the provision of sanitary facilities and water supply. In addition, the Corporation's existing urban roof loans fund, which is operated on a five-year revolving basis and is similar to that run by the Ministry of Local Government for rural areas, requires augmentation of £0·5 million over the next five years in order to carry out its re-roofing programmes over ten years. These operations are summarized in the table on the next page.

76. The Ministry of Lands, Settlement and Water Development is to be allocated £0·1 million in the Plan for housing and sanitation purposes in Village Settlement Schemes. Local Government authorities are expected to spend £1·3 million in the next five years on residential buildings and related works.

77. The Ministry of Lands, Settlement and Water Development is also to be allocated £1 million for development expenditure on the clearance of squatters from both industrial and residential land during the period of the Plan. The lump sum is to cover the costs both of compensation to the squatters for removal and of resettling them on new plots. In addition to the above scheme, the Ministry will be allocated £307,000 for the clearance and pre-servicing of industrial sites including road works

ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE DURING THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN ON TOWNSHIPS AND HOUSING

Central Government

£'000

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	Total
1. Development grants for Townships and Minor Settlements	30 ...	30 ...	30 ...	30 ...	30	150
	This is a continuation of the present provision for minor development works in the many small urban areas administered by District Councils.					
2. Development grants for City, Municipal and Town Councils ...	60 ...	50 ...	40 ...	30 ...	20	200
	The grants are issued on a diminishing scale to existing urban councils. They are intended to assist in providing a basic equipment of public buildings and roads to each major town.					
3. Loans to Urban Local Authorities	100 ...	100 ...	100 ...	– ...	–	300
	This is to implement Government's commitment at Chapter V. 1(1) of Government Paper No. 1/1963, and is essential in order to provide enough loan funds for the local authorities to pay their share of the cost of sewerage schemes.					
4. Survey and design of drainage and sewerage schemes	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5 ...	5	25
	To enable design work to go ahead for future schemes as well as the detail design of schemes included in the Plan.					
5. Construction of surface water drainage scheme	– ...	– ...	91 ...	274 ...	330	695
	Cost of constructing drainage schemes at Morogoro and Tabora.					
6. Grants towards cost of sewerage schemes ...	25 ...	79 ...	90 ...	120 ...	136	450
	A 45 per cent grant towards the cost of sewerage schemes at Arusha and Mwanza and a further phase of the Moshi scheme.					
7. Loans to Rural Local Authorities (roof loans scheme)	7 ...	7 ...	7 ...	7 ...	7	35
	To build up the revolving fund for which £250,000 has been provided in 1963/64. This money will be used for loans to the rural local authorities, which in their turn will make individual roof loans to persons wishing to improve their houses.					
8. Local Government Training Centre ...	50 ...	50 ...	20 ...	5 ...	5	130
	For the construction of staff quarters, student accommodation, dining hall and classrooms required for the expansion programme of the Centre, together with minor ancillary works.					
9. Town Planning Research	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...	3 ...	3	15
	This is intended to cover planning consultants' fees and the expenses of U.N. or other town planning experts (travelling, accommodation and special office expenses).					
Sub-Totals (Central Government)	280 ...	324 ...	386 ...	474 ...	536	2,000
	National Housing Corporation					
10. House construction (rental and tenant purchase) ...	2,485 ...	2,685 ...	2,872 ...	3,010 ...	3,343	14,395
11. Nation Building schemes (house construction) ...	80 ...	100 ...	120 ...	120 ...	140	560
12. Housing Site Development	373 ...	393 ...	431 ...	451 ...	501	2,149
13. Loans to Urban Local Authorities (reconstruction and improvement scheme)	100 ...	100 ...	100 ...	100 ...	100	500
14. Loans to Urban Local Authorities (roof loans scheme)	100 ...	100 ...	100 ...	100 ...	100	500
Sub-Totals (National Housing Corporation)	3,138 ...	3,378 ...	3,623 ...	3,781 ...	4,184	18,104
Grand Total ...	3,418 ...	3,702 ...	4,009 ...	4,255 ...	4,720	20,104

and £52,000 for the construction of roads, surface drainage and their servicing in high density residential areas. The Ministry will in fact meet only half the cost of road and drainage expenditure in these high density residential areas, the other half being borne by the Local Authorities.

78. A tentative estimate of total private sector investment in dwellings during the Plan amounts to £30 million, including the £13 million which the National Housing Corporation is expected to raise from private sources.

79. The Plan provides for £215,000 to be expended on the development of welfare organizations through the Ministry of Community Development and National Culture during the five years of the Plan, including a training centre for the blind in the Mtwara Region, five children's homes, one of which will be in Dar es Salaam, and homes for destitutes in Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, and three other locations as yet undecided.

80. New probation offices which will have facilities for after care services are to be opened at Musoma, Shinyanga, Lindi, Mbeya, Dodoma, Singida, Kigoma and Songea, while probation hostels are to be provided at Tabora, Bukoba and Mtwara. Remand homes will be established at Mwanza, Tanga, Arusha, Bukoba and Mbeya and a junior approved school will be formed for children under fourteen years of age.

CHAPTER 5

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1. The economic and social growth of Tanganyika as an independent state will require an efficient and up-to-date civil service and a reinforcement of the rule of law within its borders and its sovereignty abroad.

Section I—Civil Service.

2. Policy regarding the Civil Service remains the direct responsibility of the President.

3. During the Five-Year Plan this policy will have to resolve the problem of continuing with the Tanganyikanisation of the Civil Service while increasing its efficiency. A basic assumption of the Plan is that the Tanganyikan administration at a given level of current expenditure will be capable of implementing investment worth 20 per cent more on average than in the preceding Three-Year Plan.

4. Since the attainment of independence the number of Africans in the Civil Service has increased rapidly and will continue to increase. This change in the composition of the Civil Service can be illustrated as follows: —

	1961	1964	1970
Proportion of Africans in Civil Service as a whole	14%	47%	78%
Proportion of Africans in higher echelons of Civil Service. (Staff grade levels plus Administrative and Professional)	15%	33%	50%

5. The remaining proportion of the Civil Service represents posts filled either by non-African citizens of Tanganyika or by expatriates. During the Plan the numbers of the former will increase slightly while those of the latter will decrease. The educational and training schemes which will enable the Government to pursue this programme of Tanganyikanisation are described in Chapter 6. In addition the Central Establishment Division of the Second Vice-President's Office will be strengthened by the formation of a Central Recruiting Section which will centralize all recruiting whether from within Tanganyika or from abroad. This new section will work in close collaboration with the Technical Assistance Division of the Treasury in the task of securing recruits for the Civil Service on the scale envisaged in the Five-Year Plan.

6. The Central Recruiting Section will also have the assistance of a recruiting bureau to be established in London at a cost in its first year of about £12,000. This London bureau will continue to work through the Department of Technical Co-operation and the Crown Agents and its main functions will be to seek out and select candidates from Europe as well as from the United Kingdom for service in Tanganyika.

Section II—Law and Order.

7. During the Five-Year Plan the work, already launched, of unifying the customary law of the country with statutory law will continue. The laws of Tanganyika will be translated into Swahili according to a phased programme which involves the compilation of a Swahili legal dictionary and Swahili will be developed progressively as the language of the courts.

8. The operation of a single three-tier system of courts consisting of:—

(a) Primary Courts in each District held by Primary Court Magistrates;

(b) District Courts in each District held by District Magistrates;

(c) the High Court,

was introduced in January, 1964. Capital expenditure by the Judiciary during the Five-Year Plan amounting to £100,000 will be on the extension of existing or provision of new court facilities. The Government finances the building of urban primary courts which are owned by it. In addition it has agreed to pay 50 per cent of the maintenance of rural courts, which are owned by Local Authorities, in place of rent. It is considered that, where the local population wish to have a new court house or repairs to existing court buildings are necessary, self-help scheme assistance should be sought.

9. A nine-months' course for the training of non-professional District Magistrates has been inaugurated at University College, Dar es Salaam. In addition there are training courses for Primary Court Magistrates and Clerks at the Local Government Training Centre at Mzumbe.

10. Capital expenditure of £2·8 million by the Ministry of Home Affairs during the Five-Year Plan will be on expanding the Police and Prison Services.

11. The Police force will be increased numerically by rather more than one-fifth in the next five years enabling three additional field force units to be formed. A marine unit for patrolling coastal waters and Lake Victoria will be established. The Police will not, however, have an air wing during the Plan period but will rely instead on the co-operation and assistance of the military air wing in their task of maintaining law and order over the expanses of Tanganyika. The cost of equipping the additions to the force, including that of marine vessels and of building over forty new police stations, will amount to £1·9 million in the next five years.

12. During the Five-Year Plan, prison capacity is to be extended at a total cost of £0·9 million, since alterations in the Penal Code will entail a lengthening of prison sentences. It will at the same time be Government policy to aim, in the course of rehabilitating prisoners, at making the prisons contribute to their own support through prison farms, prison workshops and the like.

Section III—Defence and National Service.

13. Government policy will be directed towards the maintenance of a regular army at approximately two battalion strength, based on the 1963 establishment. The regular army, relatively small in numbers, is to be maintained at a high standard of efficiency and to be equipped with up-to-date weapons. The sum of £2·3 million has been earmarked in the Plan for the re-equipment of the army and the equipment of its new formations, including £1·2 million for an air wing.

14. Flying training has already begun for selected personnel as a basis for the formation of an air wing which will give added mobility and striking power to Tanganyika's military forces. The air wing is also to assist the Police fully in the pursuance of their duties.

15. National Service recruitment will supplement the defence forces and police in two ways. It will ensure a flow of recruits for them and at the same time provide a reserve force.

16. After an initial training of three months, recruits will be given the opportunity of volunteering for selection for the army or the police or they may choose to enter a specialist unit which will entail para-military training in their last six months of their two years service. Those not entering either military or police service are intended to play during their National Service an important part in the establishment of village settlements and, after completion of their duty, as settlers themselves. They will still be recallable for periodic military training and will thus constitute a reserve force.

17. The resources available for recurrent expenditure place a firm limitation on the size of the National Service. This limit appears likely to be of the order of a maximum of about 800 men in the National Service at any given time. Assuming a two-year term for National Service and that vacancies occurring through the selection of personnel for the army or the police are filled by new recruitment, it appears likely that some 3,300 individuals will undergo training in National Service during the Five-Year Plan, half of whom will be selected for the regular establishment either of the army or the police, the other half being available for village settlement schemes.

18. The aim will be to use the available National Servicemen in their first year of service to establish village settlements. In the second year they will be able to live off the fruits of their labour in the newly established villages and will also form a stand-by force for dealing with possible national disasters.

19. Capital expenditure on the National Service—other than for military equipment—during the Five-Year Plan will be £725,000. This expenditure will be mainly on equipment for the service; costs of the establishment of villages are shown separately in Table V (b) as the responsibility of the Ministry for Lands, Settlement and Water Development.

Section IV—External Affairs.

20. At present only five embassies are maintained abroad and Tanganyika incontestably needs to increase its formal and permanent contacts and ties with other nations. The Plan provides £300,000 for the establishment of one additional mission abroad in each of the first four years of the period and for the strengthening of the headquarters in Dar es Salaam.

21. In view of the financial and manpower limitations it is considered that these four new missions, to be established in those countries with which Tanganyika is more constantly in touch than others, will have to suffice for the period of the Plan and that other contacts will have to be maintained as before and, as necessary, by Ministerial visits abroad. These visits will include those by Ministers of State whose functions in relation to Development Planning will give them a comprehensive and detailed view of the country's overall policies and requirements and possibilities.

CHAPTER 6

MANPOWER ASPECTS OF THE PLAN

Section I—Overall Requirements of the Economy.

1. While the Five-Year Plan has as its major objectives the improvement of individual standards of living and the overall increases in useful productive employment which are a close corrollary, those portions of the plan dealing specifically with manpower programmes relate almost wholly to high level manpower. These are occupations that require a secondary or higher education for successful performance.

2. As has already been described in Chapter 1, Section I the special emphasis on high level manpower has been determined by a realistic appraisal of the needs of the economy and not through any doctrinal considerations. As a very practical matter this category of manpower takes the longest time to produce and a very large investment of public funds. Its output *must* be planned in order to support all other phases of the development effort. All high level manpower is in short supply whereas the total unskilled labour supply is abundant and waits only upon the creation or expansion of gainful employment opportunities.

3. For planning purposes high level manpower is grouped into three broad classes which can be roughly equated with the educational levels normally associated with the successful performance of the jobs in each of the respective classes.

4. The approximate requirements (i.e. the number of such persons needed to fill existing vacancies, net increases in posts, wastage from death, retirement or repatriation) for the five years of the Plan are: —

Class A

3,200—Individuals to be educated and trained for occupations normally requiring a University degree such as Doctors, Engineers, graduate secondary Teachers, and Scientists.

Class B

9,300—Individuals to be educated and/or trained for occupations normally requiring two years post-secondary education/training such as Engineering Technicians, Physiotherapists, Laboratory Technicians, and some School Teachers.

Class C

16,000—Individuals to be educated for occupations normally requiring a secondary school education such as skilled office workers, middle management personnel, skilled modern craftsmen dealing with precision metal working, electricity, electrical machinery.

5. During the Five-Year Plan the existing gap between supply of secondary output and demand will be substantially narrowed, if not closed. Because of the time lag inherent in producing university output and the early bottlenecks in the supply of Forms 4, 5 and 6 students, the output of persons with university degrees and post graduate training during the Five-Year Plan will be slightly less than half of the estimated requirements. The foundations laid during this period in greatly expanding secondary output (particularly of individuals with scientific leanings) and in filling university opportunities is expected to bring Tanganyika substantially to its long range target of self sufficiency in all skills by 1980.

Section II—Major Problems.

6. *All* high level occupations are very difficult to fill but unusually serious problems exist in two of the classes.

7. In Class A five broad occupational categories which require university degrees are of special importance because of the large numbers required, their strategic importance and because of the long time required to produce them.

(a) Engineers, mainly civil, electrical, mechanical.

(b) Agricultural scientists, including Veterinarians.

(c) Physicians and Surgeons.

(d) Non-Agricultural Scientists such as Chemists, Geologists, Zoologists and Physicists.

(e) Graduate secondary school Teachers of all kinds including those equipped in Science who are in particularly urgent demand.

8. In Class B there are two particular problem occupations.

(a) Engineering Technicians (sometimes called Engineering Assistants). These are highly skilled sub-professionals who support the professional engineer and bridge the gap between the artisans and craft foremen and the engineer.

(b) Grade A/B school teachers. An unusually large demand exists here because of the expansion of the educational system and because of the strong drive to improve the quality of the teaching staff (and hence the quality of instruction). These jobs require completion of Form 4 plus 2 years Teacher Training.

Section III—Principal Lines of Action.

9. There are only four broad lines of action open to Tanganyika (or any country) in acquiring the necessary high level human capital essential to its programme of development. All of them will be vigorously pursued here during the plan period.

(a) *Better Utilization of the High Level Manpower already on the Job.*

10. An important target set in the Plan is a substantial increase per annum in productivity of Government personnel. While these targets affect performance at all skill levels they are particularly important in the high level skills.

11. In Government, in direct response to Plan requirements, studies have been launched by the Central Establishment Division involving job analyses of the performance of professional, technical, executive and middle management staff to seek fuller utilization of their scarce skills. Results from the studies will provide the basis for a Government-wide drive to utilize such staff at its highest skill levels, thus reducing the number of expatriates who will otherwise have to be recruited.

(b) *Upgrading (by In-service Training Schemes) currently employed Lower Skilled Workers.*

12. Government facilities and programmes for increasing the supply of high level manpower through this avenue are relatively well developed and active, forming an excellent base for expansion and improvement during the Plan.

13. Specialized training centres exist in the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Community Development, Communications and Works, Home Affairs and Education for the training of Medical Assistants, Health Inspectors, Nurses/Midwives, Assistant Agricultural Field Officers, Agricultural Technical Assistants, Co-operative Officers, Co-operative Inspectors and Development Assistants, Craft Foremen, Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors, Police Officers, Police Sub-Inspectors, C.I.D.s, Signal Operators and Primary School Teachers.

14. There is a large central Civil Service Training Centre in Dar es Salaam for the common cadres and other occupations found throughout the Government structure. (Over 750 were trained in 47 classes during the calendar year 1963).

15. The Institute of Public Administration of the University College of Dar es Salaam is becoming established and will become increasingly effective in providing training in public administration to executive and middle management levels during the Plan period.

16. Facilities for training in the Private Sector have not been systematized. Several large employers have excellent continuing programmes, however, and the Ministry of Labour will have to induce other employers to follow suit. The Ministry of Labour already provides training services in training-within-industry techniques, in which some 750 individuals were involved last year (over half of them in the private sector).

17. The Business Training Institute which was commenced in the latter part of 1963 will concentrate wholly on the private sector.

18. Approximately 1,100 employed individuals (many of whom work in the private sector) attended evening classes of the Dar es Salaam Technical College. Most of the courses were work-related such as commercial subjects and City and Guilds courses.

19. An additional 1,300 enrolment was recorded by the evening classes of the Extra-Mural Department of the University College; a substantial number of these courses were job-orientated. (Economics, Money and Banking, English, etc.).

(c) *Expanding Education and Training in the Schools.*

20. The key to increasing the supply of high level manpower through this basic means revolves around the amount and kind of outputs from the secondary school forms.

21. The Plan includes provision for a very large increase in the outputs of both Form 4 and Form 6. Form 4 output will rise from 2,840 in 1963/64 to nearly 6,000 in 1969, an increase of about 110 per cent. Form 6 will rise from 258 at the end of 1963 to 1,080 in 1969 an increase of over 300 per cent.

22. The majority of the most urgently needed Class A (university degree) occupations involve heavy elements of those with scientific or mathematical ability. In order to enter the faculties which turn out Engineers, Scientists (Agricultural and Non-Agricultural), Doctors and the majority of needed graduate secondary Teachers, a Higher Certificate with a Science bias is required. Up to very recently very few of the limited number of Higher School Certificate holders had a science qualification and as a result the output of Tanganyikans from the East African University and elsewhere, trained for these occupations, was negligible.

23. Major moves have been made by the Ministry of Education to remedy this situation, and by 1964/65 it is expected that Form 6 output will contain a proportion of 4 Science Higher School Certificates to 3 Arts. It is planned that this shift of emphasis will continue until there is assurance that Tanganyika's needs in the "hard" professional occupations are well on the way to being met.

24. In order further to facilitate this process the Government will concentrate its offers of bursaries largely in courses which will prepare Tanganyikans for those occupations which the country most urgently needs to fill in order to carry out its development programme. Action is also planned to improve co-ordination of foreign scholarship offers in order to bring them into closer harmony with Tanganyika's most urgent high level shortages.

25. In the field of Technician level (Class B) training the outlook for earlier solutions to the shortages is considerably better than it is for Class A occupations. This is not surprising, because of the shorter number of years of training involved in these outputs. Tanganyika is also fortunate in that basic institutions for producing these skills have already been brought into existence and are capable of being expanded fairly rapidly. Two major examples concern Engineering Technicians and Grade A Teachers. From an output of only 9 Engineering Technicians last year, enrolment of School Certificate holders of 106 was achieved this year and this figure will rise to 120 next year. As the output begins to emerge from the latter courses the supply should about meet demand in these skills by the end of the five-year period. Increases in outputs of Grade A teachers (a much larger occupational group) will be from a current level of about 180 to 800 or 900 by the end of the five years. In both cases, of course, these expansions are made possible only by the increased outputs planned from Form 4.

(d) *Retaining of Existing Expatriate Experts and Recruitment of Others for the Shortage Occupations.*

26. This is a necessary expedient to bridge the gap between high level manpower requirements and supply until the preceding three measures have made it possible to fill all such posts with Tanganyika citizens. The gap is often most acute in the early years of independence of a developing Country because of the sharp expansion in the social and economic activities of the public sector of the country coupled with an accelerated retirement of expatriate civil

servants which takes place at a time when there is a small number of citizens in the educational/training pipeline. Because of the nature of these educational and training requirements it takes a number of years to fill the gap.

27. This is presently the case in Tanganyika just a little over two years after independence, as it prepares to move into the Five-Year Plan. The following figures show the critical shortage, in Government alone, which must be met by expatriate recruitment until qualified Tanganyikans can be brought forward. Comparable current figures in the Private Sector are not readily available, but it is estimated that they would raise the following requirement figure (Item 6) by about 305. The figure of supply from Tanganyika (Item 7) does not change as this represents the total supply foreseen.)

28. In the top posts in Government (Staff Grade levels; plus Administrative and Professional and excluding all teachers, police and nurses) there are approximately: —

1. Total posts in those Grades	1,156
2. Expatriates presently employed in these posts ...	600
3. Existing vacancies and posts on notice to vacate ...	324
4. Estimated loss of Expatriates during the five years of Plan	326
5. Net Increase in the number of persons in these skills required to carry out the Five-Year Plan	352
6. Total requirements (vacancies, losses and net increases)	1,002
7. Estimated number of Tanganyikans coming forward from Educational/Training Institutions and Schemes	558
8. Net number of new Expatriates who will have to be recruited	444

29. In primary schools teaching staffs are predominantly Tanganyikans. In secondary schools and teacher training colleges, out of a total of about 1,000 teachers currently employed only 20 per cent are Tanganyikans (only 20 of whom hold degrees). In this sector of education the additional requirement of graduate teachers for carrying out the Plan will be 1,200, taking into account replacements.

30. Extraordinary measures are planned by Government to recruit from all possible sources and to encourage all foreign Technical Assistance donors to provide individuals for the above-mentioned key-posts to work in the Ministries as a part of the Government's basic establishment in order to carry out the Plan. In addition major organizational measures have been and are being taken to assure success in this effort.

31. It is hoped that by 1970 something approaching half of the existing gap may be filled by the expanding output of higher educational and training institutions and by the other measures previously noted. By 1980 it is believed that the gap will be almost wholly closed, at least for all of the most numerous and important high level occupations.

CHAPTER 7

THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE PLAN

Section I—Financial and Monetary Policy.

1. The financial requirements arising out of the accelerated rate of growth planned for the Tanganyikan economy have been examined in detail, particular regard being paid to those points at which signs of strain most often become apparent during the process of rapid development. Thus detailed consideration has been given to the probable impact of development programmes on the equilibrium of the recurrent budget, on the cost of servicing Government borrowing (as a distinct problem from that of the overall balance of the budget) and on the balance of payments. Attention has also been paid to the question of meeting the local costs of development projects which in Tanganyika form a relatively high proportion of the total.

2. Although the costs of development plans are usually referred to in terms of capital expenditure, they are also reflected in increases in recurrent expenditure occasioned by the additional activities in which the administration becomes involved. For a given administrative system and stage of development the volume of investment undertaken by the Public Sector and the level of recurrent expenditure in the budget constitute a well-defined empirical ratio which is very stable over time. This ratio averaged 0·38 in Tanganyika during the Three-Year Plan of 1961/64. If the ratio is applied to expected budgetary revenue (less any contribution to development expenditure) during the five years of the new Plan, assuming the maintenance of the present tax structure, an upper limit to Government investment, compatible with the country's normal budgetary capacity, is obtained.

3. The upper limit calculated in this way is appreciably lower than the £72 million which is required to achieve the Plan's objectives. The problem thus posed can be approached in two distinct ways. The first consists in artificially swelling budgetary resources by resorting to inflation (through directions to the currency authority or the central bank). The second approach consists in matching the Government's absorptive capacity for investment to the likely availabilities for current expenditure, at a higher level through:—

(a) a reorganization of the Administration to raise the efficiency of the Civil Service;

(b) a reduction in ordinary expenditure not essential to economic development;

(c) a relentless policy of austerity and budgetary discipline.

4. The first approach has been rejected as likely to do far more damage than good in the circumstances in which Tanganyika finds itself, and the second has been adopted. Recourse to inflation inevitably leads to a drop in the purchasing power of money with consequential well-known disadvantages in the political and economic fields. A country's international standing is linked to the soundness of

its currency. The man in the street, moreover, will not tolerate for long seeing his earnings and savings shrivel up because of the resort to inflation by his Government, even though it might be in the cause of "development". Experience of inflation in other parts of the world has taught that the less fortunate suffer relatively more from inflation than the better off who are in a position to protect their resources by investment in goods, equity shares or real-estate, at home or abroad. Other adverse effects of inflation are the encouragement of the flight of money abroad, the discouragement of the inflow of foreign investment and the raising of the prices of imported capital goods, the very substance of development, in terms of the national currency.

5. Thus while inflation appears on the surface to bring immediate relief to the problem of shortage of finance for the Budget, its after-effects, which are not long delayed, are such as to render steady progress impossible. Development is a long-term process and requires stable conditions over a period of years in order to be successful. While the main constraint on the size of the Five-Year Development Plan for the Government Sector is the availability of resources for the recurrent budget, the availability of finance for the development budget on suitable terms of borrowing is another. To a large extent the availability of finance for capital expenditure will depend upon the programming and proposal of projects satisfactory to potential lenders. The burden of debt servicing to be borne by the central Government has been computed to rise from 8.8 per cent of recurrent expenditure at the beginning of the Plan to 13 per cent at its end. It has been assumed in this calculation that the overseas finance required for the Plan will be obtained largely in loans on favourable terms and that some portion will be available as grants. As regards local finance for the Plan, in addition to the contribution from recurrent revenue mentioned earlier in this section, funds will be raised by local issues of Government securities at market rates of interest. The 13 per cent proportion of recurrent expenditure formed by debt service at the end of the Plan is within manageable bounds, bearing in mind the undoubted need to continue borrowing for successive development Plans for some time to come and the heavy maturities of existing debt obligations which Tanganyika will have to face in the 1970s.

6. It is considered essential that the financing of the Plan should be controlled and orderly. Tanganyika's status will be that of a net borrower for the foreseeable future and the country's creditworthiness must be maintained. This financial policy is perfectly compatible with one of creating a climate favourable to a rapid rate of growth. A monetary stimulus towards expansion will be derived from the expected inflow of capital both on official and private account, while, in so far as surplus on the overall balance of payments is maintained, a legitimate basis for the expansion of the means of payment within the country, in accordance with the statutory regulations of the currency authority (or its successor central bank) will be provided.

7. The constraint imposed by the balance of payments on the rate of growth of the economy is likely to become operative if there is any resort to inflationary finance. The available statistics indicate that Tanganyika normally achieves an overall surplus on external account and as long as development expenditure is financed out of genuine domestic savings or out of the proceeds of overseas loans and investments no serious impact is likely to be felt on the adequate, but hardly

extensive, international reserves to which the country has recourse. It will be an aim of Government financial and economic policy to maintain this overall balance of payments surplus during the Five-Year Plan without recourse to exchange restrictions which tend to hinder rather than facilitate national growth and to have an adverse effect on movements of foreign-owned capital.

8. Having regard to the prevalent practice in international lending of linking financial assistance to exports from the lending country, various solutions will have to be sought for the problem of local costs of development which in Tanganyika probably account for about half the total cost. The only certain source of finance for meeting the local cost element is domestic saving. The capacity for saving in a country at Tanganyika's stage of development is limited. Saving, however, could be increased substantially without reaching an excessive rate which could impose an effective brake on economic growth. As mentioned earlier, it is intended to provide an annual contribution from recurrent revenue for development purposes, totalling over the five years of the Plan some £8·6 million. It is also intended to issue Government securities totalling £14 million in the same period to local financial institutions (including, as far as statutory regulations permit, the currency authority), companies, provident funds (including the new National Provident Fund) and individuals. Some increase in the marginal propensity to save is expected with rising income levels, resulting in an increase in the savings/income ratio from 7 per cent in 1960–62 to 12 per cent by 1970. Encouragement will be given to the mobilization of savings which would otherwise have lain idle into useful and remunerative channels. In spite of these efforts, it seems likely that only some £22·5 million will be raised in local currency out of a total capital requirement of the Government and parastatal organizations during the five years of the Plan of £102 million, including a local currency requirement of rather more than £50 million.

9. Consultations with lender countries and international lending institutions on the best means of overcoming the local cost problem will be necessary. Apart from direct lending for such costs, the provision of loan finance against imports into Tanganyika not specifically related to development projects or lending to Government owned or sponsored credit institutions for use in projects investigated and approved by them can be envisaged as continuing.

Section II—Emphasis of Expenditure in the Three-Year and Five-Year Plans.

10. Diagram 3 compares by main sector of activity, central Government expenditure in the three-year and five-year plans. Recurrent and development expenditure are taken together in the comparison since both contribute to the economic and social development of the country.

11. The top section of Diagram 3 compares the absolute amounts of the overall expenditure of the central Government in each of the main sectors of activity in the two Plans. In total such expenditure in the Five-Year Plan is, on an annual basis, 74 per cent higher than in the Three-Year Plan. The lower section of the diagram serves to illustrate changes of emphasis in development policy between the two Plans.

12. Notable changes in policy are the much greater emphasis given to the Irrigation and Settlement sub-division of Agriculture (9·0 per cent as against 4·1 per cent), and to Industry in the new Plan. These are evidence of the

Government's intention to change the pattern of the economy to that of a modern independent nation with expanding income earning opportunities in agriculture and with, at the same time, a growing industrial sector to supply, in part at least, its own needs of consumer and intermediate goods and to process the products of the country to a more valuable stage before exportation.

Section III—The Recurrent Budget.

13. Mention has already been made of the key role played by the Recurrent Budget in the development plans of a country such as Tanganyika. In order to be reasonably certain that plans once commenced can be carried to a successful conclusion it is necessary to examine not only their capital cost but also the administrative implications for future years and the cost thereof. In this way tentative forecasts of recurrent financial (and manpower) requirements can be made and the feasibility of the proposed plans assessed in the light of expected revenue resources.

14. The review of projected recurrent expenditure over the years of a Plan, moreover, facilitates the taking of policy decisions involving a choice of priorities, since a longer perspective of the probable results of such decisions is provided. The formulation of budgetary forecasts for each year of a Plan is quite clearly an important integral part of planning machinery.

15. The broad categories of the recurrent budget in the five years of the Plan, expressed as percentages of the total, are as follows: —

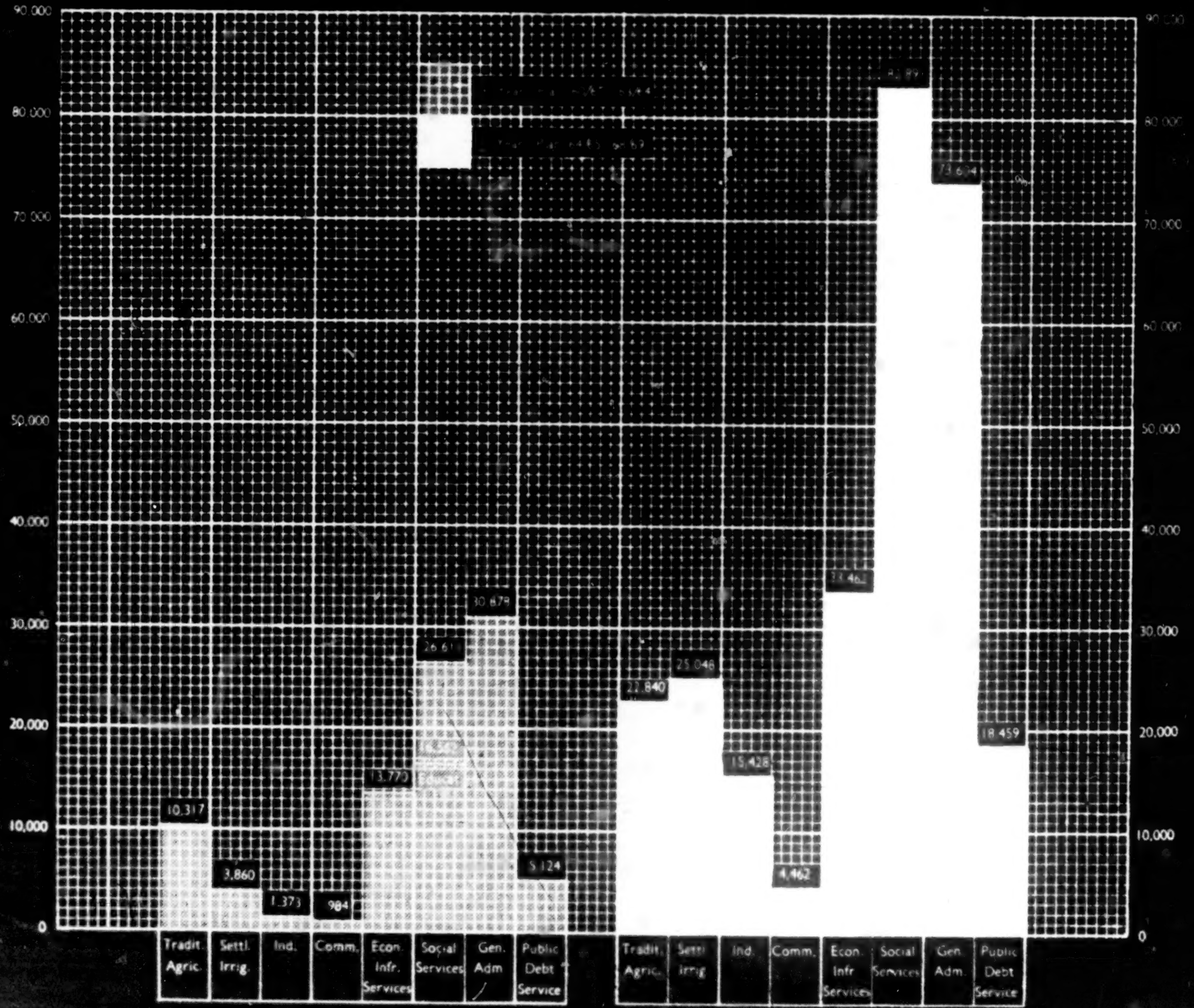
	1964/5	1965/6	1966/7	1967/8	1968/9
Economic Services	21·4	21·0	20·9	20·5	20·4
Social Services	27·8	28·2	29·1	29·7	30·2
General Administration	30·8	29·8	30·3	28·4	27·4
Public Debt Service	8·8	9·8	10·8	11·7	13·0
Other Consolidated Fund Items	5·2	5·3	5·5	5·4	5·3
Contribution to Development	6·0	5·9	3·4	4·3	3·7
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The rising cost of servicing the Public Debt and of the Social Services has entailed a reduction in the share of the Contribution to Development, of the General Administration and, to a small extent, of Economic Services.

16. On the side of Revenue the rate of growth will depend in large measure on that of the monetary sector of the economy and this in turn will be affected by the course of world prices for primary products, particularly that for sisal. However, the assumptions on which the Plan is based pre-suppose an annual rate of growth of the monetary sector of 8·5 per cent. On the same assumptions central Government Revenue can be expected to increase on average by at least 5 per cent a year. Table VI showing orders of magnitude of the expenditure by Ministries, net of Appropriations-in-Aid, over the five years of the Plan has been compiled on this basis.

Diagram 3ª

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TOTAL EXPENDITURE CAPITAL & RECURRENT £'000



COMPARATIVE STRUCTURE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN THE 3 YEAR AND 5 YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS

CAP	Agriculture Livestock. Game and Wildlife
RE-CUR	Ministry of Agriculture. Forests. Wildlife
CAP	Water Development. Village Settlement
RE-CUR	Ministry of Lands Settlement and Water
CAP	Processing. Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying
RE-CUR	Ministry of Industries Mines and Power
CAP	Distribution. Hotels. Banking. Tourism. Road Transport and other Commerce.
RE-CUR	Ministry of Commerce and Cooperatives
CAP	Geological Mapping. Lands and Surveys, Trunk Roads. Feeder Roads. Aerodromes. Power
RE-CUR	Ministry of Communications and Works
CAP	Education. Health, Community Development. Labour, National Culture. Welfare. Housing
RE-CUR	Ministries of Education. Health, Labour. Community Development and National Culture
CAP	Law and Order, External Affairs. Defence. Information. T. B. C., Government Buildings
RE-CUR	President's and Vice-Presidents' Offices, Treasury, Ministries of Home Affairs. Justice. Local Government, External Affairs. Information and Tourism. Defence and National Service.

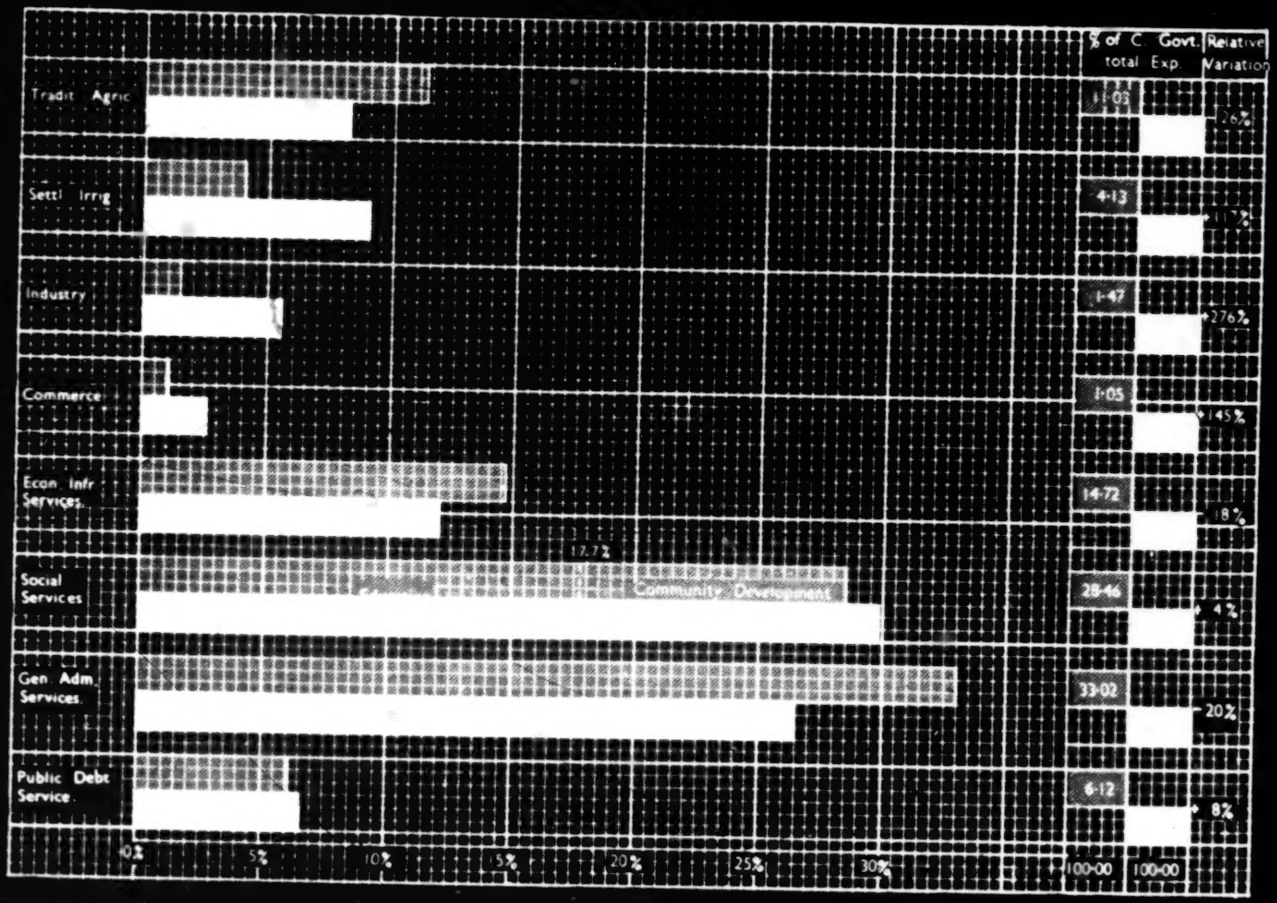


Diagram 3b

TABLE V (a)

GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION BY THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS (MONETARY) JULY, 1964 TO JUNE, 1969 *

Activities	Central Government							Local Government		E.A.C. S.O.	Private Sector	Grand Total
	Agriculture		Industry	Commerce	Infrastructure							
	Irrigation and Resettlement	Traditional			Economic	Social	Admin.	Monetary	Self-Help			
1. Agriculture and livestock	10,223	6,886	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,400	25,509
2. Forestry	–	923	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–	1,023
3. Water and irrigation	9,150	–	–	–	–	–	–	800	–	–	–	9,950
4. Game and preservation of wildlife ...	–	417	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	417
5. Processing industry	–	–	5,500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,300	10,800
6. Manufacturing and construction equipment	–	–	7,270	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33,300	40,570
7. Mining and quarrying	–	–	1,800	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,100	4,900
8. Geological mapping and mineral surveys	–	–	–	–	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	400
9. Distribution	–	–	–	2,170	–	–	–	–	–	–	13,000	15,170
10. Other commerce	–	–	–	1,405	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,500	17,905
11. Lands and surveys	–	–	–	–	1,856	–	–	100	–	–	–	1,956
12. Trunk roads	–	–	–	–	5,590	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,590
13. Feeder roads	–	–	–	–	6,460	–	–	800	500	–	–	7,760
14. Aerodromes	–	–	–	–	1,221	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,221
15. Railways and harbours	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	15,500	–	15,540
16. Posts and telegraphs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	–	1,000
17. Civil aviation and meteorology ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,500	–	1,500
18. Power	–	–	–	–	4,064	–	–	300	–	–	2,700	7,064
19. Housing and township development	–	–	–	–	–	10,448	–	1,300	–	–	30,000	41,748
20. Community development	–	–	–	–	–	1,187	–	300	800	–	–	2,287
21. Labour	–	–	–	–	–	199	–	–	–	–	300	499
22. Education	–	–	–	–	–	14,333	–	1,400	2,000	–	400	18,133
23. Health and welfare	–	–	–	–	–	1,805	–	700	700	–	3,000	6,205
24. National culture	–	–	–	–	–	318	–	–	–	–	–	318
25. National service	–	–	–	–	–	725	–	–	–	–	–	725
26. Law and order	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,910	–	–	–	–	2,910
27. Defence	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,300	–	–	–	–	2,300
28. External affairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	300	–	–	–	–	300
29. Information services and broadcasting	–	–	–	–	–	–	400	–	–	–	–	400
30. Government buildings	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,700	200	–	–	–	1,900
TOTALS ...	19,373	8,226	14,570	3,575	19,631	29,015	7,610	6,000	4,000	18,000	116,000	246,000
Percentages of Total Central Government Expenditure ...	19·0	8·1	14·3	3·5	19·2	28·4	7·5	–	–	–	–	–

***Excluding uncompleted Government projects from the Three-Year Development Plan 1961/64 totalling approximately £7 million.**

TABLE V (b)

DISTRIBUTION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE JULY, 1964 TO JUNE, 1969

£'000

ACTIVITIES	Agriculture, Forests and Wildlife	Commerce and Co-operatives		Community Development and National Culture	Communications and Works	Second Vice-President's Office	Education	External Affairs	Home Affairs	Health	Information and Tourism	Industries, Mineral Resources and Power		Judiciary	Labour	Lands, Settlement and Water Development	Local Government		T.D.C. T.A.C.	Treasury	Justice	TOTAL
		Ministry	Co-operative Bank									Ministry	TANESCO				Ministry	N.H.C.				
1. Agriculture, livestock and fisheries	4,686	–	2,200	–	–	–	–	–								9,369			854			17,109
2. Forestry	923																					923
3. Water and irrigation																9,150						9,150
4. Game and preservation of wildlife	417																					417
5. Processing industry			2,500																3,000			5,500
6. Manufacturing of construction equipment			70									200							7,000			7,270
7. Mining and quarrying																			1,800			1,800
8. Geological mapping and mineral surveys												400										400
9. Distribution		50	2,120																			2,170
10. Other commerce			610								172								173	150		1,105
11. Lands and surveys																1,556						1,556
12. Trunk roads					5,590																	5,590
13. Feeder roads					6,210											250						6,460
14. Aerodromes					1,221																	1,221
15. Harbours					40																	40
16. Power												64	1,000									1,064
17. Housing and township development					3,348											100	2,000	5,000				10,448
18. Community development				1,187																		1,187
19. Labour															129							129
20. Education		223					14,000									110						14,333
21. Health and welfare				215						1,590												1,805
22. National culture				237		81																318
23. National service						725																725
24. Law and order									2,800					100							2,710	5,610
25. Defence						2,500																2,500
26. External affairs								300														300
27. Information services and T.B.C.						78					322											400
28. Government buildings					1,700																	1,700
Total	6,026	273	7,500	1,639	18,109	3,384	14,000	300	2,800	1,590	494	664	1,000	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Section IV—The Capital Cost of the Plan.

(a) *Overall Investment Required.*

17. It has been estimated that the promotion of an annual rate of growth of the Gross Domestic Product of 6·7 per cent (8·5 per cent in the monetary sector and 2·1 per cent in the subsistence sector) will require gross capital formation in the monetary sector of approximately £246 million during the five years of the Plan. This excludes development expenditure by the central Government, totalling £7 million, on projects included in the Three-Year Plan for which funds have already been designated under that Plan but which will have to be carried over into the period of the Five-Year Plan. Although these projects will be completed during the first two years of the Five-Year Plan, they do not form part of its financial provisions and have been excluded from Tables V (a), (b) and (c).

TABLE V (c)

PHASING OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

£'000

Ministries	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	5-Year Total
Agriculture, Forests and Wildlife	1,020	1,166	1,343	1,307	1,190	6,026
Commerce and Co-operatives	88	120	45	10	10	273
Community Development and National Culture	395	292	311	329	312	1,639
Communications and Works	3,458	3,670	3,495	3,392	4,094	18,109
Second Vice-President's Office	348	509	662	729	936	3,103
Education	2,000	2,300	2,700	3,420	3,580	14,000
External Affairs	70	70	70	70	20	300
Home Affairs	518	479	560	597	646	2,800
Health	222	258	307	377	426	1,590
Information and Tourism	92	110	55	117	120	494
Industries, Mineral Resources and Power	101	114	134	149	166	664
Judiciary	14	17	19	23	27	100
Labour	78	50	50	13	8	199
Lands, Settlement and Water Development	1,825	3,014	4,143	5,724	6,129	20,835
Local Government	280	324	386	474	536	2,000
Treasury	—	—	—	150	—	150
Justice	10	—	—	—	—	10
	10,529	12,493	14,280	16,881	18,190	72,373
**Parastatal Organizations*						
T.D.C./T.A.C.	2,063	2,152	2,547	2,993	3,372	13,127
Co-operative and Development Bank	1,050	1,225	1,450	1,775	2,000	7,500
T.A.N.E.S.C.O.	560	200	525	1,125	1,590	4,000
N.H.C.	700	815	965	1,180	1,340	5,000
	4,373	4,392	5,487	7,073	8,302	29,627
Total Central Government	14,902	16,885	19,767	23,954	26,492	102,000

*Portion to be financed through central Government.

TABLE VI

INDICATED PATTERN OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Net of Appropriations-in-Aid

£'000

Purpose	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	5-Year Total
Economic:						
Communications and Works ...	2,681	2,700	2,750	2,800	2,900	13,831
Agriculture, Forests and Wildlife ...	2,569	2,718	2,927	3,111	3,289	14,614
Industries, Mineral Resources and Power	155	163	171	180	189	858
Lands, Settlement and Water Development	998	1,032	1,105	1,209	1,331	5,675
Commerce and Co-operatives... ...	631	703	758	738	777	3,607
	7,034	7,316	7,711	8,038	8,486	38,585
Social:						
Health	2,457	2,457	2,671	2,854	3,033	13,472
Labour	161	182	205	220	245	1,013
Community Development and National Culture	619	682	794	862	928	3,885
Education	5,933	6,521	7,049	7,683	8,320	35,506
	9,170	9,842	10,719	11,619	12,526	53,876
Administrative:						
Judiciary	309	342	368	397	427	1,843
National Assembly	130	136	143	150	157	716
Exchequer and Audit	63	63	64	66	67	323
Judicial, Police and Civil Service Commissions	26	26	27	28	28	135
Local Government Service Commission	14	14	15	15	15	73
President's Office	104	99	106	112	121	542
Second Vice-President's Office ...	2,235	2,320	2,410	2,503	2,599	12,067
External Affairs	318	381	445	513	534	2,191
Treasury	1,954	1,811	2,315	1,755	1,587	9,422
Local Government	1,067	1,082	1,116	1,155	1,200	5,620
Information and Tourism	250	282	303	319	335	1,489
Justice	71	74	77	80	83	385
Home Affairs	3,598	3,742	3,892	4,048	4,210	19,490
	10,139	10,372	11,281	11,141	11,363	54,296
Net of Appropriations-in-Aid:						
Debt Service	2,882	3,435	3,974	4,581	5,384	20,256
Other Consolidated Fund Services ...	1,718	1,865	2,026	2,119	2,216	9,944
Contribution to Development... ...	2,000	2,000	1,300	1,700	1,600	8,600
Total Recurrent Expenditure	32,943	34,830	37,011	39,198	41,575	185,557

18. Of the £246 million, £72 million constitutes the development expenditure to be undertaken by the central Government on its own account while approximately £30 million represents funds that are to be made available by or through the central Government for parastatal organizations for their own programmes. Local Government development expenditure is expected to amount to £10 million in the period of which £4 million will consist of human investment under self-help schemes; one-third of the total of £10 million will be devoted to education. The East African Common Services Organization's investment programmes, totalling £18 million, provide some £11·6 million to be spent on the railways which will include costs of extending the line beyond Kidatu into the Southern Highlands; the rail link with Northern Rhodesia will not, however, be completed until after the end of the Five-Year Plan. The balance of gross capital formation in the Plan period of £116 million represents the contribution of the Private Sector to Tanganyika's development and includes £19½ million of finance to be obtained by parastatal organizations from private sources.

19. The Public Sector is expected to undertake slightly more of development expenditure (52 per cent) under the new Plan than the Private Sector. This compares with 40 per cent undertaken by the Public Sector and 60 per cent by the Private Sector in the three years 1960 to 1962.

(b) *Central Government and Parastatal Organizations.*

20. The programmes of development expenditure under the Five-Year Plan of the various Ministries and parastatal organizations are summarized in Table V (b) and the annual phasing is shown in Table V (c). The estimates of central Government expenditure are the development estimates of the various Ministries. They are, therefore, not exactly co-terminous with Gross Capital Formation since certain items of a capital nature, e.g. replacements of equipment are not generally included, being shown in the Ministries' recurrent expenditure estimates. On the other hand some items of a recurrent nature, e.g. experts' salaries are included in the development estimates.

21. The £29·6 million shown for parastatal organizations does not cover the full extent of their programmes, but only that proportion which is to be financed through the central Government. This proportion will vary from one body to another in accordance with the following table:—

	Proportion financed from		Amount (£ millions)		
	Central Government	Own Resources	Central Government	Own Resources	Total
T.D.C./T.A.C.:					
Agriculture	All	Nil	1	–	1
Industry	¾	¼	12	4	16
N.H.C. (about) ...	¼	¾	5	13	18
Co-operative Bank ...	All	Nil	7½	–	7½
TANESCO	⅝	⅜	4	2½	6½
			29½	19½	49

22. It has been envisaged that the proportion financed through the central Government will be provided as to half in share capital and half in loans. Half the burden of servicing the £29·6 million of debt incurred by the central Government on behalf of the parastatal organizations will, therefore, fall on the Government and half on the organizations themselves who will make their service payments to the central Government in the first instance.

23. It has been assumed that the parastatal organizations which are separate financial entities will be able to raise further capital on their own account, e.g., the National Housing Corporation should attempt to secure a large part of its capital requirements from insurance companies or building societies either in Tanganyika or abroad. Re-investment of profits would form another source for meeting these bodies' capital requirements. Funds to be raised by the co-operative movement, totalling £3·8 million, to supplement those provided through the Co-operative and Development Bank are treated simply as Private Sector investment in the activity concerned.

(c) *Local Government, E.A.C.S.O. and Private Sector.*

24. Table V (a) summarises the expected investment activity by Local Government authorities, E.A.C.S.O. and the Private Sector over the next five years.

25. As mentioned above £4 million of the Local Government authorities investment programmes will take the form of self-help schemes. Schemes of this order of magnitude imply one day per month of self-help work to be contributed by each male citizen over 16 including Civil Servants. Of the remaining £6 million approximately 60 per cent is expected to be provided from surpluses on recurrent account and 40 per cent from borrowing within Tanganyika on the Local Authorities' own account, mainly through the Local Councils' Board and the Urban Local Authorities Loans Fund.

26. The entire capital requirement of the E.A. Common Services Organization of £18 million is expected to be borrowed abroad. As in the past, the Tanganyika Government would be involved in such borrowing as a joint and several guarantor but would not be directly responsible, as long as the Common Services Organization meets its obligations, for debt service.

27. Private Sector investment which is expected to reach £96½ million during the five years of the Plan (£116 million, less £19½ million for funds drawn from the Private Sector by parastatal organizations) is thought likely to be financed as to 75 per cent (or £72 million) out of the re-investment of profits. Some £3·4 million appears likely to be forthcoming in grants from overseas sources to assist voluntary agencies operating in the fields of Education and Health. It is further envisaged that about one-fifth of the remaining £21 million (or £4 million) will be found from domestic borrowing or new domestic investment and four-fifths (or £16·9 million) from overseas either in the form of loans or investment.

(d) *Possible Sources of Finance.*

28. In line with the foregoing assumptions for the various sectors of the economy, the following tentative picture of possible sources of finance for the necessary expenditure on development has been constructed.

(£ millions)

	Domestic			External		
	Self-Financing	Domestic Borrowing	Self-Help	Investment/Borrowing	Grants	Total
Central Government ...	8·6	13·9	–	71·5	8·0	102·0
Of which Agriculture, Irrigation and Resettlement	0·5	1·9	–	16·5	0·5	19·4
Traditional	–	1·2	–	6·0	1·0	8·2
Industry	–	2·6	–	12·0	–	14·6
Commerce	–	3·6	–	–	–	3·6
Infrastructure:						
Economic	1·0	2·2	–	16·0	0·4	19·6
Social	1·5	0·4	–	21·0	6·1	29·0
Administrative	5·6	2·0	–	–	–	7·6
Local Government ...	3·4	2·6	4·0	–	–	10·0
E.A.C.S.O.	–	–	–	18·0	–	18·0
Government Enterprises—(outside Central Budget)	1·0	8·0	–	10·7	–	19·7
Private Enterprise	72·0	4·0	–	16·9	3·4	96·3
Total ...	85·0	28·5	4·0	117·1	11·4	246·0

Section V—Balance of Payments in 1970.

29. The growth of individual incomes during the next five years will inevitably have repercussions on Tanganyika's balance of payments. Not only will the expansion of internal demand lead to a rising level of imports but it will also absorb commodities that might otherwise be exported and tend to divert resources from export industries into those catering for the domestic market. In addition, the more elaborate forms of equipment needed for development projects will still have to be imported. In consequence it is estimated that imports will tend to rise faster than exports and that by 1970 Tanganyika's present surplus in visible trade will have turned into a small deficit.

30. The growth of the economy will be reflected in an increased demand for services of all kinds, some of which will have to be supplied from abroad, such as transportation of merchandise. Tanganyika will also enter into new commitments during the five years of the Plan not only in the form of external indebtedness which will require servicing, but also in the form of additional embassies, trade missions and the like. Although a growing inflow of visitors to Tanganyika is expected, receipts of foreign exchange from this source will be partly offset by the increasing volume of expenditure by Tanganyikans travelling abroad. In consequence, the balance of invisible payments, which is already unfavourable, is expected to deteriorate sharply.

31. To some extent the current account deficit and an inflow of capital are linked in that if the inflow of investment were not present, imports of capital goods would be reduced. Nevertheless the following table serves to illustrate the extent to which the heavy deficit on current account which is in prospect for 1970 will have to be balanced by an inflow of capital from official loans and from private investors if foreign exchange reserves are not to be seriously impaired in the course of pursuing a rapid rate of development. Tanganyika does not otherwise possess foreign exchange reserves (including its theoretical share of the East African Currency Board's assets) large enough to withstand a series of deficits on current account approaching this order.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (£ millions)

	1961	1970
Current Account:		
Imports	52·3	100·0
Exports	52·8	95·0
	0·5	−5·0
Invisibles, net Investment income	−2·7	−13·3
Other	−3·7	−7·0
Balance on current account	−5·9	−25·3
Capital Account:		
Official transactions	11·9*	21·0
Private transactions†	−3·4*	5·3
External reserves (increase −)	−2·6	−1·0‡

*Including £1·5 million compensation payments constituting an inflow of official capital and an outflow of private capital.

†Including those of Government enterprises.

‡The aim in the balance of payments of Tanganyika should be to achieve a net addition to the reserves in the next few years—through the capital inflow—to provide an expansionary element in the economy and to prevent a serious deterioration in the ratio of reserves to the import bill.

32. In order to safeguard the stability of the economy it will be necessary for Tanganyika to maintain its creditworthiness as a borrower on public account and to continue to attract private capital. The related problems of financing development and of the deficit on current account in the balance of payments are a clear indication of the need to include the Private Sector in the development of the country. It would not be possible for the Government, acting alone, to borrow the necessary volume of finance abroad and hope to service it in full. The drain of servicing official loans is likely to be greater on the balance of payments than that of servicing private capital since, in many cases where enterprises show a reasonable profit, the private owners would be interested in re-investing their earnings. Thus purely financial considerations, quite apart from any questions of management or obtaining access to technical know-how underline the desirability of encouraging an inflow of private capital in the interests of promoting the rapid development of Tanganyika.

Section VI—Economic Accounts for 1970.

33. In addition to estimating the balance of payments in 1970 the Plan includes a tentative estimate of overall monetary equilibrium in 1970, covering transfers affecting goods and services, incomes and capital. (See Table VII (b)). This estimate should be compared with a similar analysis of the economy for 1961 shown in Table VII (a).

34. Table VIII entitled "The Social Accounts of Tanganyika" shows changes between the average outcome for 1960–62 and estimates for 1970 in the distribution of resources as between uses in the Tanganyikan monetary and subsistence economy.

TABLE VII (a)

TENTATIVE ESTIMATES OF ECONOMIC EQUILIBRIUM

MONETARY ECONOMY 1961

£ millions

OPERATIONS	RESOURCES											USES										
	CURRENT					CAPITAL					Grand Total	CURRENT					CAPITAL					Grand Total
	E	H	G	W	T	E	H	G	W	T		E	H	G	W	T	E	H	G	W	T	
Operations on goods and services (1)	98·2	4·0	(2) 5·2	62·3	169·7						169·7	–	80·0	(2) 5·7	57·8	143·5	14·9	4·1	7·2		26·2	169·7
Salaries, wages, pensions, social security	–	54·3		–	54·3						54·3	36·2	–	18·1	–	54·3	–	–	–	–	–	54·3
Other income—interest, dividends, own account ...	–	43·0	1·2	3·3	47·5						47·5	46·8	0·1	–	0·6	47·5	–	–	–	–	–	47·5
Direct taxes ...	–	–	10·8	–	10·8	–					10·8	2·5	8·3	–	–	10·8	–	–	–	–	–	10·8
Indirect taxes less subsidies (3)	–	–	11·8	–	11·8	–	–		–		11·8	0·8	11·0	–	–	11·8	–	–	–	–	–	11·8
Other transfers ...	1·8	4·5	3·1	(4) 0·8	10·2						10·2	0·3	1·1	5·1	(5) 3·7	10·2	–	–	–	–	–	10·2
Surplus (6) ...	–	–	–	–	–	13·4	5·3	3·2	4·3	26·2	26·2	13·4	5·3	3·2	4·3	26·2	–	–	–	–	–	26·2
Financing needs ...	–	–	–	–	–	1·5	–	4·0	–	5·5	5·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financing capacity ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1·2	–	4·3	5·5	5·5
TOTAL ...	100·0	105·8	32·1	66·4	304·3	14·9	5·3	7·2	4·3	31·7	336·0	100·0	105·8	32·1	66·4	304·3	14·9	5·3	7·2	4·3	31·7	336·0

E = Enterprises (including public enterprises and missions).
H = Households.
G = Government (Central and Local).
W = Rest of World.
T = Total.

(1) At factor cost.
(2) These figures do not include the value added by Government in services.
(3) Including customs duties.
(4) This figure excludes emigrants' transfers.
(5) This figure excludes immigrants' transfers, and includes grants for salaries and passages of expatriate civil servants.
(6) Including depreciation.

TABLE VII (b)

TENTATIVE ESTIMATES OF ECONOMIC EQUILIBRIUM

MONETARY ECONOMY 1970

£ millions

OPERATIONS	RESOURCES											USES										
	CURRENT					CAPITAL					Grand Total	CURRENT					CAPITAL					Grand Total
	E	H	G	W	T	E	H	G	W	T		E	H	G	W	T	E	H	G	W	T	
Operations on goods and services (1)	218·8	(2) 8·0	9·0	108·5	344·3						344·3		153·3	(2) 11·0	95·0	259·3	46·0	7·0	32·0	–	85·0	344·3
Salaries, wages, pensions, social security		119·0			119·0						119·0	95·0	–	24·0	–	119·0	–	–	–	–	–	119·0
Other income interest, dividends, own account	–	72·0	2·5	10·0	84·5						84·5	84·0	0·5			84·5	–	–	–	–	–	84·5
Direct taxes	–		17·0		17·0						17·0	4·0	13·0	–	–	17·0	–	–	–	–	–	17·0
Indirect taxes less subsidies (3)			19·0		19·0						19·0	1·5	17·5			19·0	–	–	–	–	–	19·0
Other transfers	3·5	8·0	5·0	(4) 1·5	18·0						18·0	1·0	2·0	8·5	(5) 6·5	18·0	–	–	–	–	–	18·0
Surplus (6)						36·8	20·7	9·0	18·5	85·0	85·0	36·8	20·7	9·0	18·5	85·0	–	–	–	–	–	85·0
Financing needs	–	–				9·2		23·0		32·2	32·2		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financing capacity														–	–	–	–	13·7	–	18·5	32·2	32·2
Total	222·3	207·0	52·5	120·0	601·8	46·0	20·7	32·0	18·5	117·2	719·0	222·3	207·0	52·5	120·0	601·8	46·0	20·7	32·0	18·5	117·2	719·0

E Enterprises (including public enterprises and missions).
H Households.
G Government (Central and Local).
W Rest of World.
T Total.

(1) At factor cost.
(2) These figures do not include the value added by Government in services.
(3) Including customs duties.
(4) This figure excludes emigrants' transfers.
(5) This figure includes immigrants' transfers, and includes grants for salaries and passages of expatriate civil servants.
(6) Including depreciation.

TABLE VIII

ESTIMATED SOCIAL ACCOUNTS OF TANGANYIKA

MONETARY AND SUBSISTENCE

£ millions

Resources	Average 1960–62‡	1970	Uses	Average 1960–62‡	1970
Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost*	196·7	331·9	Exports of Goods and Services	60·6	95·0
Imports of Goods and Services	61·2	108·5	General Government Consumption Expenditure	22·6	35·0
Taxes on Expenditure *less* Subsidies	12·1	19·0	Private Consumption Expenditure...	161·9	244·4
			Gross Capital Expenditure of General Government	7·0	32·0
			Household Gross Capital Expenditure	3·3	7·0
			Gross Capital Expenditure of Enterprises†	14·6	46·0
Total Resources at Market Prices ...	270·0	459·4	Total Uses ...	270·0	459·4

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*Including value added by all general Government activities.

†Including public services and enterprises.

‡Current prices.

CHAPTER 8

THE ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY FOR PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTING DEVELOPMENT

Introduction.

1. The rapid economic growth envisaged in the Five-Year Plan is not likely to be achieved unless the administrative machinery is capable of planning and implementing properly the anticipated volume of investment at the appropriate time and without exceeding the resources available to the current Budget.

2. It is to be noticed that 80 per cent of planned public investment is expected to be covered by foreign financial aid. Provision of the latter is strictly conditional upon the presentation of carefully studied projects, sound from both the technical and the economic points of view and which fit logically within the national economic development plan. Hence a system of rigorous planning must exist within Government to initiate and supervise the formulation of development projects, weeding out technical or economic inconsistencies, and ensure that national priorities, as set forth in the Plan, are respected. It is this required planning machinery which is dealt with below in the first section of this chapter.

3. The second section, headed "Implementing Development" examines the conditions for absorbing and making best use of a greater volume of new investment with a minimum increase in current budgetary expenditure and this presupposes an increase in administrative efficiency, the elimination of overlapping responsibilities, and a strict budgetary discipline.

4. Pre-investment studies and the implementation of an increasing number of ever-costlier investment projects will oblige this country to continue to rely, during the next few years, on a considerable amount of technical assistance personnel for technical, economic, educational and health purposes. Although one of the basic long-term objectives is to make Tanganyika fully self-sufficient by 1980 in the field of manpower, in the intervening years success of our planned economic growth will depend to a large extent on this country's ability to obtain the indispensable help from abroad. This problem has already been dealt with in the above Chapter 6.

Section I—Planning Machinery.

(i) *The Directorate of Development and Planning.*

5. The mobilization of the country's resources and energies in pursuit of the Plan's objectives has made it essential to centralize the taking of decisions in regard to development policy and to strengthen the chain of command and control within the Government between the President of the Republic and the various Ministries.

6. In order to provide this single and firm leadership in matters of development the Directorate of Development and Planning was formed and established under the President's direct authority.

7. The Directorate is vested with the authority for formulating, directing and co-ordinating the overall social, economic and financial policies of the country. These policies are indeed inseparable and the Directorate will have, from now onwards, to iron out inconsistencies in them and regard their future formulation as an integrated exercise.

8. In addition to this overall policy-making function the Directorate is responsible for co-ordinating and controlling the proper and timely execution of the Plan, for initiating any relevant action or corrective measures and for keeping the Plan under permanent review as circumstances change.

9. The Directorate has the responsibility for formulating overall Government policy in respect of private investment, both foreign and Tanganyikan, and for defining the conditions of Government assistance or participation in these investments.

10. In particular the magnitude of Government assistance for fostering African participation in the monetary economy either on a corporative or individual basis will be planned in the Directorate.

(ii) *The National Economic and Social Council.*

11. The successful execution of the Plan requires the full and active co-operation of all sectors of the Nation. Thus the representatives of the various professional and social communities should be given the opportunity of expressing to the Government their views on general or specific problems as well as of being informed by the Government of its policies and programmes.

12. A National Economic and Social Council will be established to fulfil these two functions and will provide a forum which is considered essential for mutual understanding and for co-ordinating the efforts of the various sectors of the national community.

13. A Minister of State in the Directorate will preside over the work of this Council, the secretariat of which will be provided by the Directorate's staff.

14. The Cabinet Ministers and representatives of employers' and employees' organizations will be *ex officio* members and leading personalities of the private sector will be nominated by the Council on an individual basis. It will be possible to call in high-level civil servants and experts as consultants.

Section II—Implementing Development Projects.

15. During the Five-Year Plan the average annual current expenditure levels of the various Ministries will be about 60 per cent above those in the preceding Three-Year Plan.

16. At the same time these Ministries will be required to administer capital expenditure which is to be on average 75 per cent above the level obtaining in the previous plan period.

17. Consequently, the nation's administrative machinery, for a given level of current expenditure will have to be capable of acquiring and administering efficiently a much larger volume of capital projects and programmes.

18. To achieve this end, the Plan calls for the following:—

(a) a tightening of control over budgetary expenditure requiring greater financial discipline at all levels and in all Government departments;

(b) a redistribution of responsibilities which would enhance the efficiency of the administrative machinery within the framework of the Plan's policies and priorities.

19. With regard to the redistribution of responsibilities the Plan prescribes certain changes in emphasis resulting from policies outlined in Section II of Chapter 1.

20. These changes mainly relate to—

(a) Community Development activities which are to be considerably expanded so as to accelerate changes in individual and collective comportment;

(b) the launching of a relatively large-scale programme of Settlement and Water Development as a deliberate step towards the modernization of agriculture;

(c) speeding up industrialization based chiefly on import-substitution and the further processing of raw materials;

(d) the organization and the development of trade in rural areas of both primary products and manufactured consumer goods.

21. The Ministerial reorganization that has taken place in the second quarter of this year reflects these desired shifts in the nation's economic policy. The new structure will have the same number of Ministries as in the past but provides for—

(i) a Ministry of Community Development and National Culture;

(ii) a Ministry of Lands, Settlement and Water Development capable of dealing with the legal, technical, economic and social problems relating to the utilization of new lands;

(iii) a Ministry of Industries, Mineral Resources and Power whose prime task will be to spur industrial development in seeking out, analysing and opening up all of the country's industrial possibilities;

(iv) a Ministry of Co-operatives and Commerce, controlling the majority of the Produce Boards, which will encourage the harmonious development of co-operative and of private trade. It will also prospect for new markets abroad for Tanganyika's produce;

(v) the incorporation of Defence and National Service in the portfolio of the Second Vice-President who will be responsible not only for the strengthening and operations of regular military forces to be used for the creation of a nucleus corps of young volunteers to be used for economic development and, if the need arises, for reinforcing the regular army.

22. In the semi-public sector two major changes are to take place in accordance with the Plan's requirements which should result in economies in staff and in money while improving the efficiency of the agencies in question.

23. The Co-operative Bank will become the National Co-operative and Development Bank upon absorbing the Agricultural Credit Agency and the African Productivity Loan Fund which previously were under the jurisdiction of the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry respectively. The new National Co-operative and Development Bank will operate under the control of the Ministry of Co-operatives and Commerce.

24. The Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation (T.A.C.) which in 1955 succeeded in Tanganyika the United Kingdom Overseas Food Corporation, will have its settlement activities transferred to the new Ministry of Lands, Settlement and Water Development. Its directly commercial and management activities in ranching and farming will pass to the Tanganyika Development Corporation (T.D.C.). The latter will be the only public corporation empowered by Government, either alone or in partnership with private capital, to engage in industrial and agricultural production on a normal commercial basis.

25. By re-shaping in this manner its administrative machinery the Government expresses its conviction that economic progress is not solely determined by the availability of the material factors of production, (land, labour and capital), but is also largely affected by non-material factors such as determination, organization and discipline. The success of the Plan will depend upon the full utilization of both these categories of factors.

APPENDIX I

THE LAND AND ITS PEOPLE

Largest of the countries constituting the East African region, Tanganyika covers 361,800 square miles, including 20,650 square miles of inland water and is, in fact, nearly as large as Nigeria and more than six times the size of England. Although it is primarily a land of plains and of plateaux, it contains within its borders the highest peak on the African Continent, Kilimanjaro with its 19,000 foot summit of Kibo and Lake Tanganyika, the second deepest lake in the world. Beyond the coastal plain, the land rises to a central arid plateau about 4,000 feet above sea-level and this forms most of the country. Towards the west the land falls away again to the level of the lakes. Over a large part of the country the land is extensively eroded, there is a shortage of water and rainfall is unreliable. Production is concentrated in the better agricultural areas, the northern coastal district which is well suited to sisal, the highlands around Kilimanjaro where coffee is grown extensively, the Lake Victoria region, a major centre for cotton and coffee production and the Southern Highlands where tea, tobacco and pyrethrum are the major crops. There are many rivers; few are navigable, though Tanganyika forms the divide where the three greatest rivers of the African continent rise; the Congo, the Nile and the Zambezi. However Tanganyika does have several river basins capable of considerable agricultural development and with hydro-electric potentialities. Only diamonds and gold are as yet produced in significant quantities. Other known minerals are tin, mica, silver, coal, iron ore and salt. Large areas have still to be prospected and it is likely that other economic mineral deposits will be found.

Of the 9·6 million population estimated in 1962, 98 per cent are Africans. Over 120 tribes are recognized, though no one predominates; the largest the Sukuma has about 13 per cent of the population—a factor which has contributed to stability in the country. Swahili is the national language in Tanganyika; it is widely used in the East African countries and even outside East Africa. The African population is estimated to be increasing at the rate of about 2 per cent a year, a significant figure in the economy because output must exceed it if income per head is to increase at all. And since the mortality rate is likely to fall and the birth rate may even rise, it is certain that the growth rate of population will increase. Moreover the average age of the population is extremely low; 50 per cent of the people are estimated to be under the age of 16. Only about 4 per cent of the people live in towns, but there are substantial agglomerations of population in the more fertile agricultural areas. Although average population density is estimated to be about 27·6 per square mile, this figure rises to 62 persons per square mile in the former Lake Region and drops to about 13 in the old Western Region. In fact, over half the African population in Tanganyika lives on little more than one-sixth of the total land area.

POLITICAL BACKGROUND

On the 9th December, 1961, Tanganyika became an independent state, thus ending over forty years first as a League of Nations mandated territory and, since 1946, as a United Nations trust territory under United Kingdom administration. During the 1920's an advisory legislative council was set up which developed over the years and became the National Assembly when internal self-government was achieved. Local Government was based on a delegated responsibility basis, tribal authorities being responsible to Provincial and District Commissioners appointed by the Governor. During the inter-war years a customs and currency union was established between Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda. Although Tanganyika became a part of this free trade arrangement in the 1920's it did not merge its customs services with the other two countries until 1949. In 1948 an East African High Commission was set up to administer these services and other joint services, i.e., railways, ports and harbours and telecommunications. This was replaced by the Common Services Organization when Tanganyika became independent.

Currency is issued by the East African Currency Board at fixed parity with sterling. The Board maintains reserves equivalent to some four or five months of the total value of merchandise imports by its East African members.

Underlying the rapid three-year progress from colonial government to complete independence has been the development of the Tanganyika African National Union (T.A.N.U.) which was founded by the present President, Julius Nyerere, in 1954. Allied with T.A.N.U. is the Tanganyika Federation of Labour (T.F.L.), now known as the National Union of Tanganyika Workers, which was created in 1955 to foster trade unionism throughout the country.

Tanganyika's desire, since becoming an independent sovereign state has been to avoid close association with the West while maintaining her Commonwealth ties. She is a member of a number of international organizations including the United Nations, G.A.T.T., the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

THE ECONOMY

The economy of Tanganyika is largely rooted in the use of land. Mineral resources are considerable, but as yet have only been developed to a limited extent. Industrial production is still small in scale and at present the vast majority of the people depend directly or indirectly on agriculture or animal husbandry or a combination of these. Some 45 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product is contributed by agriculture and a further 12 per cent by other primary products, namely livestock, forestry and fishing. The mining and quarrying sector of the economy represents about 3 per cent of money Gross Domestic Product though it has been growing at the rate of 8·2 per cent annually. Manufacturing and processing represents a little over 4 per cent of money Gross Domestic Product and has been growing at the rate of 5·8 per cent annually. Agriculture is therefore the largest economic sector and its growth over the last decade sets the pace for the growth of the economy as a whole. It is also the predominant earner of export receipts on which public revenue and the general growth of the economy is dependent. Tanganyika, unlike many developing countries, is fortunate in being able to rely on a comparatively broad range of crops for this income and the dynamic force in the economy is the increasing sale of these primary products abroad.

Gross Domestic Product estimates since 1954 show an annual growth rate of 4·5 per cent at current prices and an annual rise in per capita income of 2·7 per cent. The basis of this growth has been a substantial increase in export receipts from the main agricultural products, which amounted to £26 million in 1954 and rose to £46 million in 1963. Since export prices declined throughout the period, except for the last year, the rise in the physical volume of exports was even greater. Because of this pre-dominance of agriculture, the yearly growth of national income fluctuates with export earnings and climatic conditions. Thus 1958 to 1960 was a period of substantial economic advance because of a 9 per cent rise in export prices led by sisal, beans, peas, pulses and hides and skins and of a 20 per cent increase in the volume of cotton and coffee. In 1961 however, a year of drought and famine, this growth was halted and Gross Domestic Product fell sharply, bringing down per capita incomes by over 6 per cent. 1962 and 1963 saw an upsurge in production and buoyant demand abroad, the terms of trade improved and by the end of 1962 a recovery was achieved from this setback, monetary Gross Domestic Product having risen by 6·8 per cent in current prices (5 per cent in real terms).

In countries as dependent as Tanganyika on its primary export earnings the prices of exportable products are of paramount importance. The terms of trade, or ratio of the indices of export to import prices, have not been favourable to the primary producing countries over the past decade. However, Tanganyika has experienced a fall of only about 2 per cent between 1954 and 1962 compared with a fall of 11 per cent for the East Africa region as a whole. Tanganyika has, in fact, been in a more favourable position than Kenya or Uganda, thanks to the diversity of her exports and to the rising price obtained for sisal, the major export crop, which compensated for falls in the prices of other products such as coffee. In 1963 Tanganyika's terms of trade rose as demand for primary products increased and the value of domestic exports reached the figure of £63·5 million, nearly 25 per cent above the 1962 level. About £7 million of this increase must however be attributed to the increase in the price of sisal.

Tanganyika is now the world's largest single sisal-producing country and its production is increasing at the rate of 2–3 per cent annually. Together with coffee and cotton, sisal contributes over one-half of all receipts from exports. Cotton production is increasing by almost 10 per cent per annum mainly through increased acreage and improved crop husbandry methods. In addition, there are substantial exports of oil seeds, cashew nuts, tea, maize, livestock and timber products and, since just before the war, pyrethrum has become increasingly important as an ingredient of an effective insecticide.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VALUE

Percentage

Commodity	1954	1960	1963
Sisal	30·1	28·1	35·6
Coffee	27·6	13·3	10·8
Cotton	9·3	16·1	16·8
Tea	1·4	2·1	2·4
Oilseeds, nuts and kernels	5·2	9·8	8·5
Diamonds	8·6	8·5	7·7
Gold	2·5	2·2	2·0
Other	15·3	19·9	16·2
TOTAL ...	100·0	100·0	100·0

EXTERNAL TRADE

Tanganyika is a member of the Sterling Area and of G.A.T.T. She is linked with Kenya and Uganda in a Customs union and tariffs imposed by the three territories tend to be similar or identical. Trade policies have developed in common with the other East African territories.

BALANCE OF TRADE

£'000

	1954	1960	1963
EXTERNAL TRADE:			
Net Imports	31,962	37,817	40,418
Exports (including re-exports)	37,774	56,601	65,138
EXTERNAL VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE ...	+5,813	+18,784	+24,720
INTER-TERRITORIAL TRADE:			
Imports			
Kenya/Uganda	5,855	9,182	12,358
Exports			
Kenya/Uganda	1,054	2,325	3,423
INTER-TERRITORIAL VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE ...	−4,801	−6,857	−8,935
OVERALL VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE ...	+1,012	+11,927	+15,785

Tanganyika's principal export market is the United Kingdom which takes about 30 per cent of all exports. The countries of the European Economic Community buy about 20 per cent and North America 10 per cent, a pattern which has changed very little over the past ten years. All the gold and diamonds go to the United Kingdom and a third of the sisal crop. The United States and Canada buy about half the coffee and practically all the cashew nuts go to India. Both India and Hong Kong are major markets for cotton.

The United Kingdom is still the major source of imports, though direct imports from this source have declined from one-half to one-fifth of total imports while imports from Kenya and Uganda have risen both proportionately and in absolute terms. Of all imported goods, manufactures comprise about 75 per cent, foodstuffs 10 per cent and mineral oils 5 per cent.

In spite of a trade deficit with the other East African countries, Tanganyika has succeeded in maintaining a surplus in her overall trade balance in every year except 1955 during the past decade.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(Percentages)

I.—Destination of Domestic Exports and Re-exports

	1954	1960	1963
United Kingdom	32·3	29·6	30·9
Kenya/Uganda	2·7	3·9	5·1
Hong Kong	2·0	4·9	6·9
India	4·8	8·2	4·0
U.S.A./Canada	15·3	9·7	10·0
European Economic Community	18·6	17·0	20·0
Japan	1·1	5·4	2·8
China	—	0·5	5·5
Other	23·2	20·8	14·8
	100·0	100·0	100·0

*II.—Origin of Imports**

	1954	1960	1963
United Kingdom	36·2	21·8	20·6
Kenya/Uganda	15·5	19·5	23·4
India	12·7	4·0	3·9
U.S.A./Canada	2·8	2·3	2·3
European Economic Community	13·4	11·9	10·1
Japan	0·8	7·3	7·2
Other	18·6	33·2	32·5
	100·0	100·0	100·0

*The percentages shown against the countries of origin in the table are of *direct* imports. Goods imported *indirectly* from overseas countries of origin, i.e., via other East African countries, are not distinguished separately and have been included in the percentage for "Other".

COMMUNICATIONS

Adequate transport facilities are of vital significance to Tanganyika with its vast areas and widespread population. And because of the importance of foreign trade to the economy the transport system has to play a major role in getting the bulk of the main cash crops to the ports for export and in maintaining a flow of imports particularly to the more populous areas in the north, the north-west and south. Inter-territorial trade with Kenya and Uganda is also very dependent on rail links and lake shipping, while agricultural and mining areas that are developed in the future will probably be best served by railways.

Lines of communication by rail, road and water largely complement each other. There are three ocean ports, Tanga in the north, Dar es Salaam in the centre and Mtwara in the south. A central railway line running across the width of the country from east to west, connecting with lakes Tanganyika and Victoria the Tanga line and the Kenya system, is served by Dar es Salaam. Mtwara is not now linked with its hinterland by rail. A road system forms the link between the separate hinterland of the three ports. Coastal and lake shipping complete the pattern in the east and west. Ports and harbours and railways are operated jointly with those of Kenya and Uganda by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. Air services inside Tanganyika and with neighbouring territories are operated by East African Airways Corporation employing its own aircraft. The East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration is another agency of the Common Services Organization and operates a network of communications over the whole territory.

Progress in developing all kinds of transport is continuous and this sector's rate of growth has been of the order of 6 per cent per annum since 1954. Between 1954 and 1961 approximately 2,200 miles of new roads were constructed and between 1956 and 1961 about 235 miles of railway lines were opened for traffic. Port facilities have been developed on a large scale, particularly at Dar es Salaam and Mtwara and there are deep water berths at both these ports. Net registered tonnage using Tanganyika ports rose from 5 million tons in 1954 to 6·6 million in 1961. Although there are no navigable rivers, excellent waterways are provided by the lakes. Mwanza, the main port on Lake Victoria, handles over 100,000 tons of traffic a year.

THE BUDGET

Recurrent Revenue

£'000

Category	1954/55	1959/60	1963/64*
Direct Taxation	6,805	5,560	6,410
Indirect Taxation	7,615	11,469	15,944
Provision of Goods and Services	888	1,347	50
Government Property income	1,768	2,697	2,332
Miscellaneous Revenue	2,201	993	1,513
Total Revenue ...	19,277	22,066	26,249

*Approved Estimates.

Recurrent Expenditure

£'000

Category	1954/55	1959/60	1963/64*
General Administrative Services	4,753	7,380	8,141
Economic Services:—			
Agriculture	482	739	1,822
Veterinary	386	500	—
Road and Bridge Maintenance	664	1,043	1,470
Other	1,367	1,974	1,715
Local Government	1,668	594	1,029
Social Services:—			
Education	2,455	3,421	4,936
Medical	1,288	1,829	2,321
Other	169	226	512
Unallocated Public Works	918	1,146	1,336
Public Debt Service	561	1,745	2,145
Miscellaneous	1,759	557	869
Total Expenditure ...	16,469	21,154	26,296

*Approved Estimates.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

Development Revenue

£'000

Category	1954/55	1959/60	1963/64*
Loan Funds	2,015	1,726	7,679
Development Plan Reserves	415	389	—
Miscellaneous Revenue	377	463	1,993
U.K. and Foreign Grants	530	1,361	2,996
Total Revenue ...	3,337	3,939	12,668

*Approved Estimates.

Development Expenditure

£'000

Category	1954/55	1959/60	1963/64*
Economic:—			
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	130	149	1,208
Water Supplies	294	447	1,180
Roads	1,210	643	2,499
Other	391	135	1,341
Social:—			
Education	388	489	1,590
Township Development	350	420	1,657
Public Health and Social Welfare	206	228	403
Public Buildings and Works	335	885	1,736
Other	33	543	1,054
Total Expenditure ...	3,337	3,939	12,668

*Approved Estimates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO TABLE I

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost is equal to the total income produced *within* the geographical area of Tanganyika. "Gross" indicates that no deduction in respect of depreciation has been made from the domestic product. "Factor Cost" indicates that any value added by indirect taxes has been excluded.

In several sectors the table shows that part of total product which is recorded as entering the "cash or monetary" economy and that part which is consumed by the producers themselves is in what is called the "subsistence economy".

Table I gives figures—

for 1954 recalculated according to the sector definitions below and with all Agriculture at 1960 prices;

for a reference period. (A fictitious year, the average of 1960, 1961, 1962 and for which all Agriculture is at 1960 prices, has been computed);

for target levels of G.D.P. in 1970 and 1980 at average 1960–62 prices.

SECTOR DEFINITIONS

Crop husbandry.

The net output or value added in crop husbandry is taken as the estimated volume of crops valued at prices of first sales (or nearest market) less trade margins and value of intermediate goods used in production (fertilizer, insecticides, machinery, power and fuel). The surplus/deficit of the Cotton Lint and Seed Board is entered under peasant agriculture as it is equated to peasants' profit/loss. Some primary-stage processing is included in this valuation, e.g., coffee pulping, sisal decortication, pyrethrum and tobacco drying.

Hunting.

Excluded entirely because value of trophy sales are about equal to the sum of inputs (licences for firearms and game, bullets, etc.). The surplus in the operations of the Game Division is considered as a Royalty and included with Rents.

Fishing.

Same as for crops. Canning or freezing of fish is included in manufacturing.

Livestock.

Contribution to G.D.P. from cattle, sheep and goats is the value of first market sales of dressed carcass weight plus wholesale value of hides and skins. Milk and milk products in the monetary sector are valued at ex-dairy prices. The estimated balance of milk and milk products is valued at average rural market prices. Poultry and eggs are valued at producers' sales prices less cost of intermediate inputs for 1970 and 1980.

Forest products.

This sector includes the estimated values of unrecorded sawn timber, firewood, charcoal, building poles, honey, beeswax, wattle bark and extract. Locally used sawn timber and other minor forest products are the estimated value of inputs for rural residential building. Intermediate consumption for this sector is considered to be negligible. The value of all recorded sawn timber products is entered under Manufacturing (Sawmilling).

Mining and Quarrying.

This includes the market value of the output of diamonds,* gold, salt, mica, silver, tin concentrate, gypsum and building materials. "Other Products" include gem stones and, by 1970, the production of phosphate. For 1970 and 1980 the market values of output of this sector are reduced by 21 per cent to allow for intermediate inputs, wholesale margins, and transport.

Handicrafts.

This is the present estimate of the rural market value of *cash* "pombe" (beer) brewing and basket making. 1970 and 1980 estimates pre-suppose the substitution of wood carving and the fashioning of simple implements for the maker's own use for part of present activities.

Processing and Manufacturing.

This covers the preparation and manufacture of food and tobacco products, beverages and all industrial and consumer goods. It includes assembly of equipment, sisal spinning, cotton ginning, sugar refining, sawmilling, coffee curing and cashew nut shelling, newspaper and book printing. Repair and maintenance activities are integrated with production or assembly. (Oil refining is included under the sub-head "Chemical Products").

Construction.

Includes the construction of irrigation projects, roads, airports, bridges, railways, harbours, most other public works activities, *rural* water supplies, all urban and rural building except African-type rural residential building. (The latter, in accordance with U.N. recommendations, is covered by the value of forest product inputs only and is therefore fully covered by locally used sawn timber in the Forest Products Sector.) It also includes the notional market value of labour inputs in future self-help projects. These will comprise work on feeder roads, village irrigation and the building of community centres, primary schools and clinics.

Public Utilities.

Includes the value of all *urban* water supplies and the production and distribution of electricity.

Transport and Communications.

Includes the value added within Tanganyikan territory by the E.A. Railways and Harbours, the E.A. Posts and Telecommunications, the Department of Civil Aviation, in the public sector, and that of the E.A. Airways and all road transport companies in the private sector.

Distribution.

Estimates of the value added (trade margins) by Import/Export companies, wholesale and retail trade, banking, insurance and real estate. The current expenditure of the Cotton Lint and Seed Marketing Board is entered in this sector.

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*Less royalties which are entered with rents.

Rents and Royalties.

Estimates of actual or *imputed* rents. In the *private* sector this includes rents of (a) Non-African Residential and Non-Residential buildings, owner-occupied or not, and (b) African urban buildings. In the *public* sector this includes (a) all public rents for Residential and Non-Residential buildings and (b) urban and agricultural land rents, all government royalties on forest timber, minerals, etc.

Public Administration and Defence (General Government).

Includes wages and salaries, passages, pensions and non-cash emoluments, of the *non-technical* established staff of Government (Central and Local). Emoluments of technical Ministries, and wages paid for works and daily staff by them are reflected in the contributions by those sectors to G.D.P.

Miscellaneous Services.

Includes incomes (a) of professionals (including hunters), (b) of domestic servants, (c) of Missionaries, (d) miscellaneous African urban incomes, (e) cinemas, and (f) Hotels and Catering.

Five-Year Plan

for

Economic and Social Development

1st July, 1964 - 30th June, 1969

VOLUME II

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FOREWORD

The general analysis of the Tanganyikan economy and the formulation of development policies in Volume I of the Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development described only roughly the broad outline of the development programmes of the public sector and the volume of investment expected from the private sector which will have to be implemented if the targets set for the nation are to be achieved.

Volume II of the Five-Year Plan provides a detailed description of those of its development programmes which are to be financed through the Central Government. The descriptions cover both Ministerial Programmes which have a major bearing on the economic and social development of the country and the programmes of parastatal organizations which are to be financed by or through the Central Government. The programme of the Treasury, however, concerning the establishment of a State Commercial Bank, having been covered in Volume I, is not repeated in the present volume. As mentioned in Volume I, expenditure on ministerial programmes during the five years of the Plan will amount to £72 million while the financial support provided by the Government for the programmes of parastatal organizations will total £30 million.

For ease of reference a system of classifying programmes and projects has been adopted. The system consists firstly of the telegraphic address of the Ministry mainly responsible for the project followed by a four-figure reference. The first of the digits in the four-figure reference denotes the section of the Ministry's programmes to which the project belongs, the second digit the programme within that section and the last two digits the number of the project itself within the particular programme. Thus

"Codevmin. 2314"

refers to the fourteenth project in the third programme in the second section of the Ministry of Community Development and National Culture's plan. Where funds are allocated to a programme and no specific projects have been planned as yet the last two digits will each be zero, e.g., "Landsurvey 1200".

The telegraphic address of each Ministry is also shown against the relevant chapter in the table of contents.

Construction works undertaken by the Ministry of Communications and Works on behalf of individual Ministries have been included as integral parts of the programme of those Ministries and not in the "Comworks" programmes.

CHAPTER 1

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND WILDLIFE

As explained in paragraph 23 of Chapter 1 of Volume I of the Five-Year Plan, Government policy on agriculture consists in following a two-fold approach *via* the improvement approach and the transformation approach. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Wildlife is responsible for the implementation of improvement techniques which aim at the progressive improvement of present methods of crop and animal husbandry without any radical changes in traditional, social and legal systems.

The Ministry's programmes totalling £6,026,000 fall into nine sections. Because of the piece-meal nature of some operations a few of the programmes are very small indeed.

SECTION I—CROP HUSBANDRY

Agric 11—Bird and Vermin Control.

Bird Control.

Crops in northern and central Tanganyika are subject to heavy damage by grain-eating birds. A control unit, which kills on average 100 million birds a year which would otherwise consume 30,000 tons of wheat and 50,000 tons of other grain, keeps these pests within manageable proportions. A vehicle and equipment for the use of additional staff to be recruited will cost £13,000. The new staff will be based in the Arusha Region.

Vermin Control.

It is estimated that up to 25 per cent of crop production in many areas is destroyed by vermin. Three vermin teams are in operation and a further six are required to co-ordinate local effort in reducing vermin damage as far as possible. A total of £49,000 is required for capital equipment for the new teams including £10,000 for vehicles and £10,000 for buildings.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 1101	Bird Control	13,000
Agric 1102	Vermin Control	49,000
	Programme Total	62,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 11 Phasing (£)	16,500	11,000	14,500	14,000	6,000

Agric 12—Food Storage and Inspection.

Improved Traditional Food Storage.

The provision of food storage bins at a cost of £13,000 will together with a produce inspection and advisory service reduce losses of stored foodstuffs. The present loss on grains and pulses marketed could be assumed to be 5 per cent of 25,000 tons a year which at £15 per ton means a loss in monetary terms of £18,375.

Produce Inspection and Advisory Service.

The additional five field officers required for a produce inspection and advisory service will require buildings costing £5,000 and equipment also costing £5,000.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Agric 1201 ...	... Improved Traditional Food Storage	13,000
Agric 1202 ...	... Produce Inspection and Advisory Service	10,000
	Programme Total ...	23,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 12 Phasing (£) ...	7,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000

Agric 13—Land Planning.

Drawing Offices.

Eleven small drawing offices are to be built and equipped at a total cost of £17,000 for field survey teams which will undertake a wide variety of land use and topographical surveys.

Survey Vehicles and General Equipment.

Vehicles and equipment (other than survey equipment) for the survey teams will cost £15,550.

Survey Equipment and Instruments.

One hundred sets of survey equipment and instruments for the survey teams will cost £12,000.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Agric 1301 ...	... Drawing Offices	17,000
Agric 1302 ...	... Survey Vehicles and General Equipment	16,050
Agric 1303 ...	... Survey Equipment and Instruments	12,000
	Programme Total ...	45,050

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 13 Phasing (£) ...	10,000	11,250	11,250	11,250	1,300

Agric 14—Cattle and Coconut Schemes.

Thirty-five cattle and coconut schemes have proved themselves to be economically viable and in response to strong demand for the expansion of such schemes £18,000 is to be spent in the Tanga and Coast Regions on the provision of water supplies by means of shallow wells (£9,000) and on necessary materials and equipment (£9,000).

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Agric 1401 ...	... Cattle and Coconut Scheme, Wells	9,000
Agric 1402 ...	... Cattle and Coconut Scheme, Materials and Equipment	9,000
	Programme Total ...	18,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 14 Phasing (£) ...	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000

Agric 15—Traditional Irrigation Advisory Service.

Equipment and materials for two additional field officers to assist traditional irrigation schemes (which are often inefficient and wasteful) with improvements will cost £4,600. By more efficient use of available water the area under traditional irrigation could be increased by about 50 per cent.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 1501 ...	... Traditional Irrigation Advisory Service, Equipment and Materials	
	Programme Total ...	4,600

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 15 Phasing (£) ...	2,300	2,300	—	—	—

SECTION II—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

Agric 21—Dairy Plants.

Dar es Salaam Dairy Plant.

Because of rising demand for clean milk supplies and the recommendations of the F.A.O., a pasteurization and milk processing plant will be established near Dar es Salaam at a total cost of £125,000. Finance is sought from Freedom from Hunger or U.N.I.C.E.F. resources and from a £25,000 contribution from local shareholders of the managing company who include milk producers co-operatives, the Town Council and the Tanganyika Development Corporation. Credit from the National Development Credit Agency of £20,000 will be needed by the local shareholders (see Mincom 2116). The managing company will be given a monopoly.

Tanga Dairy Plant.

A pasteurization and milk processing plant is also to be established in Tanga, the total capital requirement of which will be £50,000. Co-operative milk producers will be associated with private enterprise in the venture the need for which has been confirmed by an F.A.O. survey. The National Development Credit Agency is to lend 50 per cent of the capital required on a ten-year basis (see Mincom 2117).

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 2101	Dar es Salaam Dairy Plant	105,000*
Agric 2102	Tanga Dairy Plant	25,000*
	Programme Total	130,000

*Capital expenditure shown is net of loans from the National Development Credit Agency which have been incorporated in that Agency's programmes

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 21 Phasing (£)	60,000	60,000	10,000	—	—

Agric 22—Poultry Breeding Unit and Distribution Centres.

A breeding and hatching unit is required to meet an ever increasing demand for improved stock. Chicks will be produced on a commercial basis and the hatchery should make a small profit. Distribution centres at strategic points will constitute a service, part of the costs of which will be recouped out of sales of stock. Tanganyika imports poultry products valued at £10,000 annually. The project will contribute to the growth of the cash economy and towards improving the national diet.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 2201	Poultry Breeding Unit and Distribution Centres	
	Programme Total	8,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 22 Phasing (£) ...	2,500	2,500	1,500	750	750

Agric 23—Control of Tick-borne Diseases.

The control of ticks and tick-borne diseases is to be achieved by the provision of dips throughout the country. There will be one field officer to every five dips and one dip assistant to each dip. The cost of a dip and housing for the attendant is £900. The whole programme which consists of the construction of dips and housing, the re-opening of dips and equipping and maintaining dip testing units will cost £343,100 in addition to £100,000 allocated in the Three-Year Plan for similar purposes and carried over into the Five-Year Plan period.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Agric 2300	Dip provision in Three-Year Plan	100,000	100,000	—
Agric 2301	Karagwe and Bukoba 48 Dips and Housing ...	37,800	—	37,800
Agric 2302	Iringa Re-opening of 63 Dips	14,000	—	14,000
Agric 2303	Arusha 84 Dips and Housing	75,600	—	75,600
Agric 2304	Mwanza 42 Dips and Housing	37,800	—	37,800
Agric 2305	Shinyanga 58 Dips and Housing	52,200	—	52,200
Agric 2306	Mara 35 Dips and Housing	40,500	—	40,500
Agric 2307	Tabora 31 Dips and Housing	27,900	—	27,900
Agric 2308	62 Dips and Housing in other Regions ...	55,800	—	55,800
Agric 2309	Equipment and Maintenance for 60 Dip Testing units on a country-wide basis ...	1,500	—	1,500
	Programme Total ...	443,100	100,000	343,100

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 23 Phasing (£) –					
Five-Year Plan ...	—	50,000	100,000	100,000	93,100
Three-Year Plan ...	100,000	—	—	—	—

Agric 24—Control of Other Animal Diseases.

Control of Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia (C.B.P.P.) will be exercised through vaccination and testing of cattle and the destruction of reactors. No capital expenditure is involved. The control of rabies and rinderpest will, however, entail expenditure of some £37,600 on capital account during the Five-Year Plan.

Control of Rabies.

A sum of £4,000 is needed for the purchase of two refrigerated Landrovers for the control of rabies by continued and systematic vaccination and/or destruction of vectors.

Control of Rinderpest.

In order to maintain a "cordon sanitaire" of immunized cattle around game and cattle contact zones by annual vaccination of approximately 850,000 susceptible cattle, some 4 refrigerated Landrovers, about 25 portable forges, and about 130 crushes together with vaccine will have to be provided at a total cost of £33,600.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 2401	Control of Rabies	4,000
Agric 2402	Control of Rinderpest	33,600
	Programme Total	37,600

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 24 Phasing (£)	12,000	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,400

Agric 25—Veterinary Centres and Services.

Veterinary Centres.

About £86,000 will be required for the construction of some 47 Veterinary Centres throughout Tanganyika. These will be staffed by Assistant Field Officers on field disease diagnostic and control duties and will consist of a house costing £875, a laboratory costing £500 and equipment and water supplies costing £450, a total of £1,825 each.

Equipment for Veterinary Services.

The maintenance of animal health and veterinary services requires the provision of transport in the form of 35 Landrovers at £850 each (a total of £29,750) and 23 Lorries at £1,200 each (a total of £27,600) and plant, machinery and laboratory equipment to the value of £25,000.

Dar es Salaam Quarantine Station.

A quarantine station is to be built at Ruvu for the strict quarantine of livestock prior to export from Dar es Salaam to foreign countries where animal health regulations require such quarantine before the animals can be accepted. The land is to be acquired and perimeter fencing installed in the first year of the Plan at a cost of £20,000. Sub-paddocking and housing will be completed in the second year at a cost of £10,000 and equipment to the value of £10,000 will be installed in the third year.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 2501	Veterinary Centre Housing	41,125
Agric 2502	Veterinary Centre Laboratories	23,500
Agric 2503	Veterinary Centre Water Supplies	21,375
Agric 2504	Veterinary Services Landrovers	29,750
Agric 2505	Veterinary Services Lorries	27,600
Agric 2506	Veterinary Services Plant, Machinery and Laboratory Equipment	25,000
Agric 2507	Dar es Salaam Quarantine Station, Land and Perimeter Fencing	20,000
Agric 2508	Dar es Salaam Quarantine Station, Sub-paddocking and housing	10,000
Agric 2509	Dar es Salaam Quarantine Station Equipment	10,000
	Programme Total	208,350

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 25 Phasing (£)	107,575	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,775

Agric 26 Abattoirs.

To safeguard public health and make full use of abattoir by-products the abattoirs at Tabora, Tanga, Mwanza and Singida which are of inadequate size for present day needs and have become dilapidated are to be replaced. Construction will be carried out by local contractors although advice will be sought from an expatriate expert on tropical abattoir design and construction including drainage.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 2601	Tabora Abattoir Replacement	20,000
Agric 2602	Tanga Abattoir Replacement	20,000
Agric 2603	Mwanza Abattoir Replacement	20,000
Agric 2604	Singida Abattoir Replacement	10,000
	Programme Total	70,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 26 Phasing (£)	20,000	30,000	20,000	—	—

Agric 27 Stock Routes.

In order to provide a reasonably quick and inexpensive means of transporting cattle to the gravely understocked areas of Songea and Tunduru it is proposed to link them by means of stock routes to the cattle raising areas of Iringa and Mbeya which will also benefit from the investment. Charges will be levied for use of the stock route which will be used to meet maintenance costs.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 2701	Iringa/Mbeya to Songea/Tunduru Stock Route	
	Programme Total	50,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 27 Phasing (£)	50,000	—	—	—	—

Agric 28—Livestock Improvement.

Kilimanjaro Livestock Improvement Centre.

A livestock improvement centre is to be established at west Kilimanjaro for distributing cattle locally.

Artificial Insemination Schemes.

Artificial insemination schemes are to be established at various main cattle centres throughout Tanganyika.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 2801 ...	... Kilimanjaro Livestock Improvement Centre	31,750
Agric 2802 ...	... Artificial Insemination Schemes	186,500
	Programme Total ...	218,250

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 28 Phasing (£) ...	—	47,300	52,300	62,700	55,950

Agric 29—Tsetse Fly Control.

Tsetse Biological Control Unit.

The annual loss in value of the national herd due to trypanosomiasis is between £2 million and £2·5 million. Infested grazing areas would support three times as many cattle as are in the present herd.

Tsetse fly control by means of cultural pathogens, if successful, offers considerable economic advantages over present methods. A biological control unit is to be instituted at Tabora to attempt to discover suitable pathogens and to carry out two trial reclamation ventures. Buildings will cost £40,000 and vehicles and equipment £30,000.

Tsetse Fly Elimination in Kitengule Area.

It is planned to eliminate tsetse flies in areas adjacent to the Kitengule Ranch near Bukoba in order to establish satellite ranches for the raising of slaughter stock and for dairying. Vehicles and equipment will cost £40,000 and chemicals £20,000.

Aircraft and Hangars for Riverine Tsetse Control.

The cost of two aircraft and hangars for aerial spraying of large areas of infested land which if reclaimed could be used for grazing is £70,000. Aerial spraying is more effective and economical for dealing with large areas than the use of ground-based machines. The aircraft will be based on Arusha and Dodoma.

Tsetse Control in Cattle and Coconut Schemes.

In order to eradicate the tsetse fly in areas to be opened up for the expansion of cattle and coconut schemes in the Tanga and Coast Regions and to prevent the reinfestation of areas already cleared £25,000 will be needed for expenditure on equipment and £25,000 on drugs.

Elimination of Sleeping Sickness in the Ruvuma Region.

In the interests of the health of the people the Government has an obligation to eliminate the incidence of sleeping sickness in areas of settlement as well as in those where expansion is intended. The incidence of sleeping sickness (and trypanosomiasis) adversely affects the development of areas which have a good potential. Equipment and chemicals for combating sleeping sickness in the Ruvuma Region will cost £4,000.

Elimination of Sleeping Sickness in the Arusha Region.

Equipment and chemicals for combating sleeping sickness in the Arusha Region will cost £10,000.

Elimination of Sleeping Sickness in Lake Tanganyika Vicinity.

A total of £95,000 has been allocated towards eliminating sleeping sickness in the Kigoma and Tabora Regions in the vicinity of Lake Tanganyika. £65,000 has been earmarked for vehicles, boats and equipment and £30,000 for chemicals.

Elimination of Sleeping Sickness in the Kilombero Valley.

The cost of vehicles, boats and equipment needed for the campaign against sleeping sickness in the Kilombero Valley in the Morogoro Region is £70,000. Chemicals will cost £30,000.

Control of Tsetse Fly in Traditional Grazing Areas.

Pockets of tsetse fly infestation still exist in the traditional grazing areas in the Arusha, Dodoma, Mara, Shinyanga and Singida Regions and trypanosomiasis is spread from them. Vehicles and equipment for the elimination of such pockets will cost £27,000 and drugs £30,000.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 2901	Tsetse Fly Biological Control Unit Buildings	40,000
Agric 2902	Tsetse Fly Biological Control Unit Vehicles	30,000
Agric 2903	Tsetse Fly Elimination in Kitengule Area, Vehicles and Equipment	40,000
Agric 2904	Tsetse Fly Elimination in Kitengule Area, Chemicals	20,000
Agric 2905	Aircraft and Hangars for Riverine Tsetse Control	70,000
Agric 2906	Tsetse Fly Control in Cattle and Coconut Schemes, Equipment	25,000
Agric 2907	Tsetse Fly Control in Cattle and Coconut Schemes, Drugs	25,000
Agric 2908	Elimination of Sleeping Sickness in the Ruvuma Region	4,000
Agric 2909	Elimination of Sleeping Sickness in the Arusha Region	10,000
Agric 2910	Elimination of Sleeping Sickness in Lake Tanganyika Vicinity, Vehicles, Boats and Equipment	65,000
Agric 2911	Elimination of Sleeping Sickness in Lake Tanganyika Vicinity, Chemicals	30,000
Agric 2912	Elimination of Sleeping Sickness in Kilombero Valley, Vehicles, Boats and Equipment	70,000
Agric 2913	Elimination of Sleeping Sickness in Kilombero Valley, Chemicals	30,000
Agric 2914	Control of Tsetse Fly in Traditional Grazing Areas, Vehicles and Equipment	27,000
Agric 2915	Control of Tsetse Fly in Traditional Grazing Areas, Drugs	30,000
	Programme Total ...	516,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 29 Phasing (£) ...	33,500	153,500	177,500	92,500	59,000

SECTION III—STATE AGRICULTURAL VENTURES

Agric 31—Ranches.

The proper utilization of a cattle population of approximately eight million head constitutes one of the main problems in the field of animal husbandry. The approach considered most likely to be fruitful is the development of ranching on sound lines.

Kongwa Ranch Housing and Water.

Wooden housing which has been condemned and water piping which has become unserviceable at Kongwa in the Dodoma Region needs to be replaced at a cost of £20,000.

Mkata Ranch Livestock, Fencing and Water Supply.

Purchasing the livestock needed to stock the Mkata Ranch in the Morogoro Region adequately and completing the fencing and water supply for the paddocked area will cost £46,000.

Establishment of Nachingwea Ranch for Immatures.

A ranch is to be established at Nachingwea in the Mtwara Region for breeding purposes and for an immature purchasing scheme at a cost of £60,000.

Establishment of Kitengule Ranch.

A ranch is to be established at Kitengule in the West Lake Region at a cost of £110,000 to form the nucleus of a cattle raising and dairying area.

Matangoro Assisted Co-operative Grazing Scheme.

In the Matangoro assisted co-operative grazing scheme in the Dodoma Region farmers bring in their own cattle and, in addition, are allocated plots for the production of food crops. Livestock are grazed communally and dipping and veterinary services are provided against repayment. Capital expenditure estimates at £15,000 allow for an increase in the number of farmers from 50 to 200 and cover the control of regeneration and pasture improvement on 10,000 acres as well as the clearing of a further 5,000 acres.

State Ranch.

It is intended to establish from the second year of the Plan onwards a ranch which will accommodate up to 7,000 head on which African stockowners can participate. The aim is to encourage an enhanced rate of off-take and to teach ranch management. The total cost will be £130,000 of which £70,000 will be for livestock, £32,000 for water supply, £8,000 for fencing and £20,000 for machinery and other fixed assets. If cattle prices remain stable and disease control is effective the venture should break even in its ninth year.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 3101	Kongwa Ranch Housing and Water	20,000
Agric 3102	Mkata Ranch Livestock, Fencing and Water Supply	46,000
Agric 3103	Establishment of Nachingwea Ranch for Immatures	60,000
Agric 3104	Establishment of Kitengule Ranch	110,000
Agric 3105	Matangoro Assisted Co-operative Grazing Scheme	15,000
Agric 3106	State Ranch	130,000
	Programme Total	381,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 31 Phasing (£) ...	156,000	72,000	63,000	63,000	27,000

Agric 32—Kitulo Wheat/Sheep Scheme.

The Kitulo wheat and sheep scheme is a new venture aimed principally at mutton and wool production with wheat production as an ancillary activity. The scheme may involve some 12,000 acres and an F.A.O. assessment indicates that it could become viable within about five years.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure (£)*
Agric 3200 ...	Kitulo Wheat/Sheep Scheme	
	Programme Total	177,150

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 32 Phasing (£)	49,000	128,150	—	—	—

Agric 33—State Farms.

Oil Seed State Farm.

In order to achieve the targets for certain oil seeds it will be necessary for the Government to participate in a state farming venture for growing coconuts, sesame, soya and sunflowers with cattle raising as an ancillary activity to the main arable cropping. Land clearing will cost £60,000, machinery £8,000, buildings £18,000, water supplies £7,000, livestock £2,000 and minor items £5,000. The total cost of the investment is £130,000 including working capital of £20,000. When the farm is fully established the production of oil seeds and copra will reach 650 tons a year and realize £25,000. Financially the farm should break even between the eighth and ninth years. The venture will be located in the Mtwara Region.

Rice State Farm.

The primary object of the rice state farm to be started in the second year of the Plan in the Wami River valley where it has been established that rice grows well is the provision of substantial quantities of improved varieties of paddy rice for sale to African farmers in the rice growing areas of the Coast, Mtwara, Tanga and Morogoro Regions and at a later stage to establish an export market for a high quality commodity. The capital cost of the project is £180,000 including £25,000 for working capital. Field and irrigation works will cost £100,000, buildings £40,000 and machinery and equipment £15,000. Assuming that yields of 1·5 tons of paddy rice per acre are obtained the project could break even in its fourth year and thereafter earn an annual profit of £5,000.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure (£)*
Agric 3301	Oil Seed State Farm	120,000
Agric 3302	Rice State Farm	180,000
	Programme Total ...	300,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 33 Phasing (£)	—	30,000	80,000	165,000	25,000

SECTION IV—MASAILAND DEVELOPMENT

Agric 41—Grazing Research.

As a preliminary to transforming the traditional subsistence grazing activities of the Masai into profitable ranching, field trials on rates of stocking and experiments to determine methods of improving such rates will be necessary. Vehicles and equipment for this research activity will cost £30,000.

The cost of providing staff housing for this research activity will be £28,000.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 4101 ...	... Grazing Research Vehicles and Equipment	30,000
Agric 4102 ...	... Grazing Research Staff Housing	28,000
	Programme Total ...	58,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 41 Phasing (£) ...	15,000	15,000	15,000	7,000	6,000

Agric 42—Ecological Survey and Disease Control.

Making use of the resources of 24,000 square miles of the country depends upon obtaining basic information which can be incorporated in an overall plan. A survey of the assets (and drawbacks such as the presence of tsetse flies) which are relevant to the initiation of modern ranching methods is to be undertaken. Out of the total capital cost of the programme of £210,500, vehicles and equipment will absorb £100,000, buildings £65,000 and instruments £45,500.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 4201 ...	... Ecological Survey and Tsetse Control	196,500
Agric 4202 ...	... Disease Control	14,000
	Programme Total	210,500

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 42 Phasing (£) ...	—	25,000	50,000	85,519	49,981

Agric 43—Range Management and Water Supplies.

Range Management.

The capital cost of £12,500 of range management, which is essentially the formation of ranching co-operatives, the organization of ranching areas and of the marketing and off-take of cattle, includes £5,000 for vehicles and equipment, £4,000 for fencing and £3,500 for buildings.

Water Supplies.

The Masailand development programme requires the provision of new water supplies and the improvement of those that exist, in order to bring new grazing into production and to equalise the burden on present grazing. £507,000 is to be spent on the provision of dams, hafirs, pipelines and boreholes.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 4301 ...	... Range Management	12,500
Agric 4302 ...	... Water Supply...	507,000
	Programme Total ...	519,500

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 43 Phasing (£) ...	14,000	50,000	153,000	151,250	151,250

SECTION V—FISHERIES

Agric 51—Fisheries Extension.

The increased production called for from fishing by the Plan can mostly be achieved by the introduction of relatively inexpensive new techniques to the existing industry.

Fishing Craft and Equipment.

To enable the Fisheries Division to expand its experimental and demonstration programme of new or improved fishing craft and gear and fish processing methods, fishing craft costing £10,000, fishing gear costing £5,000 and fish processing equipment costing £2,000 will have to be purchased within the first two years of the Plan.

Fisheries Demonstration.

A scheme costing £10,000 in capital items has been worked out in conjunction with the F.A.O. to establish an experimental and demonstration processing station at Mwanza. The results obtained will apply to the whole country. Tanganyika will supply the site and buildings for the station but during the establishment period of two years international funds will be needed for equipment, the salaries of foreign experts and running costs. Thereafter the station will be operated by the Fisheries Division within the normal recurrent budget.

Fisheries Officers Training, Mwanza.

Buildings costing £3,000 are required for the training of Assistant Field Officers.

Fishermen's Training Centre, Mwanza.

Capital expenditure of £10,000 will be incurred in establishing a training centre for fishermen at Mwanza.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 5101 ...	... Fishing Craft and Equipment	17,000
Agric 5102 ...	... Fisheries Demonstration	10,000
Agric 5103 ...	... Fisheries Officers Training, Mwanza	3,000
Agric 5104 ...	... Fishermen's Training Centre, Mwanza	10,000
	Programme Total ...	40,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 51 Phasing (£) ...	14,500	15,500	10,000	—	—

SECTION VI—FORESTRY

Agric 61—Management of Catchment Forests.

Tanganyika's forests yield water of incalculable value and the objective of the programme of management of catchment forests is to ensure that the flow of water is increased or at least maintained at the present level. The forests have to be protected from fire and from encroachment and otherwise cared for in order that they may store as much water as possible in the soil on which they stand and allow rivers originating in them to flow steadily all the year round. A water flow throughout the dry season is essential for almost all forms of sustained development.

The six projects in the programme relate to forest reserves in the mountain areas throughout the country where the rainfall is high. The total area is 4,008 square miles. Demarcation of forest boundaries will be improved by the placing of permanent boundary marks and the clean-hoeing of boundary lines. Inflammable vegetation will be protected from fire.

Management of Catchment Forests, Arusha Region.

The localities are Essimingor, Hassama Hill, Marang, Meru, Monduli, Nou and Ufiome Forest Reserves.

Management of Catchment Forests, Iringa and Mbeya Regions.

The localities are Image, Kigogo, Kisingarugare, Kipengere, Mufindi Scarp, Uzungwa Scarp, West Kilombero, New Dabaga/Ulangambi, Livingstone, Poroto Ridge, Rungwe and Mbeya Range Forest Reserves. Capital expenditure will be approximately £5,600 and £5,000 in the Iringa and Mbeya Regions respectively.

Management of Catchment Forests, Kilimanjaro Region.

The localities are Kilimanjaro, Kindoroko, Minja and Chome Forest Reserves.

Management of Catchment Forests, Morogoro Region.

The localities are Ikwamba, Iwonde, Iyondo, Kanga, Mamboto, Matundu, Milindo, Mkindu, Mwanihana, North Uluguru, South Uluguru, North and South Mamiwa-Kisara, Nyanganje, Pala Mount, South Nguru, Tangeni, Uponera and Ukwira Forest Reserves.

Management of Catchment Forests, Ruvuma Region.

The localities are Matagoro East and West Forest Reserves.

Management of Catchment Forests, Tanga Region.

The localities are Amani Sigi, Baga, Balongai, Derema, Handeni Hill, Kilanga, Kilindi, Kisima Gonja, Kwamkoro, Kwamsambia, Lutindi, Mafi, Mkusu, Mnyusi Scarp, Mtai, Ndelemai, Nkombola, North Nguu, Shagayu, Shume-Magamba and Vugiri Forest Reserves.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 6101	Management of Catchment Forests, Arusha Region ...	18,877
Agric 6102	Management of Catchment Forests, Iringa and Mbeya Regions ...	10,612
Agric 6103	Management of Catchment Forests, Kilimanjaro Region ...	6,921
Agric 6104	Management of Catchment Forests, Morogoro Region	7,933
Agric 6105	Management of Catchment Forests, Ruvuma Region	668
Agric 6106	Management of Catchment Forests, Tanga Region	7,709
	Programme Total ...	52,720

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 61 Phasing (£) ...	10,600	12,120	10,000	10,000	10,000

Agric 62—Planting Fine Timbers.

The felling of natural stands of fine timbers such as mvule and muninga to free land for agricultural use has been going on for a considerable time. World demand for fine timbers is assured for the foreseeable future and as Tanganyika's natural supplies are depleted they should be replaced by plantations within forest reserves. First yields occur on average thirty years after planting. Of the total capital expenditure in this programme £54,929 is for forest operations, £5,275 is for buildings and £565 is for equipment.

Planting Fine Timbers, Arusha Region.
Grevillea robusta and Blea welwitschii will be planted at Usa.

Planting Fine Timbers, Kilimanjaro Region.
Grevillea robusta and Blea welwitschii will be planted at Sanya Juu.

Planting Fine Timbers, Morogoro Region.
Teak will be planted at Mtibwa.

Planting Fine Timbers, Tanga Region.
Teak will be planted at Longuza.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 6201	Planting Fine Timbers, Arusha Region	10,000
Agric 6202	Planting Fine Timbers, Kilimanjaro Region	1,545
Agric 6203	Planting Fine Timbers, Morogoro Region	26,750
Agric 6204	Planting Fine Timbers, Tanga Region	22,474
	Programme Total ...	60,769

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 62 Phasing (£) ...	25,942	8,700	8,700	8,700	8,727

Agric 63—Planting Utility Timbers.

Some 32,155 acres of trees will be planted of which 31,555 acres will be of softwoods and the remainder of hardwoods in seventeen planting projects distributed throughout the country. Planting in fourteen of these projects will be a continuation of operations carried out in the Three-Year Plan. In two of the new projects planting will begin in 1964/65 and in the remaining one in 1966/67.

Of the total capital expenditure on the programme £454,991 will be for forest operations, £114,190 for buildings and £82,553 for equipment.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 6301	Planting Utility Timbers, Arusha, Olmotonyi	53,870
Agric 6302	Planting Utility Timbers, Arusha, South Meru	25,920
Agric 6303	Planting Utility Timbers, Iringa, Sao Hill	140,200
Agric 6304	Planting Utility Timbers, Kilimanjaro, North Kilimanjaro ...	74,098
Agric 6305	Planting Utility Timbers, Kilimanjaro, South Kilimanjaro ...	43,780
Agric 6306	Planting Utility Timbers, Mbeya, Kiwira	35,320
Agric 6307	Planting Utility Timbers, Mbeya, Kawetire	18,250
Agric 6308	Planting Utility Timbers, Morogoro, Ukaguru	89,110
Agric 6309	Planting Utility Timbers, Mtwara, Rondo	9,320
Agric 6310	Planting Utility Timbers, Mwanza, Rubya	53,960

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure (£)*
Agric 6311	Planting Utility Timbers, Mwanza, Buhindi	32,650
Agric 6312	Planting Utility Timbers, Ruvuma, Matagoro	7,400
Agric 6313	Planting Utility Timbers, Tanga, Shume	49,850
Agric 6314	Planting Utility Timbers, Tanga, Shagayu	5,720
Agric 6315	Planting Utility Timbers, Tanga, Magamba	1,800
Agric 6316	Planting Utility Timbers, Tanga, Longuza	8,486
Agric 6317	Planting Utility Timbers, Tanga, Kwamkoro	2,000
	Programme Total	651,734

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 63 Phasing (£)	139,715	137,000	127,000	124,000	124,019

Agric 64—Development of Timber Resources.

The development of timber resources includes the enumeration of particular types of trees, the opening up of forest areas, the tending of natural forests and the compilation of a continuous plantation inventory.

The enumeration of trees in 13,360 square miles of woodland in the last four years has proved a yield of 622,000 cubic feet of muninga a year which Tanganyika is now offering for sale. The Government will recover £25,000 a year in fees. Proportionate results may be expected from the enumeration of trees in 5,000 square miles in the new Plan. Out of a total cost of enumeration in the Plan of £18,342, forest operations will account for £15,310, vehicles and equipment for £2,882 and roads for £150.

Enumeration, Arusha Region.

The locality is the Meru Forest Reserve.

Enumeration, Kigoma Region.

Localities are Mwalye, North and South Makoro and Mlele Forest Reserves.

Enumeration, Mbeya Region.

Localities are Lukwali, Ivuna South, Isalala, Kalangali, Kipembawe and North Lupa Forest Reserves.

Enumeration, Mtwara Region.

Localities are Lungonya, Lionja, Mchonda, and Nyera-Kiperere Forest Reserves.

Enumeration, Shinyanga Region.

Localities are Kagonho and Nikonga River Forest Reserves.

Enumeration, Tabora Region.

Localities are Kalambo River, Loasi River, Mkweni Hills, Ilomero Hills, Unyambiu South, Talikwa, Urumwa and Kisi Forest Reserves.

Enumeration, Tanga Region.

Localities are Kwamgumi, Segoma, Kwamsambia, Kihuhwi, Kwamarimba, Longuza and Kihuhwi-Sigi Forest Reserves.

Enumeration, West Lake Region.

The locality is the Munene Forest Reserve.

Opening up of Harvesting Areas, Kilimanjaro Region.

Access roads will be constructed in the South Kilimanjaro Forest Reserve to mature stands of camphorwood and podo trees, benefiting smaller scale harvesters who have insufficient resources to build roads for themselves. Together with similar operations in the Tanga Region 220 acres of forest will be made accessible each year, yielding 155,000 cubic feet of mature timber with a value in terms of Government fees of £5,000.

Opening up of Harvesting Areas, Tanga Region.

Access roads to mature stands of camphorwood and podo trees will be constructed in the Shagayu, Ndelemai, Baga and Mkusu Forest Reserves.

Tending of Natural Forests, Kilimanjaro Region.

The growth of young trees, chiefly camphorwood, to replace those which have been felled will be stimulated and tended in the South Kilimanjaro Forest Reserve. The cost of this and similar activities in the Mtwara and Tanga Regions is £25,217 of which £11,192 will be for forest operations, £10,173 for road construction and £3,850 for vehicles and hand tools.

Tending of Natural Forests, Mtwara Region.

The growth of young trees, mainly mvule, will be stimulated and tended in the Rondo Forest Reserve.

Tending of Natural Forests, Tanga Region.

As in the Kilimanjaro Region, the main variety of young trees to receive special care in the stimulation of re-growth will be camphorwood. The forest reserves involved are those of Shagayu, Ndelemai, Baga, Mkusu and Magamba.

Plantation Inventory.

A plantation inventory will provide useful information from which the most profitable use of produce can be determined. Knowledge of the amount of yields and the size of stems that will be produced is a pre-requisite to the setting up of plant such as fibre board mills.

All plantations will be sampled. Trees in the sample areas will be measured at definite intervals of time and measurements recorded from which tables will be compiled to enable yields of timber to be calculated and forecast. The recorded measurements will be processed by electronic computer at the Commonwealth Forestry Institute, Oxford, England. The hire of this computer and its operator will cost £1,500 while the remainder of the cost of the project of £1,500 is for field expenses including unskilled labour.

Survey and Mapping.

The purchase and replacement of vehicles, survey and camp equipment of the Survey and Mapping Section will cost £5,820. The Section prepares and keeps up to date all maps concerned with the management of forestry development and it surveys and records all forest boundaries.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Agric 6401	Enumeration, Arusha Region	2,132
Agric 6402	Enumeration, Kigoma Region	6,000
Agric 6403	Enumeration, Mbeya Region	470
Agric 6404	Enumeration, Mtwara Region	980
Agric 6405	Enumeration, Shinyanga Region	4,230
Agric 6406	Enumeration, Tabora Region	1,600
Agric 6407	Enumeration, Tanga Region	2,580
Agric 6408	Enumeration, West Lake Region	350
Agric 6409	Opening up of Harvesting Areas, Kilimanjaro Region	2,710
Agric 6410	Opening up of Harvesting Areas, Tanga Region	2,258
Agric 6411	Tending of Natural Forest, Kilimanjaro Region	17,662
Agric 6412	Tending of Natural Forest, Mtwara Region	1,560
Agric 6413	Tending of Natural Forest, Tanga Region	5,995
Agric 6414	Plantation Inventory	3,000
Agric 6415	Survey and Mapping	5,820
	Programme Total	57,347

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 64 Phasing (£)	22,377	13,406	9,127	5,845	6,592

Agric 65—Forest Management.

Vehicles.

Provision has been made for the purchase and replacement of vehicles not specifically allocated to any single programme in the Plan.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Agric 6501	Forest Management Vehicles	
	Programme Total	27,900

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 65 Phasing (£)	—	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,900

Agric 66—Beekeeping Extension.

Beekeeping Vehicles and Buildings.

Steady improvement in the quality of beeswax, of which £250,000 is exported annually, is aimed at. Honey is also exported. Beekeeping is encouraged by staff based on Arusha, Moshi, Tabora, Dodoma and Songea. £8,600 is required for vehicles and £350 for buildings.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Agric 6601	Beekeeping Vehicles	8,600
Agric 6602	Beekeeping Buildings	350
	Programme Total	8,950

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 66 Phasing (£)		3,600	3,200	650	1,500

SECTION VII—GAME AND NATIONAL PARKS

Agric 71—Game.

Game Control and Capture Teams, Vehicles and Equipment.

The teams protect agricultural and veterinary projects and, where possible, remove game if it interferes. £31,000 is required for an aircraft, vehicles and radio equipment to be based in the Morogoro, Tabora and Arusha Regions.

Anti-poaching Teams, Vehicles and Equipment.

The Government's loss through poaching activities is estimated at £100,000 annually. Anti-poaching teams require £38,500 for an aircraft, vehicles and radio equipment to be based in the Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro and Arusha Regions.

Game Cropping, Vehicles and Equipment.

In order to harvest game animals on a continuing basis £6,000 is required for two lorries, a Landrover, a boat and items of equipment. The locality is Rukwa and the activity is expected to be self-supporting after three years.

Expansion of Regional Headquarters.

Buildings costing £19,000 are required in the Mwanza, Morogoro, Tabora and Arusha Regions to house subordinate staff and to accommodate training schemes.

Training Equipment for Subordinate Staff.

Equipment worth £4,000 is needed for initial training and refresher courses.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 7101	Game Control and Capture Teams, Vehicles and Equipment	31,000
Agric 7102	Anti-poaching Teams, Vehicles and Equipment	38,500
Agric 7103	Game Cropping, Vehicles and Equipment	6,000
Agric 7104	Expansion of Regional Headquarters	19,000
Agric 7105	Training Equipment for Subordinate Staff	4,000
	Programme Total	98,500

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 71 Phasing (£)	26,000	21,500	12,000	8,000	31,000

Agric 72 Improvement and Development of National Parks.

The Government intends to develop the system of National Parks which will form a basic attraction in a major tourist industry. The wildlife assets of Tanganyika will be conserved in the process of this development.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 7200	Improvement and Development of National Parks	
	Programme Total	150,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 72 Phasing (£)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000

Agric 73—Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

Archaeology.

£750 is needed for the expansion of the Olduvai archaeological site museum.

Forestry.

The Area Management has a plan for the Northern Highlands Forest Reserve for planting trees to be used as fuel by the tourist industry and for the protection of scattered clumps of forest. The capital cost is £8,050.

Game.

Payments to experts engaged upon research into wildlife will absorb £10,000.

Public Relations.

For advertising and publicity purposes and for such items as display cases for exhibits of small game and archaeological specimens a sum of £2,000 will be required.

Veterinary Control.

In order to maintain control over the grazing of Masai cattle and their number at any one watering place a sum of £10,000 will be required.

Water Development.

The strengthening and improving of spillways on six dams as well as a number of lesser water supply works are to be undertaken at a cost of £3,200.

Roads.

It is aimed to provide winding tracks in the Crater, formed by a grader, with an overall width of 12 feet and a hard surface 8 feet wide consisting of local gravel or crushed stone. It is thus intended to prevent the expected increase in traffic from turning the Crater into a dust bowl. It is also aimed to spread the weight of tourist traffic over a greater area by completing the rim road on a standard similar to that to be employed in the Crater itself. Tours would then be encouraged to stay two days instead of one. Road projects will cost £76,200 in all.

Staff Quarters.

The additional staff needed will require one senior and one junior quarter. Further quarters will be required as tourism expands. Provision has been made for the expenditure of £9,500.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure (£)*
Agric 7301	Archaeology	750
Agric 7302	Forestry	8,050
Agric 7303	Game	10,000
Agric 7304	Public Relations	2,000
Agric 7305	Veterinary Control	10,000
Agric 7306	Water Development	3,200
Agric 7307	Saloon Car Road into Crater	10,000
Agric 7308	Crater Floor Outer Circuit Road	13,000
Agric 7309	Crater Floor Minor Circuit Road	9,500
Agric 7310	Crater Floor Spurs and Link Road	5,000
Agric 7311	Completion of Rim Circuit Road	7,000
Agric 7312	Gravel East Rim Road	4,000
Agric 7313	Gravel West Rim Road	2,400
Agric 7314	Gravel Oljoronyuki Nainokanoka Embagai Road	5,400

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Agric 7315	Extension to Embagai Rim and to Karinjiro Roads	5,000
Agric 7316	Gravelling to Endulen and Kakesio Road	1,100
Agric 7317	Forest Roads and Tracks and Maintenance	13,800
Agric 7318	Staff Quarters	9,500
Agric 7300	Unallocated	67,430
	Programme Total	187,130

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 73 Phasing (£)	62,950	47,080	38,500	24,600	14,000

SECTION VIII—RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Agric 81—Veterinary and Fisheries Research.

Veterinary Research Laboratory Equipment.

The Central Veterinary Research Laboratory and veterinary centres in the field require laboratory equipment to the extent of £15,000 for efficient operation. The control of disease within the whole veterinary programme depends upon adequate laboratory facilities.

Counterpart Contribution to Lake Victoria Fishery Research.

Tanganyika is participating in research into Lake Victoria fisheries which will have a direct bearing on future productivity and is required to contribute one-third of the counterpart funds needed.

Joint East African Livestock Industry Survey Mission.

A Joint East African Livestock Survey Mission operating under the auspices of the United Nations Special Fund is to undertake a comprehensive survey over the course of a year of the livestock industry. This survey will form a basis for further research and for development. Tanganyika is required to contribute to the costs of the Mission.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Agric 8101	Veterinary Research Laboratory Equipment	15,000
Agric 8102	Counterpart Contribution to Lake Victoria Fishery Research	3,000
Agric 8103	Joint East African Livestock Industry Survey Mission	3,600
	Programme Total	21,600

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 81 Phasing (£)	6,600	3,500	3,500	4,000	4,000

Agric 82—Research Centres.

Western Research Centre, Ukiriguru.

The project covers the building up of the Western Research Centre at Ukiriguru and its network of sub-stations. Ukiriguru which is to be the main centre for tractor mechanization work is already a substantial unit and the proposed additions are rather less than for the other three main centres. New sub-stations, however, are proposed for Musoma and Kigoma and the scope of Malya which is mainly concerned with livestock is to be increased substantially. Out of the total cost of the project £64,150 is for buildings and £17,400 for transport and mechanization research work.

Northern Research Centre, Tengeru.

The Northern Research Centre at Tengeru and its sub-stations are to be built up in order to increase investigations into wheat breeding, the use of machinery, pasture, agricultural economics, produce storage and horticulture as well as the general wide range of crops. The scope of sub-stations at Sambwa and Muheza is to be increased and the Kongwa Pasture Research Station is to be considerably enlarged. The Tanga and Mpwapwa stations are within the zone but increases envisaged for them are so large that they are treated as separate projects. In this project £79,200 is for buildings and £15,400 for transport and other equipment.

Southern Research Centre, Nachingwea.

The building up of the Southern Research Centre at Nachingwea and its sub-stations will enable research into the largely unrealized economic potential of southern Tanganyika to be conducted more intensively. The scope of the sub-stations at Suluti, Mtopwa and Mijao is to be increased. Buildings in this project will cost £48,875 and transport and other equipment £11,400.

Central Research Centre, Ilonga.

In order to increase research into irrigation, the use of machinery and fertilizer and maize breeding the Central Research Centre at Ilonga and its sub-stations are to be built up. A new sub-station at Duthumi and a small unit in the Wami valley are to be set up while the sub-stations at Seatondale (tobacco), Igeri (pyrethrum) and Chambezi (coast area crops) are to be better equipped. Buildings will cost £67,275 and transport, farm machinery and other equipment including that for small irrigation construction works will cost £12,500.

Livestock Experimental Station, Tanga.

The Livestock Experimental Station at Tanga is to be developed as the principal experimental station in the coastal belt and will work on an integrated system of agriculture for cattle and coconuts. New buildings to supersede the old which are largely unsuitable and sub-standard for research work will cost £42,875, the clearing of new land, paddocking and water distribution facilities £9,000 and transport and other equipment £2,400.

Livestock Experimental Station, Mpwapwa.

An animal nutrition investigation unit is to be added to the main livestock experimental station in the country at Mpwapwa which must be developed in line with the technical advancement of Tanganyika's livestock industry. New buildings will cost £26,600 and transport and other equipment £1,400.

Coffee Research Services.

Two houses supplied with water are needed, one on each of the existing research sub-stations at Mbimba and Maruku, for qualified staff about to be recruited.

Central Chemical Laboratories, Ilonga.

Housing, laboratories, transport and other technical equipment costing £33,125 in total will be required in the establishment of a central laboratory at Ilonga to undertake routine chemical analysis. Its work will include the systematic classification of soils and will be related to fertilizer trials in the field.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 8201 ...	... Western Research Centre, Ukiriguru	81,550
Agric 8202 ...	... Northern Research Centre, Tengeru	94,600
Agric 8203 ...	... Southern Research Centre, Nachingwea	60,275
Agric 8204 ...	... Central Research Centre, Ilonga	80,775
Agric 8205 ...	... Livestock Experimental Station, Tanga	54,275
Agric 8206 ...	... Livestock Experimental Station, Mpwapwa	28,100
Agric 8207 ...	... Coffee Research Services, Mbimba and Maruku	13,000
Agric 8208 ...	... Central Chemical Laboratories, Ilonga	33,125
	Programme Total ...	445,700

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 82 Phasing (£) ...	68,400	45,525	93,300	116,700	121,775

Agric 83—Training for Assistant Field Officers.

Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute, Ukiriguru.

The capacity of the Training Institute at Ukiriguru needs to be expanded to cater for the demands of specialist training in tsetse control, agro-mechanics and surveying. Staff housing will cost £19,250, a teaching building £18,000 and equipment £8,150.

Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute, Tengeru.

The capacity of the Training Institute at Tengeru also needs to be expanded. Staff housing will cost £18,375 and equipment £8,200.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 8301 ...	... Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute, Ukiriguru	45,400
Agric 8302 ...	... Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute, Tengeru	26,575
	Programme Total ...	71,975

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 83 Phasing (£) ...	10,275	14,100	33,550	13,150	900

Agric 84—Hides and Skins Training.

Hide Training Centre, Iringa.

The Hide Training Centre provides training facilities for hide improvement instructors and specialist Assistant Field Officers. Teaching buildings will cost £3,000 and equipment £2,000.

Rural Tanning Training Centre, Malya.

Rural tanning will encourage cottage industries and save on importation of tanned products. Staff housing for the centre will absorb £5,100, a teaching building £6,400 and equipment £1,800.

Hides and Skins Mobile Demonstration Unit.

The aim is to improve the quality of the primary product supplied either for export or for the leather industry. A Landrover and Film Projection Unit for a mobile hides and skins instruction and demonstration unit will cost £2,895.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 8401	Hide Training Centre, Iringa	5,000
Agric 8402	Rural Tanning Training Centre, Malya	13,300
Agric 8403	Hides and Skins Mobile Demonstration Unit	2,895
	Programme Total	21,195

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 84 Phasing (£)	9,895	—	1,100	100	10,100

Agric 85—Farmers' Training Centres.

The training of practising farmers in Training Centres is recognized as one of the most effective forms of extension work. The capital cost of each Farmers' Training Centre is approximately £21,000. Provision has already been made under the Three-Year Plan for the construction of such centres. A further eighteen are to be built in the Five-Year Plan.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Agric 8501	Farmers' Training Centres to be built under Three-Year Plan	190,000	190,000	—
Agric 8502	Farmers' Training Centre, Kilosa	21,000	—	21,000
Agric 8503	Farmers' Training Centre, Korogwe	21,000	—	21,000
Agric 8504	Farmers' Training Centre, Mbulu	21,000	—	21,000
Agric 8505	Farmers' Training Centre, Bukoba	21,000	—	21,000
Agric 8506	Farmers' Training Centre, Musoma	21,000	—	21,000
Agric 8507	Farmers' Training Centre, Mbeya	21,000	—	21,000
Agric 8508	Farmers' Training Centre, Kigoma	21,000	—	21,000
Agric 8509	Farmers' Training Centre, Iramba	21,000	—	21,000
Agric 8510	Farmers' Training Centre, Geita	21,000	—	21,000
Agric 8511	Farmers' Training Centre, Ulanga	21,000	—	21,000
Agric 8512	Farmers' Training Centre, Nzega	21,000	—	21,000
Agric 8513	Farmers' Training Centre, Lushoto	21,000	—	21,000
Agric 8514	Farmers' Training Centre, Rungwe	21,000	—	21,000
Agric 8515	Farmers' Training Centre, Njombe	21,000	—	21,000
Agric 8516	Farmers' Training Centre, Shinyanga	21,000	—	21,000
Agric 8517	Farmers' Training Centre, Arusha	21,000	—	21,000
Agric 8518	Farmers' Training Centre, Karagwe	21,000	—	21,000
Agric 8519	Farmers' Training Centre, Sumbawanga	21,000	—	21,000
	Programme Total	568,000	190,000	378,000

Agric 85 Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	—	84,000	126,000	105,000	63,000
Three-Year Plan	190,000	—	—	—	—

Agric 86—Forestry Research.

Feasibility Study on Pulp Production.

In order to ascertain the possibility of establishing pulp mills—each representing an investment of £15 million to £18 million and together with supporting plantations employing 3,000 persons—producing 400 to 500 tons of pulp per day for export, a study is to be undertaken in two parts. The possibility of growing in the Coast and Tanga Regions pine trees suitable for producing pulp will be investigated at a cost of £10,000. A further £10,000 will be used to employ consultants to advise the Government on the selection of a mill site close to the Sao Hill plantations in the Iringa Region. At Sao Hill there is already a sufficient body of silvicultural knowledge to support a pulp production scheme.

Silvicultural Research.

Silvicultural research stations at Amani and Arusha will be added to the existing silvicultural research centres at Lushoto and Mbeya. Increasing demands for information from forestry development projects necessitate further effort in silvicultural research. £5,318 out of £7,068 to be devoted to forest operations will be spent on field scale trial plantings in the course of investigations into the cost of establishing trees in particular sites. Buildings and works account for a further £3,600 of capital expenditure and equipment for £5,900.

Timber Utilization Research.

A Utilization Section has been operating for twelve years guiding timber harvesting and using industries. It conducts research into the properties of timbers and distributes the information from these investigations. Technical advice and training is given to the saw-milling and wood-working industries. Research staff also carry out extension work in the field. The Section is to extend its work to cover the design and construction of buildings and £6,194 is needed for equipment and £500 for the construction of a store.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 8601 ...	... Feasibility Study on Pulp Production	20,000
Agric 8602 ...	... Silvicultural Research	16,568
Agric 8603 ...	... Timber Utilization Research	6,694
	Programme Total ...	43,262

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 86 Phasing (£) ...	12,171	11,219	4,756	5,586	9,530

Agric 87—Forestry Training.

Forestry Training School Expansion, Olmotonyi.

The Forestry Training School which has been established for twenty years trains Tanganyikans as Foresters (Senior Technical Officers) and Forest Rangers (Technical Officers) and also provides regular refresher courses for Forest Rangers and Senior Forest Guards. The training of Foresters as replacements for expatriates who are leaving necessitates an expansion of facilities. £8,700 is required for buildings and £4,600 for vehicles and equipment.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 8701 ...	... Forestry Training School Expansion, Olmotonyi	
	Programme Total	13,300

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 87 Phasing (£) ...	—	4,850	4,700	2,200	1,550

SECTION IX—INFORMATION, PUBLICITY AND UNALLOCATED

Agric 91—Information and Publicity.

Acquisition of Demonstration Films.

Films and other visual aids on various aspects of crop and animal husbandry are in great demand. Twenty-five instructional films will be produced on contract at £2,000 each as the present film unit in the Ministry of Community Development and National Culture is fully occupied.

Expansion of Publicity Activities.

Some 350,000 pamphlets on crops and animal husbandry have been distributed during the past fifteen months and the demand is increasing. There is a great dearth of literature in Swahili for the literate farmer. A second printing press is to be purchased together with ancillary equipment at a cost of £7,700.

Forestry Publicity.

£7,150 is to be expended on the production of short films, transparencies and prints of forestry subjects and on the production of pamphlets and books, the latter including a projected volume on the "Timbers of Tanganyika". Projectors and visual aids will also be provided for selected Forest Rangers who will give talks on forestry at Farmers' Training Centres as well as to people in villages.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Agric 9101	Acquisition of Demonstration Films	50,000
Agric 9102	Expansion of Publicity Activities	7,700
Agric 9103	Forestry Publicity	7,150
	Programme Total	64,850

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Agric 91 Phasing (£)	13,700	11,800	11,800	11,800	15,750

Agric 92—Unallocated.

A relatively small sum of £250,968 has not as yet been allocated to any particular programme. This has been held in reserve for the final year of the Plan for use either on projects which have yet to be formulated or on extensions to existing projects the need for which may later become apparent.

CHAPTER 2

MINISTRY OF LANDS, SETTLEMENT AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

The transformation approach to agricultural development, which is the second of the approaches mentioned in paragraph 23 of Chapter 1 of Volume I of the Five-Year Plan, will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Lands, Settlement and Water Development. The first or improvement approach, as mentioned in Chapter 1 of Volume II, is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Wildlife.

The transformation approach involves the re-grouping and re-settling of farmers on the most favourable soil available, installing there a system of private or collective ownership and the introducing of supervised crop rotation and mixed farming that conduces towards the maintenance of soil fertility. It also aims at the reduction of agricultural under-employment in relatively densely populated areas and in this regard the Government intends to use for resettlement schemes the reputedly fertile river basins of Tanganyika which have hitherto been unexploited because of the absence of water control.

The programmes of the Ministry of Lands, Settlement and Water Development fall into five sections and involve capital expenditure amounting to £20,835,000.

SECTION I—LAND USAGE

Landsurvey 11—Site Clearance and Servicing.

In order to make land available for industrial and residential development £168,000 is to be spent on the clearance and surveying of land and the subsequent construction of roads and drainage systems and other pre-servicing of plots, particularly on industrial sites. The main activity will be in Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Mwanza.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 1101 ...	Site Clearance and Servicing	
	Programme Total	168,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 11 Phasing (£) ...	33,600	33,600	33,600	33,600	33,600

Landsurvey 12—Road Construction in High Density Areas.

Roads and surface drainage systems are to be constructed in high density residential areas where Local Authorities are prepared to bear half the cost.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 1201 ...	Road Construction in High Density Areas	
	Programme Total	52,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 12 Phasing (£) ...	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400

Landsurvey 12—Squatter Removal and Re-settlement.

In order to open up land for planned urban purposes families in the squatter areas of Dar es Salaam are to be re-settled at an average cost of £60 per family. Orderly re-settlement will improve social conditions. Localities in which clearance is to take place are Hanna Nasif, Mwakuburi and Keko Juu.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 1301 ...	Squatter Removal and Re-settlement	
	Programme Total	1,139,368

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 13 Phasing (£) ...	**130,000**	**139,000**	**189,000**	**289,000**	**392,368**

Landsurvey 14—Surveys and Mapping.

Geodetic Surveys.

In order to provide essential levelling for engineering and irrigation projects, primary levelling is to be carried out for a distance of 500 miles along the railway from Dodoma to Mwanza via Tabora. Levelling will cost £18,500 and bench-marking £1,500.

Topographical Surveys.

Areas in which mapping will take place are: —

(i) between the Pangani and Wami River basins;

(ii) the Shinyanga–Mwanza locality;

(iii) the Geita–Kahama–Kibondo locality;

(iv) the coastal belt from north of the Rufiji River to the Mozambique border and extending westwards to Longitude 38° E.

It is the intention to produce approximately 250 quarto sheets of 1 in 50,000 mapping which can be used for planning purposes. The first three areas are to be mapped by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys under a Technical Co-operation agreement with a Tanganyikan contribution of £45,000 over five years. The mapping of the fourth area will cost £300,000.

Photo/Lithographic Equipment.

New equipment and printing machinery worth £17,000 is needed to replace obsolete and worn out installations.

Compilation of Tanganyika Atlas.

The compilation and printing of a new edition of the Tanganyika Atlas will cost £7,000. A new edition—which should be printed by the end of 1966—is needed to replace the existing Atlas which is out of date.

Air Survey Equipment.

There is an urgent need for full territorial photographic coverage to provide data for village settlements and other economic development. New aircraft at a cost of £90,000 (with spare engines costing £15,000) are needed with an increased photographic operating height in order to take better advantage of clear weather periods which are short especially in mountain areas. These aircraft should have short take-off and landing runs in order to be able to operate in remoter areas. Better equipment to the extent of £2,200 is needed to improve the quality of photographs. Improvements and extensions to hangar accommodation will cost £2,000.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 1401	Geodetic Surveys	20,000
Landsurvey 1402	Topographical Surveys	345,000
Landsurvey 1403	Photo/Lithographic Equipment	17,000
Landsurvey 1404	Compilation of Tanganyika Atlas	7,000
Landsurvey 1405	Air Surveys Equipment	109,200
	Programme Total ...	498,200

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 14 Phasing (£) ...	52,000	119,000	101,000	101,000	125,200

SECTION II—SETTLEMENTS

Landsurvey 21—Expansion of Tobacco Settlement Schemes.

In order to supply the East African Tobacco Company's factory with Virginia tobacco entirely from domestic sources, it is essential to increase production of such tobacco in Tanganyika. It is the intention to expand four existing tobacco farming schemes managed up to now by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, two of which are in the Tabora Region and one each in the Iringa and Mbeya Regions, by settling a further 3,370 farmers on them during the course of the next four years. Taking all these projects together £96,000 will be needed for roads, water supplies and buildings, £92,000 for materials and equipment and £12,000 for vehicles. In addition £77,000 will be required in the Iringa and Mbeya Region projects (the first two listed below) for land clearance and preparation.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 2101	Expansion of Tobacco Settlement, Kiwere	92,000
Landsurvey 2102	Expansion of Tobacco Settlement, Lupa Tinga Tinga	92,000
Landsurvey 2103	Expansion of Tobacco Settlement, Kaliuwa	36,000
Landsurvey 2104	Expansion of Tobacco Settlement, Urambo	57,000
	Programme Total ...	277,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 21 Phasing (£) ...	31,000	66,000	70,000	61,000	49,000

Landsurvey 22—Expansion of Mixed Farming Settlement Schemes.

Expansion of Kilombero Valley Settlement Schemes.

The first two settlement schemes listed in this programme are at Sonjo and Ichonde in the Kilombero Valley. The expansion of these schemes covers the settling of 200 additional farmers and the planting of 1,000 acres to sugar cane and 160 acres to rubber. Taking both projects together £100,000 will be spent on roads, water supplies and buildings, £85,000 on materials and equipment, £5,000 on vehicles and £80,000 on land clearance and preparation.

Expansion of Nachingwea Settlement Scheme.

The existing settlement scheme at Nachingwea is to be reorganized and expanded with the intention of increasing beef production. Meat supplies in the Mtwara Region are very scarce and there is an urgent need to raise the standard of living. The expansion of the scheme involves the settlement of an additional 120 farmers and the expenditure of £25,000 on livestock, £19,000 on roads, water supplies and buildings, £25,000 on materials and equipment and £3,000 on vehicles.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 2201 ...	Expansion of Settlement Scheme, Sonjo	120,000
Landsurvey 2202 ...	Expansion of Settlement Scheme, Ichonde	150,000
Landsurvey 2203 ...	Expansion of Settlement Scheme, Nachingwea	72,000
	Programme Total ...	342,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 22 Phasing (£) ...	30,000	91,000	68,000	68,000	85,000

Landsurvey 23—Development of Irrigation Settlement Scheme.

Development of Irrigation Settlement, Mbarika.

The Mbarika Irrigation Settlement Scheme is to be expanded by increasing the area under cotton and introducing cattle. Results from the experimental scheme have shown a need to increase production. Roads and buildings will cost £30,000, livestock £30,000 and machinery and equipment £4,000 out of a total of £100,000.

Development of Irrigation Settlements, Uru Chini and Pangani Valley.

Settlements utilizing irrigation are to be established in the Pangani Basin in conjunction with F.A.O. and Special Fund projects in the area. This development will follow upon the construction of the Nyumba ya Mungu Dam. Roads and buildings in the two projects taken together will cost £200,000, and machinery and equipment £70,000 while social costs will total £30,000. The projects are expected to be economically viable in six years.

Development of Irrigation Settlement Scheme, Wami Valley.

Surveys and investigations have resulted in a decision to establish an irrigation scheme in the Wami Basin in collaboration with the F.A.O. Roads, buildings and water supplies will absorb £50,000, machinery and equipment £30,000 and social costs £20,000.

Development of Irrigation Settlement Scheme, Kwala.

It is intended to develop an irrigation scheme upon which the production of rice and vegetables of improved quality on settlements in the Ruvu Valley will be based. The irrigation works will cost £80,000. Roads and buildings will absorb £30,000 and machinery and equipment will absorb a similar amount while social costs will total £10,000.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Landsurvey 2301 ...	Development of Irrigation Settlement, Mbarika	100,000
Landsurvey 2302 ...	Development of Irrigation Settlement, Uru Chini	150,000
Landsurvey 2303 ...	Development of Irrigation Settlement, Pangani Valley ...	150,000
Landsurvey 2304 ...	Development of Irrigation Settlement, Wami Valley	100,000
Landsurvey 2305 ...	Development of Irrigation Settlement, Kwala	150,000
	Programme Total ...	650,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 23 Phasing (£) ...	40,000	110,000	130,000	150,000	220,000

Landsurvey 24—Expansion of Ranching Settlement Schemes.

Kongwa Ranching Settlement Scheme.

The Kongwa Ranching Settlement is almost fully developed. To increase the productivity of its 150 settlers £6,000 needs to be spent on the control of regeneration and on pasture improvement and £5,000 on the purchase of machinery and equipment.

Matongoro Ranching Settlement Scheme.

The numbers of farmers in the Matongoro Ranching Settlement are to be increased from 50 to 200. In order to cater for this expansion, clearing costing £5,000 will have to be undertaken and £5,000 spent on machinery and equipment, £4,000 on the control of regeneration and pasture improvement and £1,000 on roads and buildings.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Landsurvey 2401 ...	Kongwa Ranching Settlement Scheme	11,000
Landsurvey 2402 ...	Matongoro Ranching Settlement Scheme	15,000
	Programme Total ...	26,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 24 Phasing (£) ...	6,000	8,000	5,000	3,000	4,000

Landsurvey 25—Detailed Surveys for Settlement Schemes.

Detailed photographic and land use surveys are required to determine the exact location of a further 35 settlement schemes, their economic viability and the crops upon which they are to be based. Aerial surveys and mapping will cost £162,500, stores and equipment £27,580 and transport £17,420.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Landsurvey 2501 ...	Detailed Surveys for Settlement Schemes	
	Programme Total	207,500

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 25 Phasing (£) ..	27,500	60,000	60,000	60,000	—

Landsurvey 26—Development of Dry Farming Settlement Schemes.

Muriet Settlement Scheme.

The Muriet Scheme covers the planned settlement of farms in the Oljoro area of the Arusha Region which are being abandoned or sold by expatriate farmers. The principal activity is dairying which will maintain the supplies of milk needed by the new dairy plant. The scheme will have to be investigated further by the Ministry of Commerce and Co-operatives from the angle of co-operative enterprise and a start will not be made until the second year of the Plan. Land purchase will absorb £50,000, roads and buildings £50,000, materials and equipment £30,000 and livestock £20,000. The scheme should be self-supporting within five years.

Bashanet Settlement Scheme.

The Bashanet Scheme consists of a settlement based on the production of wheat and pyrethrum in the Mbulu Highlands. Roads, water supplies and buildings will cost £80,000, materials, machinery and equipment £50,000 while social costs will be £20,000. Five years should see the scheme viable.

Kerege Settlement Scheme.

The Kerege Scheme is the development of a settlement growing cashew nuts and raising cattle in the central area of the Bagamoyo District. The purchase of land will absorb £30,000, roads, water supplies and buildings £50,000, machinery and equipment £30,000 and livestock £20,000 while social costs will be £20,000.

Kisarawe and Bagamoyo Settlement Schemes.

The need to develop the Coast Region by introducing improved agricultural techniques is great. The improvement in social services which is so much required in the Region will be made possible if the population is concentrated in settlements and earns enough to contribute towards their cost. It is proposed to establish a series of three settlements in the Kisarawe and Bagamoyo Districts in collaboration with and using the technical services of an agricultural centre established by the Nordic Mission at Kibaha. Taking the three settlements together, expenditure on roads, buildings and water will be £240,000, on machinery and equipment £150,000 and on social costs £60,000. The schemes should be economically viable in six years.

Rufiji Resettlement Scheme.

The Rufiji Scheme involves the resettlement of approximately 10,000 people who at present live in the flood prone lower Rufiji Valley and the reorganization of rice and cotton production in the area. Roads and buildings will cost £200,000, machinery and equipment £150,000 while social costs will amount to £50,000. The scheme should be economically viable within five years.

Kiwere Settlement Scheme.

A second settlement in the Kiwere area of Iringa, based on the growing of Virginia tobacco which is needed for the East African Tobacco Company's factory is planned. Roads, buildings and water will absorb £80,000, machinery and equipment £50,000 and social costs £20,000. Economic viability should be attained within five years.

Nyatwali Settlement Schemes.

The Nyatwali Schemes consist of three settlements growing cotton, the exact location of which will be determined after a regional land use survey. The soils have been proved to be suitable for cotton production. Roads and buildings will cost £240,000, machinery and equipment £150,000 and social costs will account for £60,000. The scheme will be economically viable within five years.

Bwakira Settlement Scheme.

The Bwakira Scheme is based on the production of cotton in the upper Ruvu Valley and the exact location will be determined upon the completion of a regional land use survey. Expenditure on roads and buildings will be £80,000, on machinery and equipment, £50,000 and social costs will be £20,000. The scheme will be economically viable within five years.

Dutumi Settlement Scheme.

The Dutumi Scheme is basically similar to the Bwakira Scheme above.

Kilombero Valley Sugar Settlement Schemes.

After detailed surveys the Kilombero Valley has been selected as one of the main areas for development and one commercial project and three existing settlement schemes in the area have proved that the soils in the valley are most suitable for sugar cane growing. It is intended to establish three further settlements, which should be economically viable in their seventh year, based on the production of sugar cane. Taking the three schemes together, roads, buildings and water supplies will absorb £240,000, machinery and equipment £150,000 and social costs £60,000.

Kilombero Valley Settlement Schemes (General).

Three other settlements are planned to be established in the Kilombero Valley in the light of experience gained in earlier schemes. The aim will be economic viability within five years whatever the type of farming. The amount of finance required and the purposes to which it will be applied will be the same as in the Kilombero Valley Sugar Settlement Schemes. Rubber production will be among the activities considered for these schemes.

Mbwem Kuru Settlement Scheme.

Subject to experience gained in an existing scheme, it is proposed to establish two further settlements in the Mbwem Kuru Valley which has been selected as a result of surveys as the area most suitable for development in the Mtwara Region. The two new schemes will involve the expenditure of £160,000 on roads, buildings and water supplies, £100,000 on machinery and equipment and £40,000 on social costs and are to be economically viable in seven years.

Galu Settlement Scheme.

Surveys carried out in the Galu area of Ukerewe Island have revealed its suitability for a settlement in which the people are anxious to participate, based on the production of cotton. A reorganization in agriculture of this kind is needed in the heavily populated Island. The scheme, which should be economically viable within five years, will require £75,000 to be spent on roads, buildings and water supplies, £55,000 on machinery and equipment and £20,000 on social costs.

Litenga Settlement Scheme.

Subject to experience gained in a settlement based on the production of fire-cured tobacco in course of establishment in the Litenga area a second and similar settlement will be planned. This will require £85,000 for roads, buildings and water supplies, £45,000 for machinery and equipment and £20,000 for social costs and will be intended to attain economic viability within five years.

Kwaraguru Nucleus/Settlement Estate Scheme.

With the construction of a new road connection between Dar es Salaam and Tanga, a new rail link between the Central and Tanga lines and the opening of the Hale Falls hydro-electric scheme on the Pangani with its transmission line to Dar es Salaam, the Handeni District through which the new road, railway and power cable pass and which was recently declared a "preserved area", has become ripe for development. Surveys have revealed that the soils in an area of approximately 100 square miles are suitable for growing sisal the output of which is to be increased during the Plan. It is intended to establish in the first year of the Plan in collaboration with companies having experience of and interests in the sisal industry either nucleus sisal estate/settlement estate schemes in which the settlement is run initially as an adjunct to a company-owned estate or co-operative settlement sisal estates for which commercial supervision will be provided by a company. The first agreement for a nucleus/settlement project at Kwaraguru has already been signed. These schemes will ensure African participation in the sisal industry initially under the supervision of experienced management and in due course an output of sisal to meet demand in new markets and for new uses.

The full development of a sisal estate takes time and although the nucleus/settlement estates represent an invesment of about £430,000 and the co-operative estates one of about £550,000 only a portion of these amounts will be expended in the course of the Plan. Furthermore the projects are not expected to become economically viable until their eleventh year.

For the Kwaraguru Nucleus/Settlement Estate, which is expected to form a pattern for other similar schemes, the commercial sisal organization will grant a loan to the Rural Settlement Commission for meeting "development" costs totalling £205,000 and consisting of costs of land clearance and preparation (£92,500), supervision (£26,000), roads, water and buildings concerned with production (£33,000) and productive equipment (£53,500). Possibly only a third of this expenditure will be incurred during the period of the Plan. The balance of the capital requirement of about £219,000 will remain to be found by the Government and will cover social and economic costs comprising operating capital (£153,220), miscellaneous buildings (£51,160), cattle (£10,000) and miscellaneous equipment. Rather more than three-quarters of the sum to be found by Government will be required during the course of the Plan.

Handeni Nucleus/Settlement Estate Schemes.

It is intended to establish two further nucleus/settlement sisal estates on the lines of that at Kwaraguru during the first year of the Plan.

Handeni Co-operative Sisal Settlement Schemes.

As explained in the above description of the Kwaraguru project, co-operative sisal settlement estates under commercial supervision are also to be established, two of which are planned for the Handeni area in the first year of the Plan. Costs of land clearance and preparation (£100,000), buildings, roads and water supplies (£119,500), machinery, vehicles and equipment (£117,700) and operating and social costs (£219,229) all remain to be financed through Government. Around four-fifths of the total expenditure on each estate is likely to be incurred during the Plan period.

Handeni Settlement Schemes (General).

In the light of experience with the first five schemes in the Handeni District it is proposed to establish six further settlement schemes in the area. The crops on which these will be based and the exact location of the projects will be decided after detailed surveys, which are in hand, have been completed. It is estimated that in the six schemes a total of £480,000 will be needed for roads, buildings and water, £300,000 for machinery and equipment and £120,000 for social and economic costs.

Bwanga Settlement Scheme.

Investigations and land surveys have indicated the suitability of the Bwanga area for a settlement based on the production of cotton and capital which can be expected to achieve economic viability within five years. The roads, buildings and water supplies for the project will cost £80,000, the machinery and equipment £50,000 and social costs will absorb £20,000.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 2601	Muriet Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2602	Bashanet Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2603	Kerege Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2604	Kisarawe and Bagamoyo Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2605	Kisarawe and Bagamoyo Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2606	Kisarawe and Bagamoyo Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2607	Rufiji Resettlement Scheme	400,000
Landsurvey 2608	Kiwere Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2609	Nyatwali Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2610	Nyatwali Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2611	Nyatwali Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2612	Bwakira Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2613	Dutumi Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2614	Kilombero Valley Sugar Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2615	Kilombero Valley Sugar Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2616	Kilombero Valley Sugar Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2617	Kilombero Valley Settlement Scheme (General)	150,000
Landsurvey 2618	Kilombero Valley Settlement Scheme (General)	150,000
Landsurvey 2619	Kilombero Valley Settlement Scheme (General)	150,000
Landsurvey 2620	Mbwem Kuru Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2621	Mbwem Kuru Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2622	Galu Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2623	Litenga Settlement Scheme	150,000
Landsurvey 2624	Kwaraguru Nucleus Settlement Estate Scheme	170,989
Landsurvey 2625	Handeni Nucleus Settlement Estate Scheme	170,989
Landsurvey 2626	Handeni Nucleus Settlement Estate Scheme	170,989
Landsurvey 2627	Handeni Co-operative Sisal Settlement Scheme	441,516
Landsurvey 2628	Handeni Co-operative Sisal Settlement Scheme	441,517
Landsurvey 2629	Handeni Settlement Schemes (General)	150,000
Landsurvey 2630	Handeni Settlement Schemes (General)	150,000
Landsurvey 2631	Handeni Settlement Schemes (General)	150,000
Landsurvey 2632	Handeni Settlement Schemes (General)	150,000
Landsurvey 2633	Handeni Settlement Schemes (General)	150,000
Landsurvey 2634	Handeni Settlement Schemes (General)	150,000
Landsurvey 2635	Bwanga Settlement Scheme	150,000
	Programme Total	**6,146,000**

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 26 **Phasing (£)**	355,000	802,000	1,579,000	1,488,000	1,922,000

Landsurvey 27—Expansion of Headquarters Operational Facilities.

The planned settlement programme calls for a considerable expansion at headquarters. The ability to plan and supervise the establishment of settlements effectively will depend upon adequate transport and equipment. Vehicles will cost £17,420, camp equipment £6,300, office equipment £6,000, drawing and survey equipment £11,000 and radios £1,000.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 2701	Expansion of Headquarters Operational Facilities	
	Programme Total	45,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 27 Phasing (£)	45,000	—	—	—	—

SECTION III—RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT

Landsurvey 31—Kilombero Valley Development.

It is planned to implement that part of the F.A.O. Rufiji Basin Report which covers the development of the agricultural potential of the Kilombero Valley—perhaps the highest in the country—by flood control and drainage work. The programme includes the development of Ifakara. The three projects in the programmes involve an expenditure excluding £750,000 on survey work, of £150,000 on buildings, £770,000 on other construction works and £80,000 on vehicles.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 3101	Kilombero Valley Surveys and Investigations	750,000
Landsurvey 3102	Kilombero Valley Minor Irrigation and Flood Control Schemes	250,000
Landsurvey 3103	Kilombero Valley Major Irrigation and Flood Control Works	750,000
	Programme Total	1,750,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 31 Phasing (£)	200,000	250,000	350,000	580,000	370,000

Landsurvey 32—Usangu Plain Development.

A trial farm at Mbarali was initiated by the Rufiji Basin Survey Team to study irrigation cultivation to be used as a pattern for the agricultural development of the large Usangu Plain. The results from the trial farm have been sufficiently promising to justify further experiments and research for which headworks and canals costing £290,000 and buildings costing £50,000 will have to be constructed. In addition instruments and equipment worth £40,000 and vehicles to the value of £20,000 will have to be purchased.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 3201	Usangu Plain Development	
	Programme Total	400,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 32 Phasing (£)	50,000	40,000	20,000	120,000	170,000

Landsurvey 33—Pangani Valley Development.

About 10 per cent of Tanganyika's population live in Pangani Valley and an acceleration of development will have a rapid effect upon the country's economy. The Pangani River itself possesses a number of important advantages and water and land resources studies have led to a start being made on the construction of a major flood control dam—Nyumba ya Mungu—the largest in East Africa. (Finance to the extent of £450,000 has already been secured for the dam and this amount and the relevant capital works have been left out of the account of the projects presented here.) This dam will regulate the river flow for existing and future hydro-electric works and provide irrigation water to supply an additional 56,000 acres. The integrated development of the valley is being planned under the auspices of the U.N. Special Fund. Construction works will cost £2,350,000 in addition to works amounting to £450,000 already financed and to buildings which will cost £100,000. Vehicles will absorb £200,000 and other equipment £250,000.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 3301	Construction of Nyumba ya Mungu Dam	1,050,000
Landsurvey 3302	Pangani Valley Surveys and Investigations	530,000
Landsurvey 3303	Pangani Valley Irrigation Development	1,320,000
	Programme Total	2,900,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 33 Phasing (£) ...	200,000	555,000	680,000	845,000	620,000

Landsurvey 34—Wami–Msangazi River Valley Development.

Preliminary studies in the Wami and Msangazi River basins indicate a potential irrigable area of 200,000 acres and the possibility of hydro-electric power installations in a multi-purpose dam up to 100 million kilowatt hours. The area is suitable for settlement schemes and large-scale agricultural development of crops such as sisal and sugar. In the projects included in this programme buildings will cost £30,000 and other construction works £450,000 while vehicles will absorb £40,000 and other equipment £80,000.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 3401	Wami–Msangazi Valleys, Surveys and Investigations of Initial Projects	220,000
Landsurvey 3402	Wami–Msangazi Valleys, Surveys and Investigations	80,000
Landsurvey 3403	Wami–Msangazi Valleys, Flood Control and Irrigation Works	300,000
	Programme Total	600,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 34 Phasing (£) ...	70,000	85,000	70,000	175,000	200,000

Landsurvey 35—Luiche River Surveys and Investigations.

Surveys have shown that 10,000 acres of fertile land in the Luiche River Delta, at present subject to severe flooding, could be developed by flood control, drainage and irrigation. The purpose of the project is to continue the studies in detail. Vehicles and equipment will cost £15,000, instruments £10,000, buildings £5,000 and other construction £15,000.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 3501 ...	Luiche River Surveys and Investigations	
	Programme Total	45,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 35 Phasing (£) ...	25,000	20,000	—	—	—

Landsurvey 36—Lake Victoria Basin Development.

Two experimental pumped irrigation schemes at Mbarika and Nyatwali recently established will be expanded to study the economics of irrigated cotton combined with other crops on single and double cropping systems. Studies will also continue on the hydrological aspects of the Simiyu River together with studies of the soils of a potential irrigation area commanded by a proposed multi-purpose (including electricity generation) dam. In the two projects taken together buildings will cost £15,000, other construction £50,000 and vehicles and equipment £40,000.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 3601 ...	Surveys, Investigations and Construction of Pumped Irrigation Schemes at Mbarika and Nyatwali	75,000
Landsurvey 3602 ...	Simiyu River Surveys and Investigations	30,000
	Programme Total ...	105,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 36 Phasing (£) ...	—	30,000	30,000	25,000	20,000

SECTION IV—RURAL WATER DEVELOPMENT

Landsurvey 41—Rural Water Supply Surveys and Investigations.

Clean water supplies are essential to the health of the people. The design and construction of a large number of water supplies, village irrigation and small water control schemes described in programmes Landsurvey 42 and 43 below require extensive topographical and hydrographical surveys including exploratory drilling and soil tests. The topographical surveys proposed will cost £300,000 and the hydrographical £200,000 while exploratory drilling will absorb £70,000 and soil testing £30,000.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 4101	Water Supply Survey and Investigation, Arusha	50,000
Landsurvey 4102	Water Supply Survey and Investigation, Coast	40,000
Landsurvey 4103	Water Supply Survey and Investigation, Dodoma	40,000
Landsurvey 4104	Water Supply Survey and Investigation, Iringa	30,000
Landsurvey 4105	Water Supply Survey and Investigation, Kigoma	30,000
Landsurvey 4106	Water Supply Survey and Investigation, Kilimanjaro	60,000
Landsurvey 4107	Water Supply Survey and Investigation, Mara	20,000
Landsurvey 4108	Water Supply Survey and Investigation, Mbeya	25,000
Landsurvey 4109	Water Supply Survey and Investigation, Morogoro	40,000
Landsurvey 4110	Water Supply Survey and Investigation, Mtwara	25,000
Landsurvey 4111	Water Supply Survey and Investigation, Mwanza	40,000
Landsurvey 4112	Water Supply Survey and Investigation, Ruvuma	20,000
Landsurvey 4113	Water Supply Survey and Investigation, Shinyanga	40,000
Landsurvey 4114	Water Supply Survey and Investigation, Singida	30,000
Landsurvey 4115	Water Supply Survey and Investigation, Tabora	40,000
Landsurvey 4116	Water Supply Survey and Investigation, Tanga	40,000
Landsurvey 4117	Water Supply Survey and Investigation, West Lake	30,000
	Programme Total	600,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 41 Phasing (£)	100,000	120,000	140,000	120,000	120,000

Landsurvey 42—Rural Water Supply Development.

The entire programme consists of construction works to provide clean water supplies for human and livestock consumption as these are often non-existent or badly distributed. District Councils will assist financially. Boreholes with headworks will cost £300,000 (£3,000 each) and gravity pipe-lines £450,000 (also at £3,000 each) while pumped supplies will cost £250,000 (at £10,000 per unit). Earth dams will absorb £250,000 (at £5,000 a time), earth tanks £150,000 (£1,000 each), shallow wells £50,000 (£500 each) and construction of other water supplies will take another £50,000.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 4201	Rural Water Supply Development, Arusha	100,000
Landsurvey 4202	Rural Water Supply Development, Coast	120,000
Landsurvey 4203	Rural Water Supply Development, Dodoma	120,000
Landsurvey 4204	Rural Water Supply Development, Iringa	50,000
Landsurvey 4205	Rural Water Supply Development, Kigoma	40,000
Landsurvey 4206	Rural Water Supply Development, Kilimanjaro	120,000
Landsurvey 4207	Rural Water Supply Development, Mara	60,000
Landsurvey 4208	Rural Water Supply Development, Mbeya	40,000
Landsurvey 4209	Rural Water Supply Development, Morogoro	120,000
Landsurvey 4210	Rural Water Supply Development, Mtwara	60,000
Landsurvey 4211	Rural Water Supply Development, Mwanza	120,000
Landsurvey 4212	Rural Water Supply Development, Ruvuma	70,000
Landsurvey 4213	Rural Water Supply Development, Shinyanga	100,000
Landsurvey 4214	Rural Water Supply Development, Singida	100,000
Landsurvey 4215	Rural Water Supply Development, Tabora	100,000
Landsurvey 4216	Rural Water Supply Development, Tanga	100,000
Landsurvey 4217	Rural Water Supply Development, West Lake	80,000
	Programme Total	1,500,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 42 Phasing (£)	150,000	250,000	350,000	350,000	400,000

Landsurvey 43—Village Irrigation.

The possibility of increased production from village irrigation schemes justifies the relatively large volume of expenditure on this programme consisting entirely of construction work. The expansion of irrigation works will be encouraged and guidance given on the layout of channels, water usage and soils. Headworks and main channels will be constructed by Government and, with guidance, field channels will be laid out by self-help methods.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 4301	Village Irrigation, Arusha	60,000
Landsurvey 4302	Village Irrigation, Coast	40,000
Landsurvey 4303	Village Irrigation, Dodoma	30,000
Landsurvey 4304	Village Irrigation, Iringa	25,000
Landsurvey 4305	Village Irrigation, Kigoma	10,000
Landsurvey 4306	Village Irrigation, Kilimanjaro	70,000
Landsurvey 4307	Village Irrigation, Mara	20,000
Landsurvey 4308	Village Irrigation, Mbeya	20,000
Landsurvey 4309	Village Irrigation, Morogoro	20,000
Landsurvey 4310	Village Irrigation, Mtwara	20,000
Landsurvey 4311	Village Irrigation, Mwanza	40,000
Landsurvey 4312	Village Irrigation, Ruvuma	20,000
Landsurvey 4313	Village Irrigation, Shinyanga	30,000
Landsurvey 4314	Village Irrigation, Singida	20,000
Landsurvey 4315	Village Irrigation, Tabora	20,000
Landsurvey 4316	Village Irrigation, Tanga	40,000
Landsurvey 4317	Village Irrigation, West Lake	15,000
	Programme Total	500,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 43 Phasing (£)	45,000	60,000	100,000	125,000	170,000

Landsurvey 44—Expansion of Regional Organization and Investigation Facilities.

The Water Development and Irrigation Division are at present established in twelve of the seventeen regions and the expanding demand for improved water supplies, flood control and irrigation works, necessitates the setting up of new representation of the Division in the remaining regions. In addition extensions are needed at the Project Planning Station, Ubungo, and some existing depots. Buildings will cost £150,000 and plant, equipment and vehicles a similar amount.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 4401	Expansion of Regional Organization and Investigation Facilities for Water Development	
	Programme Total	300,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 44 Phasing (£)	100,000	80,000	60,000	30,000	30,000

Landsurvey 45—Water Control (General).

Lines of communication, property and life are yearly endangered by the bursting of river banks and subsequent flooding. Known danger points on rivers and lakes and in catchment areas will receive detailed study and properly designed control works and dams will be constructed as necessary to avert potential disasters, and funds must also be available to deal instantly with emergencies in any part of the country which require construction, repair and relief works.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 4500 ...	Water Control (General)	
	Programme Total	450,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 45 Phasing (£) ...	75,000	75,000	90,000	90,000	120,000

SECTION V—RESEARCH, TRAINING AND UNALLOCATED

Landsurvey 51—Training Centres.

Village Settlement Training School.

Staff will be needed for 74 village settlement schemes in the period of the Plan. Managerial training is essential to the proper execution of policy in establishing village settlements. A proposed village settlement training school for which a site has yet to be selected will have eventually an annual capacity of 50 trainees. The buildings will cost £15,850 and various types of equipment £11,200.

Extension of Survey Training Centre.

In order to provide facilities, which are in demand, for the training of Water Development Division Technical Assistants the existing Survey Training Centre in Dar es Salaam is to be extended. Buildings will cost £24,000, equipment £8,000 and vehicles £5,000.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Landsurvey 5101 ...	Village Settlement Training School	50,000
Landsurvey 5102 ...	Extension of Survey Training Centre	37,000
	Programme Total ...	87,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Landsurvey 51 Phasing (£) ...	50,000	10,000	7,000	5,000	15,000

Landsurvey 52—Unallocated.

The total of the programmes listed above is £18,788,068 and they thus fall short by about £2,047,000 of the total development expenditure to be undertaken by the Ministry during the Five-Year Plan. The course of applying the transformation approach in agriculture in Tanganyika will depend in large measure upon the surveys which are scheduled to be undertaken in the near future and on the success or otherwise of the initial ventures. Some margin has thus had to be preserved for schemes which have yet to be worked out and which may be commenced in the last two years of the Plan. Further development expenditure by the Ministry of Lands, Settlement and Water Development may therefore be envisaged at the rate of about £1 million in each of the last two years of the Plan.

CHAPTER 3

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CO-OPERATIVES

A very considerable expansion of the co-operative movement is planned for the next five years extending to cover 10 per cent by value of both retailing and wholesaling consumer goods in Tanganyika. Additional personnel will be required not only for such activities but also for processing industry in which the co-operative movement also participates to a large extent. Tanganyika will require training facilities for such personnel, which can at the same time be made available to trainees from other countries since the co-operative movement in Tanganyika is an example to the rest of Africa.

The expansion of the co-operative movement will take place within a general expansion of commercial activities. In order to train Tanganyikans to fill the employment opportunities created by this general expansion efficiently and productively, business training needs to be provided which will be complementary to that provided within the co-operative organization.

The programmes under the responsibility of the Ministry of Commerce and Co-operatives are in two sections, those of the Ministry itself and those to be financed through the National Co-operative and Development Bank.

SECTION I—MINISTERIAL PROGRAMMES

Mincom 11—International Co-operative College, Moshi.

The present Co-operative College at Moshi is inadequate to meet demands and it is therefore essential to build a new institution. This will be given an international character as soon as possible and will cater for requirements of marketing primary society secretaries at the rate of 90 per year and of inspectorate and union staff at 80 per year (of whom 20 will be from other countries). There will also be a one-year advanced course, based on that [illegible] Loughborough in the United Kingdom, for the co-operative officer, manager, level catering for 45 students a year (of whom 15 will be from other countries). Special courses on consumer credit and on banking will also be conducted. The total yearly output from all streams will be 372 (of whom 35 will be from abroad). In the initial stages the existing College will be utilized concurrently with the new establishment the capital cost of which will be £148,000. A thirty-acre plot of land about one mile from the centre of Moshi has just been allocated for the College by the Land Office.

Site Preparation.

The preparation of the site involves land drainage and levelling, and the installation of roads and a sewage disposal plant at a total cost of £15,000 all of which will be incurred in the first year of the Plan. A football pitch, tennis courts and possibly a swimming pool are to be constructed at an additional cost of £6,000 in the second year of the Plan.

Principal's House.

The principal's house to be constructed in the first year of the Plan is to have four bedrooms and, additionally, a guest wing. A garage, servants' quarters and furniture are included in the cost of £6,000.

Senior Staff Houses.

Twelve senior staff houses are to be constructed at a cost of £4,000 each. They will have three bedrooms, a garage, servants' quarters and furniture. Six are to be built in each of the first two years of the Plan.

Junior Staff Houses.

Twenty junior staff houses, costing £500 each, are to be built, half of them in the first year of the Plan and half in the second.

Students' Accommodation.

Sleeping accommodation, a kitchen, a dining-room and a common room for 130 students are to be constructed at a total cost of £23,000. Most of the work will be completed in the first year of the Plan but some sleeping accommodation will remain to be completed in the second year.

Main Office and Classroom Block.

An office and classroom block is to be built during the second year of the Plan at a cost of £40,000. It will include six classrooms, a co-operative education centre, a hall/recreation room, a library, a staff common room and administrative and clerical offices.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Mincom 1101 ...	International Co-operative College, Site Preparation	21,000
Mincom 1102 ...	International Co-operative College, Principal's House	6,000
Mincom 1103 ...	International Co-operative College, Senior Staff Houses... ...	48,000
Mincom 1104 ...	International Co-operative College, Junior Staff Houses... ...	10,000
Mincom 1105 ...	International Co-operative College, Students' Accommodation...	23,000
Mincom 1106 ...	International Co-operative College, Main Offices and Classrooms	40,000
	Programme Total ...	148,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Mincom 11 Phasing (£) ...	70,000	78,000	—	—	—

Mincom 12—Business Training Institute, Dar es Salaam.

A start has already been made during the Three-Year Plan on the construction of a Business Training Institute in Dar es Salaam with an intake of 52 students. The Five-Year Plan has allocated a further £75,000 for the provision of facilities for training in business activities and management in other centres.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Mincom 1200 ...	Business Training Institutes	
	Programme Total	75,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Mincom 12 Phasing (£) ...	8,000	32,000	35,000	—	—

Mincom 13—Co-operative Field Offices.

A total of £50,000 is to be expended during the Five-Year Plan at a rate of £10,000 a year on field offices for the co-operative movement. These will generally be located away from the main urban centres and in areas where the activities of the co-operative movement are most urgently in need of promotion and supervision.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Mincom 1300 ...	Co-operative Field Offices	
	Programme Total	50,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Mincom 13 Phasing (£) ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

SECTION II—NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK

The existing Co-operative Bank is to be expanded into a National Co-operative and Development Bank and will play an important role in financing development activities. This new organization will be in the form of a holding company with two subsidiaries one of which, the National Co-operative Bank, will carry on the activities of the Co-operative Bank as at present constituted and the other, the National Development Credit Agency, will take over the assets, liabilities and functions of the present Agricultural Credit Agency and African Productivity Loans Fund.

The expansion of rural, commercial and industrial activities envisaged in the Plan will call for the provision of an increasing volume of credit for the financing of development to be carried out by co-operative societies and the private sector. It has been estimated that the National Development Credit Agency's resources will have to be increased by borrowing to the extent of £7,500,000 during the course of the Plan in order to satisfy the needs of its potential customers and of the Agency itself.

The inclusion of the National Development Credit Agency within a larger banking organization will not only bring certain obvious economies such as in staff, premises and services but will also make possible the closer supervision of the general financial standing and reliability as to debt service of borrowers and hence an easier and more accurate credit rating in future borrowing operations.

Mincom 21—Processing of Primary Products.

Sisal Mobile Decorticators and Drying Racks.

In order to produce satisfactory fibre agricultural associations of farmers or, in isolated instances, individual small farmers will require medium-term (3 to 5 year) credit for the purchase of equipment such as mobile decorticators (£70,000) and drying racks (£5,000).

Sisal Baling Presses and Brushing Machines.

Rather longer term credit (5 to 10 years) will be required for the purchase of baling presses and brushing machines at a cost of £25,000. Total credit requirements for the sisal projects will range between £10,000 and £32,000 a year.

Tobacco Drier.

In order to improve the grade of tobacco sold by the Ngoni-Matengo Farmers Co-operative Union in Songea, a loan of £25,000 repayable over seven years will be required for a tobacco drier. The loan is to be granted when annual production exceeds 750 tons and will be repaid out of the additional premium gained for better grades. The loan requirement is spread over two years because of the circumstances of delivery.

Tobacco Barns and Flues.

Medium-term credit up to a total of £120,000 in amounts ranging from £20,000 in the first year of the Plan to £28,000 in the final year will be required to assist associations of farmers or individual farmers to erect barns and flues.

Pyrethrum Driers.

Loan finance will be required for the purchase of some 50 pyrethrum driers at a cost of about £1,500 each by co-operative societies marketing pyrethrum. The total of such loans would be about £75,000.

Coir Spinning and Decorticating Plant.

Co-operative societies will require loan assistance in their aim of investing, probably in partnership with private enterprise, in a coir spinning and decorticating plant to the extent of £25,000 during the second to the fourth years of the Plan.

Central Coffee Pulperies.

In order to improve the quality of the green coffee bean the Plan requires the establishment of some 240 central coffee pulperies by co-operatives at a cost of £3,000 each, or a total of £720,000 in capital expenditure. The loan finance required, however, totals £500,000 because of repayments of principal under a ten-year schedule and a minimum capital contribution of 10 per cent from the co-operatives own resources. Loan drawings will range from £80,000 in the first year of the Plan to £120,000 in the final year.

Coffee Curing Works.

The increased volume of coffee production will require the erection of a new coffee curing works in the Southern Highlands or the extension of the existing works at Moshi. The loan finance requirement from the National Development Credit Agency will total £150,000 spread over the second to fourth years of the Plan.

Instant Coffee Factory.

An almost immediate start is to be made in constructing an instant coffee factory in Bukoba with an annual capacity of 700 tons (from 2,000 tons of green bean) the greater part of which will be sold overseas. Share capital of £150,000 is being subscribed as to 80 per cent by the Tanganyika Development Corporation and as to 20 per cent by the Bukoba Native Co-operative Union. A further £100,000 of loan capital is required, to be drawn over the first three years of the Plan and repaid over ten years.

Cashew Nut Processing Plants.

The intention during the period of the Plan is to establish six cashew nut processing plants in the Mtwara and Ruvuma Regions each processing 5,000 tons of nuts a year and costing £120,000. Out of the total investment of £720,000, the co-operatives will raise some £420,000 from the Cashew Nut Board and from a levy, leaving £300,000 to be raised by way of a loan from the National Development Credit Agency. Repayments should extend over 10 to 15 years. Annual drawings on the loan will range from £25,000 in the first year of the Plan to £75,000 in the last three years.

Cocoa Fermentaries.

Four fermentaries costing £5,000 each will have to be provided during the Plan to promote the production of quality cocoa by co-operative ventures. One is to be constructed in each of the last four years of the Plan and the repayment period for the £20,000 loan envisaged is from five to ten years.

Co-operative Share in Tea Processing.

With the development of tea co-operatives there will be a desire to share in the existing tea processing facilities and provision is to be made for a £50,000 loan for this purpose. The loan will be drawn in the last three years of the Plan.

Co-operative Processing of Citrus Fruits.

There is a considerable wastage of citrus crops at present as producers are only able to sell a small proportion of their crop directly and are unwilling to dispose of the bulk of it at reduced prices to canners. An answer to this problem will be sought along the lines of co-operative processing for which an allocation of loan resources of £20,000 has been made. The loan will be for ten years and is not expected to be drawn before the last two years of the Plan.

Rural Tanneries.

It is intended to provide credit both for co-operatives and for individuals to establish rural tanneries on a cottage industry basis for localized consumption, utilizing the lower quality hides and skins. These tanneries, which will number 40 consist of a series of tanks, drying racks and rollers and cost £500 each. Loans, totalling £20,000 for establishing them will be for about five years and drawings will range from £2,000 in the first year of the Plan to £5,000 in the last two years.

Musoma Ghee, Butter and Powdered Milk Plants.

The plants will be erected in two stages, the first of which, scheduled for the first year of the Plan, will be a plant to produce one million pounds annually of ghee. The ghee plant will be wholly co-operatively-owned and the investment will require a loan of £17,000 repayable over five years.

The second stage will be a plant to produce 2,000 tons of butter and 10,000 tons of skim milk a year. It is to be erected in the last four years of the Plan at a cost of £280,000 with a 50 per cent co-operative shareholding, requiring a loan from the National Development Credit Agency of £140,000. Drawings will range between £30,000 and £40,000 a year. The remainder of the shareholding will be privately owned.

Dar es Salaam Pasteurization and Milk Reconditioning Plant.

The pasteurization and milk reconditioning plant with a maximum capacity of 5,000 gallons a day (against present consumption of 2,500 gallons) will be managed by a company (probably Tanganyika Creameries Ltd.) in which milk producers, co-operatives and the City Council will be shareholders. The shareholder contribution will be £25,000 for which £20,000 will have to be obtained by way of a loan in the first two years of the Plan. The company will have a monopoly and the balance of its total capital requirement of £125,000 is to be found from Freedom from Hunger or U.N.I.C.E.F. resources. (See also Agric 2101.)

Milk Producers Co-operatives.

Financial support by way of a £45,000 loan for ten years will be required for co-operative milk producers who are associating themselves in the Tabora and Tanga Regions with private enterprise. The Tabora Region already has a plant. The co-operatives are to find a further £45,000 from their own resources in order to meet the total requirement of £90,000 for development. The loan drawings are to be spread over the entire period of the Plan, beginning with £5,000 in the first year. (See also Agric 2102 regarding a plan for Tanga.)

Mobile Abattoirs.

A loan of £10,000, drawings on which will be spread evenly over the entire period of the Plan, will be required for the purchase of four mobile abattoirs, costing £2,650, for attachment to cattle co-operatives. These abattoirs will purchase skinny animals for processing into carcass meat for export as animal feeding stuffs.

Dar es Salaam Poultry Processing Unit.

The establishment by co-operative producers in the third and fourth years of the Plan of a poultry processing unit in Dar es Salaam to clean, grade and pack eggs, to clean, process, roast and pack chicken carcasses or pieces will cost a total of £20,000. Of this 20 per cent will be found by the co-operatives themselves and the remaining £16,000 will have to be obtained in the form of a ten-year loan.

Fisheries Refrigeration and Ice Plant.

Fishing co-operatives in the Lake Victoria, Rufiji Delta and Tanga areas will require a loan of £50,000 to be spaced evenly throughout the entire period of the Plan in order to enable them to associate with private enterprise in the provision of refrigeration and ice plants. The loan should be for five or ten years.

Cardamon Driers.

A loan of £1,000 will be required in the second year of the Plan.

Rubber Processing Factory.

A co-operatively-owned rubber processing factory is to be established in the last two years of the Plan to meet in part local demand. A loan of £10,000 will be required. Raw material will be provided in due course from rubber plantations on settlement schemes in the Kilombero Valley.

Co-operative Share in Sawmills.

In order to enable co-operatives to associate with private enterprise in the sawmill processing stage of forest products loan finance totalling £150,000 will be needed. Drawings on this loan will begin at £10,000 in the first year of the Plan and rise to £50,000 in the final year.

Co-operative Share in Milling Activities.

The placing of all domestic marketing of primary produce in the hands of co-operatives logically leads, in the interests of sound economic development of the co-operative movement, to the outright acquisition of private enterprise processing interests or association with existing private enterprise on progressive take-over terms. The main processing plants involved are oil mills, rice mills, groundnut expellers and sorters and roller maize mills and the financial requirement of the co-operatives for acquiring an interest in such activities is £800,000. To meet part of this funds, totalling £600,000, will be needed in order to grant ten-year loans to the movement. This development will tend to promote the creation of processing units with increased productive capacity and reduced overheads, leading in turn to a greater ability to modernize and to produce a higher and more even quality output.

Code		*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Mincom 2101	...	Sisal Mobile Decorticators and Drying Racks	75,000
Mincom 2102	...	Sisal Baling Presses and Brushing Machines	25,000
Mincom 2103	...	Tobacco Drier	25,000
Mincom 2104	...	Tobacco Barns and Flues	120,000
Mincom 2105	...	Pyrethrum Driers	75,000
Mincom 2106	...	Coir Spinning and Coir Decorticating Plant	25,000
Mincom 2107	...	Central Coffee Pulperies	500,000
Mincom 2108	...	Coffee Curing Works	150,000
Mincom 2109	...	Instant Coffee Factory	100,000
Mincom 2110	...	Cashew Nut Processing Plants	300,000
Mincom 2111	...	Cocoa Fermentaries	20,000
Mincom 2112	...	Co-operative Share in Tea Processing	50,000
Mincom 2113	...	Co-operative Processing of Citrus Fruits	20,000
Mincom 2114	...	Rural Tanneries	20,000
Mincom 2115	...	Musoma Ghee, Butter and Powdered Milk Plants	157,000
Mincom 2116	...	Dar es Salaam Pasteurization and Milk Reconditioning Plant ...	20,000
Mincom 2117	...	Milk Producers Co-operatives	45,000
Mincom 2118	...	Mobile Abattoirs	10,000
Mincom 2119	...	Dar es Salaam Poultry Processing Plant	16,000
Mincom 2120	...	Fisheries Refrigeration and Ice Plants	50,000
Mincom 2121	...	Cardamon Driers	1,000
Mincom 2122	...	Rubber Processing Factory	10,000
Mincom 2123	...	Co-operative Share in Sawmills	150,000
Mincom 2124	...	Co-operative Share in Milling Activities	600,000
		Programme Total ...	2,564,000
		Rounded to ...	2,500,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Mincom 21 Phasing (£) ...	320,000	480,000	540,000	595,000	565,000

Mincom 22—Crop Husbandry.

The object of the National Development Credit Agency's loans for crop husbandry is to raise productivity standards by making small-scale loans available to a large number of farmers. The loans cannot, however, be advanced by the Agency directly to individuals as this would require a far too large and expensive field staff. The collateral likely to be provided would be non-existent or insufficient since there is no individual ownership of land and chattels are usually of little value, while the collection of service payments would be difficult. In the prevailing circumstances the only effective method of ensuring the proper servicing of loans (which is essential to the continuance of any credit scheme) is by relating the volume of credit to known performance as a producer and by relating loan service to the collection of marketing proceeds. These conditions can be met through the services of co-operative societies of which there are now 1,400, a number to be raised to 2,500. These societies can offer, besides the services of their staff, accounting facilities, safe custody of cash and collective and institutional security.

Thus the Agency will in most cases make credit available to co-operative societies on the basis of selected schemes in specific areas for specific purposes and the co-operative societies will pass on the benefit of the credit to individual farmers whether or not they are co-operative members. The commercial aspects of such schemes will have been assessed by the Development Credit Agency itself.

Interest charges will be as low as possible but not at subsidized rates. In general there will be three types of credit—

(i) short-term—1 to 2 years for fertilizers, dusts, insecticides, tools, etc.;
(ii) medium-term—3 to 5 years for ox-drawn equipment, tractors, kilns;
(iii) long-term—5 to 10 years for tea stumps and cattle ranching.

Sisal Farming Equipment.

Agricultural associations or groups of farmers growing sisal collectively will require a credit of £16,000 over three to five years for the purchase of tractors, agricultural implements and transport costing £25,000 in total. Loan drawings will range from £1,000 in the first year of the Plan to £4,000 in the last three years.

Promotion of Cotton Production.

In order to increase productivity in cotton growing and to replenish exhausted soils it will be necessary to make £2 million of short-term credit available through some 500 co-operative societies for fertilizer, insecticides and dusts and the means of applying them and finally to meet labour costs for cultivating an increased acreage. The call on the resources of the National Development Credit Agency will be for £1,000,000 in stages rising from £100,000 in the first year of the Plan to £300,000 in the final year of the Plan.

Cotton Farming Equipment.

An increase of 250,000 acres under cotton will require additional ox- and donkey-drawn equipment and tractors to the extent of £120,000. Medium-term credit from the Agency of £50,000 spread evenly over the years of the Plan will be required.

Pyrethrum Farming.

Short-term credit amounting to £3,200 over the first four years of the Plan will be required for small quantities of fertilizers and insecticides.

Castor Seed Shellers.

Medium-term credit amounting to £9,400 over the period of the Plan will be needed for making advances to individual farmers, through co-operatives, for the purchase of some 750 shellers at £20 a time.

Copra Seed Nurseries.

Adequate copra seed nurseries are required as a basis for copra production. They will become self-supporting but in the meanwhile will need £19,000 of short-term credit, drawn in amounts ranging from £2,000 in the first year of the Plan to £5,000 in the last two years.

Copra Drying Kilns and Donkey Carts.

Medium-term credit of £3,200 over the first four years of the Plan will be needed to assist individual farmers in the purchase of drying kilns and donkey carts which will improve respectively the quality of their product and their ability to market it.

Coffee Growing.

Short-term credit facilities from the National Development Credit Agency totalling £200,000 will be required to assist in the purchase of insecticides, fungicides, pruning knives, saws and secateurs costing £375,000. The annual requirement will rise from £20,000 in the first year of the Plan to £60,000 in the last year.

Coffee Sprayers.

Medium-term credit resources amounting to £11,000 will be required from the Agency to assist individuals to purchase sprayers costing £16,000 in all. Drawings will range from £1,500 in the first year of the Plan to £3,000 in the last.

Groundnut Shellers, Harvesters, Ridgers and Planters.

Medium-term credit resources of £25,000 are needed to assist in meeting a total cost of £40,000. Drawings will be spread evenly throughout the entire period of the Plan. The main item of equipment is hand-operated groundnut shellers, costing £20 each.

Cashew Nuts.

The total cost of insecticides for cashew nuts will be £5,000 towards meeting which credit facilities of £3,200 will be required during the first four years of the Plan.

Cassava Drying Kilns.

Medium-term credit resources for advances to individuals amounting to £13,000 will be required in the purchase of drying kilns for cassava at £30 each kiln and £20,000 in total; drawings will be £2,000 in each of the first two and £3,000 in each of the last three years of the Plan.

Millets and Sorghums, Dusts and Insecticides.

The cost of dusts and insecticides for millet and sorghums will be £20,000 towards meeting which short-term credit resources of £12,000 will be required. A drawing of £1,000 is to be made in the first year of the Plan and £3,000 in each of the last three years.

Millets and Sorghums, Planting Implements.

Implements such as drills for planting millets and sorghums will cost £15,000 towards meeting which medium-term credit resources of £9,000 will be needed. In the first year of the Plan £1,000 will be drawn and £2,000 in each subsequent year.

Onion Fertilizers, Sprayers, Insecticides and Seed.

Short-term credit resources amounting to £12,000 will be needed for advances to individual onion farmers for purchases totalling £20,000 of fertilizers, sprayers, insecticides and seed. £1,000 is to be drawn in the first year of the Plan and £3,000 in each of the last three years.

Maize Fertilizer and Seed.

The total cost of fertilizer and seed for maize farming will be £50,000 towards meeting which short-term credit resources of £30,000 will be required from the Agency. Drawings will rise from £3,000 in the first year of the Plan to £8,000 in the final year.

Maize Planters and Shellers.

Medium-term credit resources of £16,000 will be required for advances towards meeting a total cost of £25,000 for maize planters and shellers. Drawings will be spread over the entire period of the Plan.

Paddy Home Threshers.

Some 1,000 home threshers costing £25 each are required for the preparation of paddy for marketing. Towards meeting the total cost, medium-term credit resources of £16,000 in all will need to be drawn during the period of the Plan.

Wheat Seed Dusting and Fertilizer.

Short-term credit resources amounting to £60,000 will be needed in the form of assistance towards payments for seed dusting and fertilizer totalling £100,000. Advances will rise from £8,000 in the first year of the Plan to £16,000 in the last.

Wheat Farming Equipment.

Medium-term credit resources required for the purchase by co-operatives of combine harvesters, threshers, harrows and binders amount to £32,000 out of a total cost of £50,000. Drawings will be fairly evenly distributed over the period of the Plan.

Tea Smallholdings.

Long-term finance required for the provision of tea stumps, fertilizer and pruning knives for 4,500 acres of smallholdings at Bukoba, Pakati, Rungwe, the West Usambaras and Lupembe will be £240,000. Eventually this acreage will yield an annual return to growers of £600,000. Of the loan finance £40,000 will be drawn in the first year of the Plan and £50,000 in each of the remaining years.

Co-operative Ranches and Holding Grounds.

It is estimated that £270,000 of long-term credit will be required in setting up co-operative ranches and holding grounds for bush clearing, fencing, cattle paddocks, stalls, milking sheds, milking machines, purchase of bulls, water supply, water troughs, posts, dips, weighbridges and abattoirs. The loan will be drawn more or less evenly throughout the period of the Plan.

Poultry Farming Equipment.

Medium-term credit resources of about £32,000 will be needed for advances to individual farmers for setting up poultry farms. This will assist in the purchase of equipment such as chicken wire, batteries, ultra-violet lamps, drinking fountains, handling machines and egg cleaning machines costing around £50,000. The loan will be drawn more or less evenly throughout the period of the Plan.

Fishing Equipment.

Individual loans to fishermen for the purchase of nets, hooks and lines, boats, outboard motors, smoking kilns to a value of £75,000 will require medium-term credit resources of £50,000. These are expected to be drawn evenly over the five years of the Plan.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Mincom 2201	Sisal Farming Equipment	16,000
Mincom 2202	Promotion of Cotton Production	1,000,000
Mincom 2203	Cotton Farming Equipment	50,000
Mincom 2204	Pyrethrum Farming	3,200
Mincom 2205	Castor Seed Shellers	9,400
Mincom 2206	Copra Seed Nurseries	19,000
Mincom 2207	Copra Drying Kilns and Donkey Carts	3,200
Mincom 2208	Coffee Growing	200,000
Mincom 2209	Coffee Sprayers	11,000
Mincom 2210	Groundnut Shellers, Harvesters, Ridgers and Planters	25,000
Mincom 2211	Cashew Nuts Insecticides	3,200
Mincom 2212	Cassava Drying Kilns	13,000
Mincom 2213	Millets and Sorghums, Dusts and Insecticides	12,000
Mincom 2214	Millets and Sorghums, Planting Implements	9,000
Mincom 2215	Onion Fertilizers, Sprayers, Insecticides and Seed	12,000
Mincom 2216	Maize Fertilizer and Seed	30,000
Mincom 2217	Maize Planters and Shellers	16,000
Mincom 2218	Paddy Home Threshers	16,000
Mincom 2219	Wheat Seed Dusting and Fertilizer	60,000
Mincom 2220	Wheat Farming Equipment	32,000
Mincom 2221	Tea Smallholdings	240,000
Mincom 2222	Citrus Seedlings	5,000
Mincom 2223	Dairy Farming Equipment	45,000
Mincom 2224	Co-operative Ranches and Holding Grounds	270,000
Mincom 2225	Poultry Farming Equipment	32,000
Mincom 2226	Fishing Equipment	50,000
	Programme Total	2.182,000
	Rounded to	2,200,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Mincom 22 Phasing (£)	310,000	370,000	450,000	510,000	560,000

Mincom 23—Distribution.

Co-operative Marketing of Cattle.

It is considered that the most effective way to increase cattle sales is to market co-operatively on a sliding weight and grade system to encourage the production of larger and better tended beasts. To reach a target of 75 per cent of cattle co-operatively marketed, 150 cattle co-operatives and 10 unions will be formed. The capital expenditure requirements of each primary cattle co-operative will be a weighbridge, £500, an office, safe and cash box, £500, and a hides and skins store, £250, totalling £1,250. The primary societies' total cash requirements for these will thus be £187,500. In addition £200 for a cattle stockade and staff houses for each society will be provided by self-help schemes or contributions from members. The unions will need a total of £40,000 for Landrovers and offices, including equipment. For the whole scheme long-term loan resources of £200,000 will be needed and will be drawn in equal annual instalments over the Plan period.

Co-operative Marketing of Tea.

Long-term credit resources of £50,000 to be drawn in equal annual instalments during the Plan will be needed for sheds, tractors, trailers and stores.

Co-operative Marketing of General Produce.

Some 400 new co-operatives will require safes, cash boxes, offices, scales and tarpaulins costing on average £800 per co-operative. In addition some 45 unions will have to spend £50,000 on improvements. Long-term credit resources to finance this expansion amounting to £270,000 will be needed. Drawings have been estimated at £50,000 a year in the first three years and £60,000 in each of the remaining years.

National Agricultural Products Board Maize Storage.

Some £200,000 of very long-term finance is required for the provision of maize storage facilities. Three-quarters of this will be needed in the first two years of the Plan and the balance in the last two years.

Co-operative Transport Societies.

Financial assistance in the form of medium-term loans amounting to £300,000 will be required by co-operative transport societies. Loan drawings are expected to range from £50,000 in the first year of the Plan to £80,000 in the final year.

Co-operative Retail Outlets.

It is intended to establish a co-operative chain store system. Effort will be concentrated in the main towns and trading centres. Retail trade in rural areas vill be stimulated by the provision of mobile shops. The extent of financial ssistance required on ten- to fifteen-year credit terms is as follows:—

(a) 12 small supermarkets/departmental stores—£580,000;

(b) 250 small retail shops in the main rural trading centres and main towns and districts at £1,500 each—£375,000;

(c) 50 mobile shops at £3,000 each—£150,000.

In Dar es Salaam a special effort involving £250,000 will be made. In addition, ne co-operative movement as a whole will construct a Co-operative Centre with supermarket and departmental store as a feature at a cost of £470,000. The otal loan requirement from the National Development Credit Agency, repayments f principal being taken into account, will be £1,100,000. Drawings will range om £100,000 in each of the first two years of the Plan to £400,000 in the last year.

Code		Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Minc om2301	...	Co-operative Marketing of Cattle ...	200,000
Mincom 2302	...	Co-operative Marketing of Tea ...	50,000
Mincom 2303	...	Co-operative Marketing of General Produce ...	270,000
Mincom 2304	...	National Agricultural Products Board Maize Storage ...	200,000
Mincom 2305	...	Co-operative Transport Societies ...	300,000
Mincom 2306	...	Co-operative Retail Outlets ...	1,100,000
		Programme Total ...	2,120,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Mincom 23 Phasing (£) ...	350,000	300,000	350,000	500,000	620,000

Mincom 24—Manufacturing, Handicrafts and Construction.

Tailoring Societies.

It is intended to establish fifty tailoring co-operatives during the Plan, the loan requirements of which will total £30,000. Loan drawings will rise from £4,000 in the first year of the Plan to £7,000 in the final year.

Handicrafts Societies.

A target of twenty handicraft co-operative societies is aimed at for urban centres. They will concentrate on such activities as hand weaving, basket and mat making, wood carving and pottery. Loan assistance, rising from £1,000 in the first year of the Plan to £6,000 in the last and totalling £20,000 will be required.

Construction Societies.

It is intended to add 10 further construction societies during the Plan to those already existing. Loan finance amounting to £20,000 will be required for the purchase of cement mixers, brick-making machines and mechanical sawing and planing machines. Drawings are expected to commence at £5,000 in each of the first three years of the Plan and fall to £2,000 in the final year.

Code		Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Mincom 2401	...	Tailoring Societies ...	30,000
Mincom 2402	...	Handicrafts Societies ...	20,000
Mincom 2403	...	Construction Societies ...	20,000
		Programme Total ...	70,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Mincom 24 Phasing (£) ...	10,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

Mincom 25—National Development Credit Agency.

The origins and objects of the National Development Credit Agency have already been explained in the opening paragraphs of this section. Capital costs to be incurred during the course of the Plan cover the establishment of offices in ten regions where as yet there are no branches of the existing Co-operative Bank.

Office Requirements.

As mentioned above ten offices will be required at a total cost of £80,000.

Staff Quarters.

Quarters will have to be provided for the staff, both of the National Co-operative Bank and the National Development Credit Agency wherever new offices are established. The total cost for the ten new establishments will be £120,000.

Additional Premises in New Co-operative Centre.

A further £20,000 will be required for bank premises in the new Co-operative Centre to be built in Dar es Salaam.

Reserves and Contingency Funds.

Until the resources of the National Development Credit Agency are fully deployed on a commercial basis and the institution can make provision for reserves out of its profits, it will require assistance in building up reserve and contingency funds. Further assistance should be provided in the closing years of the Plan against possible demands on the Agency's resources for financing projects which have not been foreseen. A total of £390,000 should be set aside for such purposes.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Mincom 2501	Office Requirements	80,000
Mincom 2502	Staff Quarters	120,000
Mincom 2503	Additional Premises in New Co-operative Centre	20,000
Mincom 2504	Reserves and Contingency Funds	390,000
	Programme Total	610,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Mincom 25 Phasing (£)	60,000	60,000	95,000	155,000	240,000

CHAPTER 4

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES, MINERAL RESOURCES AND POWER

The development programmes of the Ministry of Industries, Mineral Resources and Power involve capital expenditure amounting to £664,000. The Ministry is, however, also responsible for the activities of the Tanganyika Electricity Supply Company (T.A.N.E.S.C.O.) and the Tanganyika Development Corporation (T.D.C.) both of which have extensive development programmes of their own.

In Volume I of the Plan it was estimated that the total programmes of T.A.N.E.S.C.O. would cost £6·7 million on capital account of which the Government would be prepared to finance £4·0 million.

The total of the T.D.C.'s development programmes to be financed through the central Government, including the programmes to be taken over from the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation and from the National Tourist Board amounts to £13,127,000. The T.D.C. is however, expected to finance a further £4,000,000 worth of projects during the Plan with resources that it has secured for itself.

SECTION I—MINISTERIAL PROGRAMMES

National Exhibition Show Ground.

A 100-acre site is to be developed as a permanent National Exhibition Show Ground on the outskirts of Dar es Salaam for International Trade Exhibitions and local trade and agricultural shows. The £200,000 allocated is intended to cover the enclosing of the site, the building of a net-work of surfaced roads and the construction of buildings for the Administrative Unit, toilets and a central restaurant.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure (£)*
Impower 1101 ...	National Exhibition Show Ground	
	Programme Total	200,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Impower 11 Phasing (£) ...	25,000	25,000	25,000	75,000	50,000

Impower 12—Mining and Geological Surveys.

The Government intends to identify itself with activities in the fields of mining and mineral marketing by seeking minority shareholdings in enterprises engaged upon these activities.

Assistance is being sought from the United Nations in a project for the exploration of mineral resources in the Lake Victoria Goldfield. In geological mapping a German geological mission is nearing the completion of its programme in 1965 but it is possible that there may be an extension.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Impower 1201	Gem Buying Investment	10,000
Impower 1202	Tin Mine Investment	12,000
Impower 1203	Mining Investment	10,000
Impower 1204	Mineral Marketing	2,000
Impower 1205	Mineral Reconnaissance Survey	291,600
Impower 1206	Geological Mapping	59,400
Impower 1207	Technical Aid Mapping Project	10,000
	Programme Total	395,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Impower 12 Phasing (£)	60,200	68,200	92,600	58,200	115,800

Impower 13—Power Installations.

Shinyanga is to be provided with electric generating plant by 1967. This is not yet the responsibility of T.A.N.E.S.C.O.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Impower 1301	Generating Plant, Shinyanga	
	Project Total	64,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Impower 13 Phasing (£)	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	—

Impower 14—Weights and Measures.

A new weights and measures office needs to be built with tanker testing facilities.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Impower 1401	Weights and Measures Office	
	Programme Total	5,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Impower 14 Phasing (£)	—	5,000	—	—	—

SECTION II—TANGANYIKA ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY

As explained in the foreword the total capital investment programmes of T.A.N.E.S.C.O. during the Five-Year Plan may amount to £6,710,000.

Impower 21—Additional Power Station to Supply Dar es Salaam.

A further power station will be needed for Dar es Salaam by 1970. There are further possibilities for electricity generation at Pangani Falls either by installing another station below the falls or two beside the falls in a cascade system. The results of a survey are awaited but it appears that 30 megawatts of additional capacity could be installed. Other possibilities are a hydro-electric power station on the Wami River or another thermal plant in Dar es Salaam. It is planned in any event to duplicate the present power line between Hale and Dar es Salaam.

The Government, in accordance with its declared policy of financing T.A.N.E.S.C.O. programmes up to £4 million during the Plan, will finance approximately three-quarters of the total cost of the new power station and additional connections to Dar es Salaam.

Code		*Project Designation*		*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Impower 2101	...	Power Station for Dar es Salaam Supply	...	3,500,000
Impower 2102	...	Duplicate Hale/Dar es Salaam 132 K/V Transmission Line	...	520,000
Impower 2103	...	Additional Interconnectors Pangani/Hale	...	30,000
Impower 2104	...	Additions to Hale Sub-station Switchgear and Transformers	...	100,000
Impower 2105	...	Additions at Ilala Sub-station	...	80,000
Impower 2106	...	New Feeders out of Ilala	...	100,000
		Programme Total	...	4,330,000
		Financed by Government	...	3,300,000
		Financed by T.A.N.E.S.C.O.	...	1,030,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Impower 21 Phasing (£) ...	560,000	100,000	200,000	1,000,000	1,440,000

Impower 22—Kilimanjaro and Arusha Power Supplies.

Increased electricity supplies will be needed by Moshi and Arusha during the course of the Plan. There are three main choices. The first of these, the installation of Moshi No. 2 power station is the least likely because of geological faults at the proposed site. Another possibility is the installation of a 132 K/V transmission line from Pangani falls; power transmission is likely to be unstable over so great a distance and performance will have to be computed. The third choice which is the most probable (and possibly the cheapest in terms of capital cost) is the installation of generating plant in the Nyumba ya Mungu dam which will have a capacity of 5 or 6 megawatts when the dam is full and spilling. The T.A.N.E.S.C.O. programme is based on this last choice, for which the central Government will provide finance of £700,000 out of a total requirement of £1,230,000.

Code		*Project Designation*		*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Impower 2201	...	Nyumba ya Mungu Power Station	...	710,000
Impower 2202	...	Transmission line, Nyumba ya Mungu to Moshi	...	140,000
Impower 2203	...	Sub-station, Moshi	...	140,000
Impower 2204	...	Moshi/Arusha Duplicate Transmission Line	...	120,000
Impower 2205	...	New 32 K/V feeders	...	160,000
		Programme Total		1,230,000
		Financed by Government		700,000
		Financed by T.A.N.E.S.C.O.		530,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Impower 22 Phasing (£) ...	—	100,000	325,000	125,000	150,000

Impower 23—Miscellaneous Small Scale Projects.

In addition to the foregoing programmes T.A.N.E.S.C.O. will finance various small scale installations to the value of £1,150,000 during the course of the Plan without recourse to the central Government.

SECTION III—TANGANYIKA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Although for the moment the Tanganyika Development Corporation falls within the responsibilities of the Ministry of Industries, Mineral Resources and Power, it is to be expanded by the addition of certain managerial functions exercised up to now by the Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation and of most of the Government interests in hotel projects. The activities of the T.D.C. as reorganized, will cut across ministerial boundaries and a decision of policy as to the Corporation's future remains to be taken.

Because of the T.D.C.'s involvement with private investors, both Tanganyikan and foreign, in its ventures, the programmes of investment and their timing must be regarded as conjectural. They are, however, an indication of the Government's intentions as to how the £13,127,000 it aims to provide for the Corporation during the Plan should be invested.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure (£)*
	Processing Industry:—	
Impower 3101	Tea Scheme, Bukoba	400,000
Impower 3102	Soluble Coffee Factory, Bukoba	120,000
Impower 3103	Cashew Nuts Shelling Plants	300,000
Impower 3104	Northern Dairies Milk Processing Plant	20,000
Impower 3105	Sugar Plantation and Mill	2,160,000
	Programme Total	3,000,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure (£)*
	Manufacturing Industry, Metal Products:—	
Impower 3201	Motor Vehicle Assembly Plant	10,000
Impower 3202	Lorry Assembly Plant	20,000
Impower 3203	Radio Set Assembly	40,000
Impower 3204	Wire-drawing Plant	100,000
	Sub-total	170,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure (£)*
	Manufacturing Industry, Textiles and Clothing:—	
Impower 3205	Quality Textiles	2,000,000
Impower 3206	Bags	250,000
Impower 3207	Shoes	100,000
	Sub-total	2,350,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure (£)*
	Manufacturing Industry, Building Materials:—	
Impower 3208	Cement	200,000
Impower 3209	Asbestos	25,000
Impower 3210	Glass	50,000
Impower 3211	Ceramics	100,000
	Sub-total	375,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
	Manufacturing Industry, Chemicals:—	
Impower 3212 ...	Oil Refinery	500,000
Impower 3213 ...	Fertilizer Plant	500,000
Impower 3214 ...	Motor Tyre Factory (to be supplied with rubber from Kilombero Valley plantations)	250,000
	Sub-total ...	1,250,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
	Manufacturing Industry, Wood and Paper Products:—	
Impower 3215 ...	Sisal, Paper and Pulp Mill	
	Sub-total	2,000,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
	Manufacturing Industry, General—Contingencies and Reserves	
Impower 3216 ...	Uncalled Liability on Tanganyika Development Finance Co. Ltd. Shareholding	437,500
Impower 3217 ...	Small Scale Industries, General	200,000
Impower 3218 ...	Unallocated Reserve	217,500
	Sub-total ...	855,000
	Programme total ...	7,000,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
	Mining and Quarrying:—	
Impower 3300 ...	Mining and Quarrying, General (Fertilizer, Pyrites, further investigation of Ruhuhu coal and iron ore deposits)	
	Programme Total ...	1,800,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
	Tourism:—	
Impower 3400 ...	Unallocated	150,500
Impower 3401 ...	Hotel, Momella	7,500
Impower 3402 ...	Hotel, Ngorongoro Crater Lodge	60,000
Impower 3403 ...	Hotel, Seronera	30,000
Impower 3404 ...	Hotel, Serengeti Area	100,000
Impower 3405 ...	Hotel, Marangu	25 000
Impower 3406 ...	Hotel, Doma-Mikumi	20,000
Impower 3407 ...	Hotel, Rukwa	4,000
Impower 3408 ...	Hotel, Ruaha Lodge	6,000
Impower 3409 ...	Hotel, Ruaha Park	20,000
Impower 3410 ...	Tanganyika Wildlife Company	50,000
	Programme Total ...	473,000

Code		*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure (£)*
Impower 3500	...	Transport, Unallocated	
		Programme Total	50,000

Code		*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure (£)*
		Agricultural Administration and Reserves:—	
Impower 3601	...	Administration's Capital Expenditure	253,500
Impower 3602	...	10-year Housing Loans to Farmers	370,500
Impower 3603	...	Unallocated Funds held for Agricultural Ventures	230,000
		Programme Total ...	854,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Impower Section 3 Phasing (£)	2,063,000	2,152,000	2,547,000	2,993,000	3,372,000

CHAPTER 5

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND TOURISM

The investment programmes of the Ministry of Information and Tourism in the Five-Year Plan amount to £554,000, some £18,000 less than the figure given in Volume I owing to the transfer of a programme out of the Information Division to the Office of the Second Vice-President.

SECTION I—INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

The Information and Broadcasting Services aim to improve communications in Tanganyika and to help to weld the scattered population of Tanganyika into a unified community.

Maelezo 11—Broadcasting.

Listening Points.

The majority of the people are unable to listen to radio programmes because they lack the means to purchase and maintain even low cost radio receivers. It is therefore planned to set up listening points in an attempt to reach a far wider audience than has hitherto been possible. It is the intention of the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation to establish 250 of these listening points in the villages in each year of the Plan. Each point will be equipped with two transistorized receivers at a cost of about £28 each or £56 for each point with an additional £4 for installation. Running costs are estimated to be about Shs. 50/- a year for each point.

Satellite Stations.

In a country as large as Tanganyika, pockets of poor reception occur and in order to overcome this, it is intended to re-broadcast T.B.C. programmes on medium wave bands by means of low frequency, unmanned satellite stations which will be used in conjunction with the listening points. Six of these satellite stations are to be built, during the period of the Plan, in major population centres. The total cost will be £60,000. Each station will need a building comprising a transmitter room and one light framed structure to serve as a workshop, at an estimated cost of £1,350. Transmitters will be medium frequency, costing £3,000 each. The link and programme input equipment for the re-broadcast station will consist of two MF/HF receivers plus aerials and MF rejectors plus one limiter costing £1,200. Spare parts and components will cost another £200. The cost of site preparation and maintenance will bring the estimated cost of each station up to £10,000. It is planned to establish two satellite stations in the second year of the Plan, two in the fourth and two in the fifth year.

Regional Stations.

It is proposed to set up regional stations so that programmes of local interest may be broadcast and the people kept informed of activities within their own region. The rest of the programmes will be taken from the National Programme using re-broadcast facilities. The first of these regional stations will be established at Arusha in the final year of the Plan, at a total cost of £40,000. Two 10 kW. medium frequency broadcast transmitters will be needed which, together with equipment and spare components will cost about £30,000. The cost of the building and site is estimated at £6,750 and equipment and furnishings for studio £3,250.

Tape Library and Transcription Service.

There is a growing need for a better system of storing recorded tapes and for an organized system of recording and distributing them. Slightly more than 50 per cent of the total programme output in each week is from tape recordings. In addition, there is a growing demand from other countries for Tanganyika music and other programmes. The T.B.C. often receives taped material from other countries and it is important for Tanganyika to be able to reciprocate. It is suggested that a library be set up to store recorded programmes, to catalogue them adequately and to make them available whenever necessary. £5,000 has been allocated in the Plan for the setting up of the library.

T.B.C. Monitoring Station.

It is essential, if the T.B.C. is to enrich its news output and content, to reflect events taking place elsewhere in the continent and especially French- and Arabic-speaking Africa. Estimates for this have been calculated and amount to £12,000 capital cost and £5,200 for annual recurrent costs.

Replacement of Transmitters.

The low power transmitters installed in Dar es Salaam eleven years ago, carry the medium wave services. The primary service area is a circle with approximately a 55-mile radius. The very low power at present in use is sufficient to provide an adequate signal in the town and its environs only. Many listeners on the outskirts of the area are unable to receive a satisfactory signal. Future developments will be directed towards maximum medium wave coverage of the country's populous areas by setting up certain regional centres and low power installations at minor centres, but in the intervening period it is essential that the Corporation's base facilities should be maintained at maximum efficiency and that any practical improvements should be carried out. It is therefore considered necessary to replace the two existing 1·3 kW. transmitters with two of 10 kW. power. It is estimated that the cost of these replacements would amount to £40,000. The transmitters released would, after a major overhaul, be available for further service at minor centres.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Maelezo 1101	Listening Points	75,000
Maelezo 1102	Satellite Stations	60,000
Maelezo 1103	Regional Stations	40,000
Maelezo 1104	Tape Library and Transcription Service	5,000
Maelezo 1105	T.B.C. Monitoring Station	12,000
Maelezo 1106	Replacement of Transmitters	40,000
	Programme Total	232,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Maelezo 11 Phasing (£)	15,000	55,000	15,000	72,000	75,000

Maelezo 12—Information Services.

Public Address Equipment.

The Tanganyika Information Services division lacks much of the means of mass communication essential to its work. Provision has been made in the Plan for the expenditure of £5,000 for public address equipment, tape recorders and cameras for information officers and £15,000 for vehicles.

Public Address Equipment and Tape Recorders.

This is essential to an Information Officer in the field and provides Ministers, Regional Commissioners and any other Government officials with whom the Information Officer travels on safari with the means of attracting a crowd and of speaking easily to them through a microphone. It also provides the Information Officer and his staff with the same facilities at meeting places such as community centres and markets.

Transport.

The Information Services have at present, two cars and two Vespa scooters. A sum of £15,000 has been allocated in the first year of the Plan for the purchase of additional Scout cars.

Wireless Telephones.

It is planned to spend £10,000 on wireless telephones in the second year of the Plan.

Radio.

The need to improve communications between Nairobi and Arusha is most urgent and £5,000 is to be spent immediately on this. Steps are being taken to try to introduce a central booking office in Arusha for all hotels and lodges, but its success will depend on adequate and efficient communications with Nairobi. A Telex/radio system between this office and the Nairobi Post Office is essential, even if it is only in use in the off-peak period of each day.

Code		*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Maelezo 1201	...	Information Services Transport	15,000
Maelezo 1202	...	Wireless Telephones ...	10,000
Maelezo 1203	...	Minor Works	60,000
Maelezo 1204	...	Telex/radio link to Nairobi	5,000
		Programme Total	90,000

		1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Maelezo 12 Phasing (£)	...	40,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

SECTION II—TOURISM

Investment in hotels will be made through the Tanganyika Development Corporation. Tourist roads and general facilities will, however, be the responsibility of the Ministry of Information and Tourism.

Maelezo 21—Roads, Landing Grounds and Water Supplies.

Roads.

£30,000 will be allocated in each year of the Plan for the development of roads leading to parks and lodges and for developing roads within new sanctuaries. In addition, the standard of the roads within the parks must be improved to keep pace with the growing number of visitors.

Landing Grounds.

An increasing number of tourists are now flying to the parks. A good airstrip will be required at Lake Manyara and possibly at Ruaha Park. A landing ground in or adjoining the Doma/Mikumi Park would be an asset to enable passengers from ships in port and with only one day available, to visit the park to see the game. £5,000 has been allocated for landing grounds in the first year of the Plan.

Water Supplies.

£17,000 has been allocated in the Plan for expenditure on water supplies for tourist amenities.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Maelezo 2101	Tourist Roads	150,000
Maelezo 2102	Landing Grounds	5,000
Maelezo 2103	Water Supplies	17,000
	Programme Total ...	172,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Maelezo 21 Phasing (£) ...	37,000	35,000	30,000	35,000	35,000

CHAPTER 6

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS

The programmes of the Ministry of Communications and Works for the Five-Year Plan, totalling £18,109,000, fall into five sections.

Section I—Roads

During the period of the Five-Year Plan it is intended to develop trunk and major link roads to meet traffic requirements. Major feeder roads will be improved or constructed to provide for the economic transport of an ever increasing quantity of produce and other goods while minor feeder roads will be improved or constructed to provide satisfactory access to developing areas. Preliminary economic feasibility studies will be undertaken, as necessary, to ensure the economic soundness of each major project. Construction work will conform to certain set standards which have been calculated by setting the economic benefits which are expected to accrue against the costs of financing the construction and the increased maintenance costs.

Minor feeder roads with an average daily traffic of 5 to 20 vehicles will be improved on their present alignment by the provision of permanent bridges and culverts at an average estimated cost of £500 per mile.

Other feeder roads with an average daily traffic of 20 to 60 vehicles will be improved by the provision of permanent bridging and culverting, minor vertical and horizontal re-alignments, drainage, formation works and gravelling of dangerous stretches. The average estimated cost is between £2,000 and £2,500 per mile depending on whether the bridging and culverting have already been carried out.

Roads with an average daily traffic of 60 to 150 vehicles may develop eventually into highways and before any improvements are carried out an economic feasibility study and an engineering survey will be required. The type of surface to be provided will be stabilized earth or engineered gravel depending on the nature of the local soils. The terrain and surface required will influence costs which may range between £5,000 and £8,000 per mile.

Where the average daily traffic is between 150 and 1,200 vehicles a bituminous surface is required and it is intended to provide a 20-foot wide carriageway with a light bitumen seal at an estimated average cost—inclusive of that of any construction in the immediately previous stage of the road's development—of £12,000 per mile.

For traffic densities of over 12,000 vehicles a day a 24-foot wide carriageway will be required with a 3-inch thick bituminous layer on the existing light bitumen seal at an average extra cost of £8,000 per mile.

In considering traffic densities the average daily traffic is assessed by averaging wet and dry season traffic counts and maximum daily traffic density may be 50 or even 70 per cent higher than the average.

Comworks 11—Great North Route.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 1101	Arusha (Dodoma Corner)-Babati—Extension of bitumen towards Babati (1968/69)	35,000	—	35,000
Comworks 1102	Iringa-Makumbako—Extension of bitumen towards Ulete (1968/69)	63,500	—	63,500
	Programme Total ...	98,500	—	98,500

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Comworks 11 Phasing (£) ...	—	—	—	—	98,500

Comworks 12—Western Trunk Route.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 1201	Uganda Border-Bukoba-Biharamulo—Build Kyaka Bridge, bituminization of Uganda Border-Bukoba (1964/66 and 1967/69)	750,000	250,000	500,000
Comworks 1202	Nyakanazi-Uvinza—Build Malagarasi River Bridge (1966/67)	200,000	—	200,000
Comworks 1203	Uvinza-North Rhodesia Border—Build Uvinza Bridge to replace the ferry (1967/68).	300,000	—	300,000
	Programme Total ...	1,250,000	250,000	1,000,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Comworks 12 Phasing (£)—					
Five-Year Plan ...	150,000	100,000	150,000	350,000	250,000
Three-Year Plan ...	50,000	150,000	50,000	—	—

Comworks 13—Eastern Trunk Route.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 1301	Kenya Border–Tanga–Segera—Sigi River Bridge and Extension of bitumen towards Kenya Border (1964/66) ...	100,000	22,000	78,000
Comworks 1302	Segera–Chalinze—Bituminization of (I.D.A. Scheme No. 3) (1964/67)	625,000	—	625,000
Comworks 1303	Chalinze—Nanganga—Survey of new alignment (stabilized earth standard) A.I.D. Scheme (1964/65 and 1968/69) ...	235,000	235,000	—
Comworks 1304	Nanganga–Mingoyo–Mtwara — Complete engineered gravel to Nanganga (Part I.D.A. Scheme No. 5)—Commence bituminization of Mingoyo to Nanganga (1968/69)	225,000	—	225,000
	Programme Total ...	1,185,000	257,000	928,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Comworks 13 Phasing (£)—					
Five-Year Plan ...	433,000	130,000	25,000	—	340,000
Three-Year Plan ...	57,000	200,000	—	—	—

Comworks 14—Central Trunk Route.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 1401	Dodoma–Singida—Survey and re-construction Manyoni–Issuma to engineered gravel standard (1964/65 and 1967/68)			
	Programme Total ...	231,900	--	231,900

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Comworks 14 Phasing (£) ...	7,500	—	—	224,400	—

Comworks 15—Northern Trunk Route.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 1501	Taveta Junction-Segera—Bituminization of Mkumbara to Kisangiro (I.D.A. Scheme No. 4). (1964/68)			
	Programme Total ...	1,319,375	146,000	1,173,375

Comworks 15 Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	50,000	404,000	500,000	219,375	—
Three-Year Plan ...	50,000	46,000	—	—	—

Comworks 16—Southern Trunk Route.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 1601	Nanganga-Masasi-Songea—Engineered gravel Nanganga-Masasi (1964/66) ...	221,000	—	221,000
Comworks 1602	Songea—Njombe-Wino-Kifanya realignment (1964/66)	80,000	44,000	36,000
	Programme Total ...	301,000	44,000	257,000

Comworks 16 Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan ...	141,000	116,000	—	—	—
Three-Year Plan ...	44,000	—	—	—	—

Comworks 17—Major Link Roads.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 1701	Mwanza–Usagara–Biharamulo—Bituminization of Usagara-Kikongo (1967/68)	50,000	14,500	35,500
Comworks 1702	Nyakanga–Bunda–Mwanza—Complete Engineered gravel Mwanza-Nyakanga, bituminization of Mile 22 to Magu (1964/66) ...	240,000	60,000	180,000
Comworks 1703	Morogoro–Iringa—Bituminization of Morogoro Mile 38 to Mile 148 I.D.A. Schemes Nos. 1 and 2 (1964/67) ...	977,875	101,500	876,375
Comworks 1704	Makuyuni–Ngorongoro–Bariati—Mwanza-Arusha Link Road Feasibility Survey (1964/65 and 1968/69) ...	50,000	—	50,000
Comworks 1705	Kenya Border–Musoma—Engineered gravel, Musoma to Mile 20. Drainage Mile 20 to Kenya border (I.D.A. Scheme No. 9) (1964/66) ...	187,500	—	187,500
Comworks 1706	Usagara-Nzega—Bituminization of 23 miles of road from Usagara to Maguki (1967/68) ...	186,250	—	186,250
	Programme Total ...	1,691,625	176,000	1,515,625

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Comworks 17 Phasing (£)—					
Five-Year Plan	489,000	455,375	300,000	236,250	35,000
Three-Year Plan ...	76,000	100,000	—	—	—

Comworks 18—Major Feeder Roads.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 1801	Magu-Bukwimba—Engineered gravel Magu-Bukwimba (1967/68)	130,000	—	130,000
Comworks 1802	Uyole-Itungi Port—To bitumen standard 77 miles (I.D.A. Schemes Nos. 6 and 7) (1964/67) ...	1,071,875	9,000	1,062,875
Comworks 1803	Kilondoto-Bariati—Stabilized earth Kolondoto-Bariati (I.D.A. Scheme No. 8) ...	810,000	30,000	780,000
Comworks 1804	Dar es Salaam-Kibiti—Extension of bitumen Mile 4 to Kibiti Mile 88 (I.D.A. Scheme No. 10) ...	991,250	28,000	963,250
	Carried forward	3,003,125	67,000	2,936,125

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
	Brought forward ...	3,003,125	67,000	2,936,125
Comworks 1805	Bunda Nansio—Engineered gravel (A.I.D. Scheme) (1964/67)	630,000	216,000	414,000
Comworks 1806	Eastern Trunk Route Kilwa—Survey of new alignment stabilized earth standard (Subject to A.I.D. Feasibility Survey) (1964/65 and 1968/69)	167,000	167,000	—
Comworks 1807	Bukindo Katunguru Karumo—Survey and stabilized earth Bukindo-Buchenzi (32 miles), engineered gravel Buchenzi-Karumo (49 miles) (1965/69)	130,000	—	130,000
Comworks 1808	Katunguru Sengerema—Survey and engineered gravel 14 miles (1967/69) ...	113,500	—	113,500
Comworks 1809	Kasemwa Buyagu Busisi—Survey and stabilized earth on new alignment (1968/69)	126,225	—	126,225
Comworks 1810	Marangu Usseri—Survey and bituminization of 39 miles (1964/65 and 1968/69)	304,750	—	304,750
Comworks 1811	Mikumi Ifakara—Survey and bituminization of Mikumi Nsolwa (1968/69) ...	125,000	—	125,000
Comworks 1812	Songea Mbamba Bay—Survey and engineered gravel (108 miles) (1964/65 and 1968/69)	127,000	—	127,000
Comworks 1813	Dar es Salaam Bagamoyo—Survey and extension of bitumen (1967/68)	210,000	—	210,000
Comworks 1814	Muheza Amani—Survey and bituminization of 22 miles (1964/65 and 1968/69)	154,000	—	154,000
Comworks 1815	Improvements to other major feeder roads (Regional programmes to be submitted) (1964/68)	152,000	52,000	100,000
Comworks 1816	Bituminization of other major feeder roads (Regional programmes to be submitted) (1964/68)	170,000	20,000	150,000
	Programme Total ...	5,412,600	522,000	4,890,600

Comworks 18 Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan ...	580,000	965,000	1,159,125	804,500	1,381,975
Three-Year- Plan ...	52,000	170,000	300,000	—	—

Comworks 19—Feeder Roads in Rural Areas, Miscellaneous Roadworks and Equipment.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 1901	Rural Feeder Roads—Provision of culverts and bridging (A.I.D. and C.A.L.*) (1964/67)	1,520,000	585,000	935,000
Comworks 1902	Surveys and Investigations—I.D.A. grant £80,000 requested for specific surveys balance from revenue required for other surveys (1964/69)	180,000	—	180,000
Comworks 1903	Main Roads in Townships—Grants to Town Councils to assist approved improvements (1964/65 and 1967/69)	50,000	—	50,000
Comworks 1904	Tourist Roads—Roads selected by the National Tourist Board (1964/69) ...	54,000	—	54,000
Comworks 1905	Emergency Bridging—Purchase of Bailey bridging during the year 1965/66 of the Plan period	68,000	—	68,000
Comworks 1906	Heavy Plant—Purchase of one D4 tractor and two excavators during the entire period of the Plan, i.e. 1964/69	100,000	40,000	60,000
Comworks 1907	Ferries—Includes Magogoni and Pangani ferries. Work will be undertaken throughout the Plan period, i.e. 1964/69	100,000	42,000	58,000
Comworks 1908	Kurasini Causeway—Kigamboni Access Road (1964/66)	300,000	—	300,000
	Programme Total ...	2,372,000	667,000	1,705,000

*Commonwealth Assistance Loans.

Comworks 19 Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan ...	728,000	294,000	245,000	85,000	353,000
Three-Year Plan ...	272,000	395,000	—	—	—

SECTION II—AERODROMES AND FIRE SERVICES EQUIPMENT

Priorities are based on economic considerations and economic surveys will be undertaken before re-siting or constructing new aerodromes.

Comworks 21—Aerodromes.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 2101	Dar es Salaam Airport (Terminal Building)—Extension of Terminal Building (1964/65–1965/66)	80,000	36,000	44,000
Comworks 2102	Other Aerodromes—General Improvements (1964/69)	120,000	—	120,000
Comworks 2103	Sanya Aerodrome—Project subject to economic survey (1967/69)	200,000	—	200,000
Comworks 2104	Bukoba Aerodrome—Extension to and raising of runway (1964/66)	45,000	—	45,000
Comworks 2105	Dar es Salaam (Runway Extensions)—Extension and strengthening of runway to accommodate larger aircraft (1964/67)	396,000	—	396,000
Comworks 2106	Mbeya Aerodrome—Re-siting of the present aerodrome which is unsatisfactory (1967/69)	166,000	—	166,000
Comworks 2107	Arusha, Mtwara, Mwanza, Moshi, Tabora Aerodromes—Bituminization of runways, works necessary to cater for Friendship Aircraft (1964/69) ...	170,000	—	170,000
	Programme Total ...	1,177,000	36,000	1,141,000

Comworks 21 Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan ...	166,000	292,000	123,000	247,000	313,000
Three-Year Plan ...	36,000	—	—	—	—

Comworks 22—Aerodrome Fire Services.

Aerodrome Fire Services Buildings.

These comprise one Fire Station Bay and seven two-roomed Firemen's Quarters at *Bukoba* costing £4,000 to be expended in 1964/65, one Fire Station Bay and two Firemen's Quarters at *Manyara* costing £2,150 to be expended in 1965/66, one Fire Station Bay and five Firemen's Quarters at *Dodoma* costing £3,200 to be expended in 1965/66, seven Firemen's Quarters at *Njombe* costing £2,450 to be expended in 1966/67, two Firemen's Quarters at *Mwanza* costing £700 to be expended in 1966/67, two Firemen's Quarters at *Mafia* costing £700 to be expended in 1966/67, and ten Fire Assistants' Quarters at *Dar es Salaam* costing £8,000 to be expended in 1967/69.

Aerodrome Fire Services Equipment.

A total of £800 will be spent each year on the purchase of equipment. Total cost of equipment for the entire Plan period will be £4,000.

Crash Tenders.

These comprise three Foam Units each costing £8,400, one for *Tanga* (1964/65), one for *Dar es Salaam* (1967/68), and one for Arusha (1968/69); two Land Rovers each costing £800, one for *Manyara* (1964/65) and the other for *Arusha* (1965/66); ten Foam Trailers each costing £800, one for *Manyara*, one for *Mafia*, one for *Bukoba* (all in 1964/65), one for *Mombo*, one for *Dodoma* (both in 1965/66), one for *Njombe*, one for *Sao Hill* (both in 1966/67), one for *Kilwa*, one for *Musoma* (both in 1967/68) and one for *Arusha* (1968/69).

Dar es Salaam Airport—Fire Station.

This comprises six Crash Tender Bays with offices and Stores, etc., at Dar es Salaam Airport Fire Station. Total cost will be £20,000.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Comworks 2201 ...	Aerodrome Fire Services, Buildings	21,200
Comworks 2202 ...	Aerodrome Fire Services, Equipment	4,000
Comworks 2203 ...	Crash Tenders	34,800
Comworks 2204 ...	Dar es Salaam Airport Fire Station	20,000
	Programme Total ...	80,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Comworks 22 Phasing (£) ...	32,400	12,550	6,250	14,800	14,000

SECTION III—GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

P.W.D. Depots.

Total estimated cost for P.W.D. Depots during the Five-Year Plan period is £60,000 which will be spent on the building of depots in seventeen different regions: —

1. *Coast Region*—£3,000 to be expended in 1964/66 and 1968/69.
2. *Tanga*—£1,500 to be expended in 1968/69.
3. *Mtwara* (Kilwa and Nachingwea depots)—£10,000 to be expended in 1966/68.
4. *Kilimanjaro*—£1,500 to be expended in 1966/69.
5. *Mara* (Musoma depot)—£5,000 to be expended in 1965/66.
6. *Mbeya*—£1,500 to be expended in 1967/69.
7. *Mwanza*—£1,500 to be expended in 1968/69.
8. *Singida*—£5,000 to be expended in 1965/66.
9. *Dodoma*—£1,500 to be expended in 1964/67.
10. *Tabora* (Sumbawanga depot)—£5,000 to be expended in 1968/69.
11. *Bukoba* (Biharamulo depot)—£5,000 to be expended in 1968/69.
12. *Ruvuma*—£5,000 to be expended in 1964/65.
13. *Morogoro*—£1,500 to be expended in 1967/69.
14. *Shinyanga* (Shinyanga depot)—£5,000 to be expended in 1964/65.
15. *Arusha* (Mbulu depot)—£5,000 to be expended in 1964/65.
16. *Iringa*—£1,500 to be expended in 1964/67.
17. *Kigoma*—£1,500 to be expended in 1966/69.

Government Stores.

Estimated total cost for Government Stores during the Plan period is £15,000 which will be expended in three Regions: —

1. Coast Region—£5,000 (1964/69).
2. Tanga—£5,000 (1964/69).
3. Mtwara—£5,000 (1964/69).

Miscellaneous Works.

Estimated total expenditure on miscellaneous works is £100,000 which will be expended in seventeen regions, viz., Coast Region (£60,000), Tanga, Mtwara, Kilimanjaro, Mara, Mbeya, Mwanza, Singida, Dodoma, Tabora, Bukoba, Ruvuma, Morogoro, Shinyanga, Arusha, Iringa and Kigoma (each £2,500).

Mechanical Workshops.

These will have an estimated total cost of £25,000 and will be distributed over twelve regions, viz., Coast Region, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Dodoma, Tabora, Morogoro, Arusha and Iringa (each £2,000), Tanga, Mtwara, Mwanza and Kigoma (each £2,250).

New Government Offices—Dar es Salaam.

These will have an estimated total cost of £487,000.

New Regional Offices.

An estimated total sum of £245,000 will be expended in seven regions (£35,000 in each) namely, Kilimanjaro (Moshi) (1966/67), Mara (1964/66), Singida (Singida) (1967/69), Ruvuma (Songea) (1966/68), Shinyanga (1964/65), Iringa (Iringa) (1968/69) and Kigoma (1965/66), towards the erection of new regional offices.

New District Offices.

These will be built in five regions, namely, Coast Region (Dar es Salaam) (1967/69), Mbeya (Mbozi) (1968/69), Dodoma (Mpwapwa) (1965/67), Ruvuma (Mbinga) (1964/66) and Iringa (Mufindi) (1966/67). £12,000 will be expended in each region bringing the total cost to £60,000.

Government Housing.

The erection of new Government Housing will be undertaken in twelve regions and the programme will have a total cost of £168,000.

The regions are: —

Coast Region—£23,000 (1964/65).
Mara—£6,000 (1964/66).
Mbeya—£5,000 (1964/66).
Mwanza—£6,000 (1964/66).
Singida—£20,500 (1964/68).
Tabora—£22,000 (1966/69).
Bukoba—£15,500 (1967/69).
Ruvuma—£14,000 (1964/67).
Morogoro—£12,000 (1967/68).
Shinyanga—£25,000 (1964/68).
Arusha—£17,000 (1967/69).
Kigoma—£2,000 (1964/65).

Ministerial Housing.

Ministerial Houses will have a total cost of £90,000 to be expended in 1964/67.

Parliament Building.

The erection of Parliament Building will cost £450,000 to be expended over the entire Plan period.

Note: It is estimated that every unit of capital cost on Government Buildings will have a foreign exchange content of 15 per cent. It is also estimated that the value of annual maintenance costs on Government Buildings will be 1·5 per cent of the capital cost.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Comworks 3101 ...	P.W.D. Depots	60,000
Comworks 3102 ...	Government Stores	15,000
Comworks 3103 ...	Miscellaneous Works	100,000
Comworks 3104 ...	Mechanical Workshop	25,000
Comworks 3105 ...	New Government Offices, Dar es Salaam	487,000
Comworks 3106 ...	New Regional Offices	245,000
Comworks 3107 ...	New District Offices	60,000
Comworks 3108 ...	Government Housing	168,000
Comworks 3109 ...	Ministerial Housing	90,000
Comworks 3110 ...	Parliament Building	450,000
	Programme Total ...	1,700,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Comworks 31 Phasing (£) ...	286,000	263,000	313,000	378,000	460,000

SECTION IV—URBAN WATER SUPPLIES

The works proposed consist of development of existing and new sources of supply, treatment plant, pumping plant, trunk and distribution mains, attendants' quarters, meters and various miscellaneous works such as security fencing, access roads, etc.

The capital cost of the proposed works for the Five-Year Plan is £3,348 thousand plus carry-over works from the Three-Year Plan of £1,354 thousand (revised from £1,116 thousand mentioned in Volume I), making a total programme of £4,702 thousand. Of this figure, approximately 40 per cent will be for purchase of materials from foreign countries, the remaining 60 per cent being utilized in transport of the materials within Tanganyika and on the cost of installation and construction.

There are 95 supplies operated by Comworks, consisting mainly of township supplies but these cover also airports, and a few public institutions such as schools, agricultural colleges, etc.

Urban water supplies are self-supporting at present and are kept so by adjustment of water rates when required.

Below is a summary of works (other than mains extension, meters and kiosks) to be carried out during the Plan period:—

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 4101	Urban Water Supplies—Arusha Region:— Arusha—New source to be developed and present source improved, two additional storage tanks, trunk mains, chlorination ... ... Loliondo—new source to be developed Mbulu—improvements to treatment works ... ... Oldeani—new pumps and pumping mains Tengeru—new pump and chlorination...			
	Project Total ...	213,930	86,630	127,300

Project Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	40,400	19,650	36,300	14,100	16,850
Three-Year Plan ...	45,303	41,327	—	—	—

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 4102	Coast Region:— Bagamoyo stand-by pump and attendants' quarters... ... ... Dar es Salaam—improvements and developing of the two sources at Mtoni and Ruvu, extensions to the two treatment works, additional pumping main, distribution and booster pumps, development of pumping mains, four additional storage tanks and completion of one storage tank. Trunk mains and attendants' quarters ... Kilindoni—Develop new source, pumps, pumping mains, storage, attendants' quarters ... ... Kisarawe—Develop new source, pumps, pumping mains, storage tank ... Utete—Improve source, new pumps, storage and security fencing			
	Project Total ...	2,469,420	817,100	1,652,320

Project Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	133,002	275,668	318,300	421,750	503,600
Three-Year Plan ...	665,700	151,400	—	—	—

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 4103	Dodoma Region:— Dodoma—Increase No. 2 dam capacity, new borehole, additional pumps and generators, trunk main, storage ... Kondoa—Chlorination and new pump Mpwapwa—Electrification of borehole pumps, new borehole, additional storage, chlorination, security fencing			
	Project Total ...	171,000	25,960	145,040

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Project Phasing (£)—					
Five-Year Plan ...	11,990	38,300	36,900	30,900	26,950
Three-Year Plan ...	19,705	6,255	—	—	—

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 4104	Iringa Region:— Ifunda—Additional pumps, attendants' quarters ... ... Iringa—Pumps, storage and security fencing ... ... Iringa Airport and Kibao—Pumps ... Malangali—Improvements to source ... Njombe—Additional pumps and storage			
	Project Total	81,290	9,240	72,050

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Project Phasing (£)—					
Five-Year Plan	3,900	29,310	15,410	10,310	13,120
Three-Year Plan ...	6,773	2,467	—	—	—

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 4105	Kigoma Region:— Kasulu and Kibondo—Additional pumps and storage ... ... Kigoma—Treatment plant, additional pumps and pumping mains ... ... Ujiji—Improvements to source, treatment plant, additional pumps, pumping mains and attendants' quarters			
	Project Total ...	104,290	7,550	96,740

Project Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	14,190	15,550	18,000	27,050	21,950
Three-Year Plan ...	5,314	2,236	—	—	—

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 4106	Kilimanjaro Region:— Moshi—Develop new source, storage, gravity mains, chlorination ... ... Same—Pumps, pumping mains and storage			
	Project Total ...	162,005	57,705	104,300

Project Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	11,100	17,200	23,100	32,200	20,700
Three-Year Plan ...	42,666	15,039	—	—	—

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 4107	Mara Region:— Musoma—Additional pumps, treatment plant, storage, security fencing ... Tarime—Pumps, storage and security fencing			
	Project Total ...	47,020	8,250	38,770

Project Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	7,620	4,750	9,450	9,600	7,350
Three-Year Plan ...	3,008	5,242	—	—	—

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 4108	Mbeya Region:— Chunya—New pumps ... ... Mbeya—Treatment plant, trunk mains, storage, fencing ... ... Tukuyu—Treatment plant, storage, attendants' quarters ... ... Tunduma—Additional pumps			
	Project Total ...	109,650	17,300	92,350

Project Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	8,550	15,300	29,700	28,100	10,700
Three-Year Plan ...	12,929	4,371	—	—	—

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 4109	Morogoro Region:—			
	Chazi—Treatment plant...			
	Kilosa—Treatment plant, improve source, fencing...			
	Kimamba—New source, pump, fencing			
	Mikumi—New borehole, pumps, fencing			
	Morogoro—Treatment plant, improve source, storage, gravity main, attendants' quarters and fencing ...			
	Mzumbe—Improve source, treatment plant, gravity main, storage, attendants' quarters...			
	Ngerengere—Additional pump ...			
	Wami—New borehole, pump and pumping main			
	Project Total ...	190,870	38,210	152,660

Project Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	20,060	33,150	27,000	40,300	32,150
Three-Year Plan ...	27,915	10,295	—	—	—

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 4110	Mtwara Region:—			
	Kilwa Kivinje—Additional pumps ...			
	Kilwa Masoko—Improve source, additional pump			
	Lindi—Gravity mains, pumps, pumping mains, storage, develop new source, attendants' quarters, fencing			
	Masasi—Improve source, treatment plant, storage, attendants' quarters ...			
	Mtwara—Improve treatment works, additional pumps, trunk mains, storage			
	Rondo—New boreholes, pumps, pumping main, attendants' quarters and fencing			
	Project Total ...	226,380	74,480	151,900

Project Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	13,500	32,700	20,450	35,950	49,300
Three-Year Plan ...	43,519	30,961	—	—	—

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 4111	Mwanza Region:— Butimba Prison and T.T.C.—Amalgamation of the two supplies, pumps, pumping mains and storage ... ... Bwiru—Pumps ... ... Geita—Improvement of treatment plant, pumps ... ... Misungwe—Improve treatment plant ... Mwanza—Extend treatment plant and storage, pumps, pumping mains, attendants' quarters ... ... Ukiriguru—Improve source, treatment plant, pumps, storage, attendants' quarters, fencing			
	Project Total ...	230,230	68,400	161,830

Project Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	27,330	28,900	24,700	29,950	50,950
Three-Year Plan ...	51,447	16,953	—	—	—

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 4112	Ruvuma Region:— Songea—Treatment plant ... ... Tunduru—Pump			
	Project Total ...	15,360	3,610	11,750

Project Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	4,350	1,900	1,650	2,000	1,850
Three-Year Plan ...	2,387	1,223	—	—	—

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 4113	Shinyanga Region:— Kahama—Pumps, fencing ... ... Malampaka—Pumps, quarters, improve source ... ... Malya—Treatment plants, pumps, storage and quarters ... ... Nyalikungu—Treatment plant, pumps, quarters ... ... Shinyanga—Electrification of boreholes, pumps			
	Project Total ...	45,660	9,480	36,180

Project Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	14,530	6,500	7,200	4,050	3,900
Three-Year Plan ...	7,184	2,296	—	—	—

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 4114	Singida Region:— Manyoni—New source, pumps, trunk mains, quarters, fencing ... ... Singida—Electrification of boreholes, pumps, pumping mains, storage ...			
	Project Total ...	47,320	9,220	38,100

Project Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	11,900	18,600	2,800	2,650	2,150
Three-Year Plan ...	7,410	1,810	—	—	—

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 4115	Tabora Region:— Bukene—Improve source and treatment plant, pumps, storage and quarters ... Mpanda—Improve source, treatment plant, pumps, trunk mains, quarters ... Nzega—Treatment plant, storage, quarters ... ... Sumbawanga—Chlorination, pumps, storage ... ... Tabora—Improve source, pumps, storage, quarters and fencing ... ... Urambo—Improve source, pumps, trunk mains, storage, fencing			
	Project Total ...	173,870	19,700	154,170

Project Phasing (£)—

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	23,170	38,700	28,800	31,900	31,600
Three-Year Plan ...	13,773	5,927	—	—	—

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 4116	Tanga Region:— Korogwe—Treatment plant, storage, quarters, fencing and access roads... Lushoto—Improve treatment, trunk mains, storage, quarters ... ... Handeni—Improve treatment, trunk mains, storage, quarters ... ... Mombo—Trunk main, storage, quarters Muheza—Treatment plant, storage, quarters, access road ... ... Pangani—Pump, storage, quarters ... Tanga—Boreholes, pumps, trunk mains, chlorination, storage, quarters, fencing, access roads			
	Project Total ...	354,370	88,620	265,750

Project Phasing (£)—

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	32,700	50,400	66,100	66,700	49,850
Three-Year Plan ...	54,190	34,430	—	—	—

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Comworks 4117	West Lake Region:— Biharamulo—Improve source, pumps, quarters, fencing ... ... Bukoba—Improve source, pump, storage, fencing, quarters ... ... Kayanga—Quarters ... ... Maruku and Nyakato—Improve source, storage, quarters, fencing ... Ngara—Improve source, quarters, fencing			
	Project Total ...	59,530	12,740	46,790

Project Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	16,890	11,800	8,050	5,800	4,250
Three-Year Plan ...	10,310	2,430	—	—	—

SECTION V—HARBOUR WORKS AND LAKE SERVICES

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure*
		(£)
Comworks 5100 ...	Lake Nyasa Services	20,000
Comworks 5200 ...	Mafia Island Harbour Facilities	20,000
	Section Total ...	40,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Comworks Section 5 Phasing (£)	—	—	—	20,000	20,000

CHAPTER 7

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING

The Programmes of the Ministry of Local Government itself will absorb during the course of the Plan some £2 million of capital expenditure. In addition the Programmes of the National Housing Corporation, which is a responsibility of this Ministry, will entail the investment of a further £18 million towards which the Government plans to contribute £5 million.

SECTION I—MINISTERIAL PROGRAMMES

Drainage and sewerage works are to be carried out by the Ministry of Communications and Works on behalf of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing.

An average large town may require, in round figures, a capital expenditure of £400,000 on sewerage, and £300,000 on surface water drainage. To a large extent this money will have to be provided by grants, or by Government itself undertaking the construction.

Locgov 11—Drainage.

The capital cost of drainage schemes will be entirely met by the central Government.

A total provision of £695,000 is made in the Plan for the Morogoro and Tabora Schemes.

A preliminary report and drawings are available for the Morogoro scheme, the estimated capital cost of which is £350,000. It will be carried out from 1966/67 to 1968/69.

The estimated capital cost of the Tabora scheme amounts to £345,000, which will be spent from 1966/67 to 1968/69.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Locgov 1101	Drainage Scheme, Morogoro	350,000
Locgov 1102	Drainage Scheme, Tabora	345,000
	Programme Total	695,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Locgov 11 Phasing (£) ...	—	—	91,000	274,000	330,000

Locgov 12—Sewerage.

Central Government will provide a 45 per cent grant towards a total capital expenditure of £1,000,000 on sewerage schemes, the balance of which is to be found by Local Authorities who are to be assisted by loans from the central Government in paying their share.

In order also to lighten the burden of the Local Authorities, Government plans to introduce legislation whereby landowners, the value of whose property is enhanced by the laying of a sewer, will be required to contribute to both the capital and maintenance costs.

A further phase of the Moshi scheme will be carried out. The central Government's share of capital costs amounts to £121,000, which will be expended from 1964/65 to 1968/69.

A preliminary report and drawings are available for the Arusha scheme, the estimated capital cost of which amounts to £175,000, as far as central Government participation is concerned. It will be carried out from 1965/66 to 1968/69.

A preliminary report and drawings are available for the Mwanza scheme. A central Government grant of £154,000 will be allocated to carry out the works from 1965/66 to 1968/69.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Locgov 1201	Sewerage Scheme, Moshi	121,000
Locgov 1202	Sewerage Scheme, Arusha	175,000
Locgov 1203	Sewerage Scheme, Mwanza...	154,000
	Programme Total ...	450,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Locgov 12 Phasing (£) ...	25,000	79,000	90,000	120,000	136,000

Locgov 13—Survey and Design of Drainage and Sewerage Schemes.

A provision of £25,000 is made for the survey and design of drainage and sewerage schemes, which will be expended as follows:—

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Locgov 1301	Drainage and Sewerage Survey and Design	
	Programme Total	25,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Locgov 13 Phasing (£) ...	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

Locgov 14—Development Loans to Urban Local Authorities.

A provision of £300,000 has been made for loan assistance to implement Government's commitments, enabling local authorities to meet their share of the cost of sewerage schemes.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Locgov 1401	Development Loans to Urban Local Authorities	
	Programme Total	300,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Locgov 14 Phasing (£) ...	100,000	100,000	10,000	—	—

Locgov 15—Development Grants to Local Authorities.

Development grants for townships and minor settlements.

These are grants towards the cost of construction and improvements of roads, small drainage schemes, abattoirs and markets in the many small urban areas administered by District Councils.

A provision of £150,000 has been made for these operations, which will be carried out from 1964/65 to 1968/69.

Development grants for City, Municipal and Town Councils, on the other hand are intended primarily to assist in providing a basic equipment for each major town. They include the £12,400 allocated to the Urban Councils, to enable them to build Town Halls. Otherwise, they have the same object as the grants for townships and minor settlements.

A provision of £200,000 has been made for these grants which will be issued on a diminishing scale, as the fiscal revenue of the Urban Councils is expected to rise in the course of the Five-Year Plan.

Code		*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Locgov 1501	...	Development Grants for Townships and Minor Settlements ...	150,000
Locgov 1502	...	Development Grants for City, Municipal and Town Councils ...	200,000
		Programme Total ...	350,000

		1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Locgov 15 Phasing (£)	...	90,000	80,000	70,000	60,000	50,000

Locgov 16—Local Government Training Centre.

A provision of £130,000 has been made for the construction of staff quarters, student accommodation, dining hall and classrooms required for the expansion programme of the Local Government Centre, together with minor ancillary works.

Code		*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Locgov 1601	...	Local Government Training Centre	
		Programme Total	130,000

		1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Locgov 16 Phasing (£)	...	50,000	50,000	20,000	5,000	5,000

Locgov 17—Town Planning Research.

A provision of £15,000 has been made to cover planning consultants' fees and the expenses of the planning experts.

Code		*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Locgov 1700	...	Town Planning Research	
		Programme Total	15,000

		1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Locgov 17 Phasing (£)	...	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000

Locgov 18—Rural Roof Loans Scheme.

A provision of £35,000 has been made to build up a revolving fund, to which £250,000 has been allocated in 1963/64, for loans to rural local authorities, which in their turn make individual roof loans to persons wishing to improve their dwellings.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Locgov 1801	... Rural Roof Loans Revolving Fund	
	Programme Total	35,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Locgov 18 Phasing (£) ...	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000

SECTION II—NATIONAL HOUSING CORPORATION

Locgov 21—House Construction.

The National Housing Corporation aims at providing a decent shelter for urban families more than half of whom live in totally inadequate dwellings.

Consequently the N.H.C. has to meet fairly high dwelling needs which result from both the present deficit and an annual increase of urban population. The present deficit is estimated to reach nearly 9,000 houses. The rates of growth of urban population range from 50 per cent a year (Mtwara) up to 10 per cent (Dar es Salaam).

The N.H.C. intends to match the annual increase of urban population, and to reduce the present shortage of housing by 10 per cent per annum. It is expected that as a result this gap will be filled over a period of ten years.

Concentration will be on low cost housing. Thirty different designs are available which fall within the following three main categories:—

(i) *Standard A—Minimum.* Standard A houses, of which ten different designs are available, are built with permanent building materials. But the finish is austere, so that a price of 11/- to 13/- per square foot (or $17.30 to $20.40 per square metre) may be achieved. The average cost is £350 per house.

(ii) *Standard B—Average.* Standard B houses are calculated and already built at a price of 18/- to 19/- per square foot (or $28.30 to $30.00 per square metre): the average cost is £700 per house. Fifteen different designs are available.

(iii) *Standard C—Above average.* Standard C houses are calculated at a price of 23/- to 28/- per square foot (or $36 to $43 per square metre). Five different designs are available for this type, the average cost of which is £1,400 per house.

It has been assumed that a tenant, either as an ordinary one or as a purchaser, should not spend more than 20–22 per cent of his income on rent or mortgage instalments. Consequently, the relative proportion of the houses to be built in each standard will vary through the Five-Year Plan period according to the increase both of income and population, as follows:—

Standard A:	70·8 per cent (1964–65) decreasing to	62·2 per cent
Standard B:	23·4 per cent (1964–65) increasing to	28·7 per cent
Standard C:	5·8 per cent (1964–65) increasing to	9·1 per cent
	100 per cent	100 per cent

Detailed projections of annual requirements (which include, as stated above, 10 per cent of the present housing deficit) have been made for every urban district.

ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS FROM 1964–65 TO 1968–69

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	Totals
Standard A	4,756	4,957	4,876	4,894	5,062	24,545
Standard B	1,572	1,801	2,024	2,148	2,338	9,883
Standard C	391	417	504	570	749	2,631
Totals ...	6,719	7,175	7,404	7,612	8,149	37,059

It is assumed that 25 per cent of the annual requirements will be met by a private sector construction. Consequently, the National Housing Corporation will have to build 27,795 houses during the Five-Year Plan period.

NATIONAL HOUSING CORPORATION—HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	Totals
Standard A	3,567	3,718	3,657	3,670	3,797	18,409
Standard B	1,179	1,351	1,518	1,611	1,753	7,412
Standard C	294	313	378	427	562	1,974
Totals ...	5,040	5,382	5,553	5,708	6,112	27,795

This programme will require an estimated capital expenditure of £14,392,000. Of the total £5,000,000, allocated in the Plan as the central Government's support for the whole of the National Housing Corporation's schemes (costing over £18 million), £3,500,000 has been earmarked tentatively for house construction purposes. It will rest with the N.H.C. to find the balance by borrowing on its own account from official organizations or from private institutions and individuals.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Locgov 2100	... Government Contribution to N.H.C. Housing Construction	
	Programme Total ...	3,500,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Locgov 21 Phasing (£) ...	500,000	580,000	700,000	820,000	900,000

Locgov 22—Site Development.

Housing projects entail the provision of access roads, water drainage, sewerage and, where available, electric power. Site development costs account for between 15 per cent and 20 per cent of construction costs and the National Housing Corporation's proposals will involve the expenditure of £2,150,000 for site development. Out of the total of £5,000,000 of central Government assistance to the N.H.C. £1,000,000 has been tentatively earmarked for site development purposes.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Locgov 2200 ...	N.H.C. Site Development	
	Programme Total	1,000,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Locgov 22 Phasing (£)	125,000	150,000	175,000	225,000	325,000

Locgov 23—Reconstruction and Improvement Schemes.

Ten thousand dwellings in urban areas need major repairs, in addition to which three thousand houses require total re-building. Over two-thirds of Tanganyika's total stock of houses has neither direct water nor proper toilet facilities.

In order to improve immediately these unhygienic conditions, a sum of £500,000 has been set apart by the National Housing Corporation for the Five-Year Plan period. A central Government grant will cover 50 per cent of this amount, i.e. £250,000 from 1964–65 to 1968–69.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Locgov 2300 ...	N.H.C. Reconstruction and Improvement Schemes	
	Programme Total	250,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Locgov 23 Phasing (£) ...	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

Locgov 24—Roof Loans Scheme (Urban).

At present 11,000 houses in urban areas need re-roofing. This would require an amount of £1,000,000. A plan has been set up to carry out the necessary works over a period of ten years. Consequently, £100,000 per year will be required from 1964–65 to 1968–69. Towards this project central Government will grant £250,000 during the Five-Year Plan period as a whole.

The loans are made for five years and bear 5 per cent interest.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Locgov 2400 ...	N.H.C. Urban Roof Loans Scheme	
	Programme Total	250,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Locgov 24 Phasing (£) ...	25,000	35,000	40,000	85,000	65,000

CHAPTER 8

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL CULTURE

The capital investment programmes of the Ministry of Community Development and National Culture are described in three sections (1) Community Development, (2) National Culture and (3) Probation and Welfare Services.

SECTION I—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Codevmin 11—Nation Building.

Self-help funds are for the purchase of building materials such as cement, corrugated iron sheets, piping and timber for village self-help schemes undertaken by village development committees. The schemes undertaken vary from one area to another, but, in the main, they comprise feeder road networks, bridges, small water supplies, dispensaries, health centres, co-operative stores, etc. In all cases, the village communities provide their free labour and Government provides technical advisory services and assistance for materials. About two-thirds so far of the funds for self-help materials have been used for the purchase of cement and corrugated iron sheets. Although it has been impossible to distribute the self-help capital equally among the regions, it is the aim to distribute these funds as equitably as possible. In the distribution of self-help funds over the period, it is assumed that each region will receive an equal share, although in practice this will be difficult to achieve.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Codevmin 1101	Arusha Self-help Materials	34,123
Codevmin 1102	Coast Self-help Materials	34,123
Codevmin 1103	Dodoma Self-help Materials	34,123
Codevmin 1104	Iringa Self-help Materials	34,123
Codevmin 1105	Kigoma Self-help Materials	34,123
Codevmin 1106	Kilimanjaro Self-help Materials	34,123
Codevmin 1107	Mara Self-help Materials	34,123
Codevmin 1108	Mbeya Self-help Materials	34,123
Codevmin 1109	Morogoro Self-help Materials	34,123
Codevmin 1110	Mtwara Self-help Materials	34,123
Codevmin 1111	Mwanza Self-help Materials	34,123
Codevmin 1112	Ruvuma Self-help Materials	34,123
Codevmin 1113	Shinyanga Self-help Materials	34,123
Codevmin 1114	Singida Self-help Materials	34,123
Codevmin 1115	Tabora Self-help Materials	34,123
Codevmin 1116	Tanga Self-help Materials	34,123
Codevmin 1117	West Lake Self-help Materials	34,132*
	Programme Total	580,100

*The estimate for self-help allocation to West Lake is the difference between the total allocation and the sum of all other regions.

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Codevmin 11 Phasing (£)	120,500	120,000	120,000	120,000	99,600

Codevmin 12—Adult Education Training Facilities.

The adult education training programme of the Ministry of Community Development and National Culture encompasses District Training Centres, Community Centres, the Musoma Training Centre for Women and Girls, Kivukoni College and Rungemba School.

District Training Centres.

Thirty District Training Centres are to be built during the Five-Year Plan. The centres, to be located close to District headquarters, will provide short, intensive training courses for local leaders, both men and women, in all matters which are fundamental to the understanding and achievement of local development targets. The wide variety of courses would include agricultural subjects, basic health instruction, local government and leadership instruction and courses for village shopkeepers and artisans. Directing the District Training Centre would be a Senior Community Development Assistant, who would be general programme organizer. The capital cost of a District Centre has been estimated at £12,500. Of this sum about 30 per cent will be used for the purchase of imported materials.

Community Centres.

During the Five-Year Plan, five new community centres will be built, and six of the existing centres renovated. The community centre will serve the same function in an urban area that a district training centre serves in the rural areas. Each new centre will cost £11,000 while the renovated centres are estimated to cost £4,000 each. Seventy-five per cent of the total capital cost will be for locally produced materials and furnishings.

Tengeru Staff Training Centre.

In order to cope with the expansion of community development staff, extensions to the existing training centre at Tengeru are required. The facilities necessary to increase the capacity of the institution from an intake of 64 trainees to one of 128 will cost £60,000. It is proposed to build two new dormitories, one model house, one rest house, five large, three-bedroomed quarters roofed with corrugated iron or asbestos and four smaller, two-bedroomed quarters roofed with Mangalore tiles. At this stage it is not possible to determine the cost of local, as distinct from imported, materials.

Musoma Training Centre for Women and Girls.

With support from overseas finance, a training centre for women and girls will be set up at Musoma and run by the F.A.O. for the next five years, after which it will be handed over to Tanganyika. As its contribution, the Tanganyika Government is to provide counterpart staff, housing for junior staff, and electricity and water. Tanganyika's contribution to the capital cost is £25,000 of which about £13,000 will be for imported materials. This centre will provide basic training in home economics for women, who will return to their villages to demonstrate and teach what they have learned.

Kivukoni College.

Kivukoni College is the apex of the Adult Education Programme in Tanganyika. In the next five years, Kivukoni plans a £66,000 capital expansion programme which will allow the expansion of the annual intake from the present ninety students to one hundred and fifty. Central Government is expected to provide £20,000. The College itself will provide the remaining £46,000.

Rungemba School.

A subvention of £28,000 to the Tanganyika Education Trust Fund is to enable the trustees to set up an Adult Education Institution for women on the lines of Kivukoni College with an intake of 60 students. Rungemba will also be used as an emergency training centre for women staff for a period of two years.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Codevmin 1201	Mbeya District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1202	Moshi District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1203	Morogoro District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1204	Kwimba District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1205	Ulanga District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1206	Kasulu District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1207	Kilosa District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1208	Mtwara District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1209	Tarime District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1210	Ukerewe District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1211	Kahama District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1212	Pangani District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1213	Kondoa District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1214	Masai District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1215	Sumbawanga District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1216	Lushoto District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1217	Utete District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1218	Lindi District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1219	Iramba District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1220	Ngara District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1221	Tabora District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1222	Tanga District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1223	Kigoma District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1224	Mafia District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1225	Mpwapwa District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1226	Mbinga District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1227	Nachingwea District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1228	Newala District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1229	Tunduru District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1230	Bagamoyo District Training Centre	12,500
Codevmin 1231	Kigoma Community Centre	11,000
Codevmin 1232	Dar es Salaam Community Centre	11,000
Codevmin 1233	Songea Community Centre	11,000
Codevmin 1234	Musoma Community Centre	11,000
Codevmin 1235	Moshi Community Centre	11,000
Codevmin 1236	Iringa Community Centre	4,000
Codevmin 1237	Singida Community Centre	4,000
Codevmin 1238	Bukoba Community Centre	4,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Codevmin 1239	Dodoma Community Centre	4,000
Codevmin 1240	Mtwara Community Centre	4,000
Codevmin 1241	Morogoro Community Centre	4,000
Codevmin 1242	Tengeru Staff Training Centre	60,000
Codevmin 1243	Musoma Training Centre	25,000
Codevmin 1244	Kivukoni College	20,000
Codevmin 1245	Rungemba School	28,000
	Programme Total ...	587,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Codevmin 12 Phasing (£) ...	191,000	135,000	94,000	90,000	77,000

Section II—National Culture

Codevmin 21—Museums and Antiquities.

It is hoped to construct a regional museum at each regional headquarters at a capital cost of £7,000. Approximately £5,500 is for building and a further £1,500 is for furniture, display cases and purchases of exhibits. The total capital expenditure for the regional museums is £119,000. For site museums, £19,790 is to be allocated over the whole period of the Five-Year Plan, for improving access roads to the sites, protection and preservation of the sites and purchase of steel roofing units. Sites including the Olduvai Gorge, Isinnila Stone Age Site and Kilwa Kisiwani, and several rock painting locations will be developed. A headquarters for the Antiquities Division will be built near the present National Museum in Dar es Salaam but a detailed breakdown of the proposed expenditure of £12,700 is not yet available.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Codevmin 2101	Site Museums	19,790
Codevmin 2102	Arusha Region Museum	7,000
Codevmin 2103	Dodoma Region Museum	7,000
Codevmin 2104	Iringa Region Museum	7,000
Codevmin 2105	Kigoma Region Museum	7,000
Codevmin 2106	Kilimanjaro Region Museum	7,000
Codevmin 2107	Mara Region Museum	7,000
Codevmin 2108	Mbeya Region Museum	7,000
Codevmin 2109	Morogoro Region Museum	7,000
Codevmin 2110	Mtwara Region Museum	7,000
Codevmin 2111	Mwanza Region Museum	7,000
Codevmin 2112	Ruvuma Region Museum	7,000
Codevmin 2113	Shinyanga Region Museum	7,000
Codevmin 2114	Singida Region Museum	7,000
Codevmin 2115	Tabora Region Museum	7,000
Codevmin 2116	Tanga Region Museum	14,000
Codevmin 2117	West Lake Region Museum	7,000
Codevmin 2118	Antiquities Headquarters	12,700
	Programme Total ...	151,490

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Codevmin 21 Phasing (£) ...	10,090	4,150	39,350	41,000	56,900

Codevmin 22—National Stadium, Dar es Salaam.

A sum of £51,850 will be provided for the construction of hockey and cricket pitches, volleyball, tennis and badminton courts, swimming pools and other facilities including offices, committee rooms, etc. The Stadium would then be prepared as a centre of sports of international standard.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Codevmin 2200 ...	National Stadium, Dar es Salaam	
	Programme Total	51,850

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Codevmin 22 Phasing (£) ...	5,000	4,850	12,000	14,000	16,000

Codevmin 23—Art Institute, Dar es Salaam.

A sum of £53,650 will be provided for the building of an art institute to serve as a centre for cultural activities in the Republic. Detailed plans for this structure are being prepared.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Codevmin 2300 ...	Art Institute, Dar es Salaam	
	Programme Total	53,650

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Codevmin 23 Phosing (£) ...	—	—	3,650	30,000	20,000

SECTION III—PROBATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Codevmin 31—Probation Services.

Morogoro Junior Approved School.

The Junior Approved School, Morogoro, will have an intake of one hundred and twenty children, who will all be under the age of 14. The opening of a new School at Morogoro should allow the Malindi Approved School to restrict its intake to children between the ages of 14 and 18. The sum of £52,000 to be allocated for the capital works of this school will provide such facilities as an administration block, classrooms, dormitories, a dining room, kitchen and store block, staff quarters and ablutions. The School is to be constructed in the third and fourth years of the Plan.

Remand Homes.

During the plan period three remand homes are to be constructed at Arusha, Mwanza, and Tanga, at a total cost of £20,500. Each remand home will be able to accommodate forty children. The capital cost of £7,000 (except for the home at Arusha which is to cost £6,500) is to provide dormitory accommodation for the children, kitchen and ablution facilities and accommodation for the warden. Beginning with Arusha one is to be constructed in each of the first three years of the Plan.

Probation Hostels.

Three new probation hostels at a cost of £2,500 each will be built during the plan period at Moshi, Bukoba and Lindi. Each hostel will accommodate twenty inmates and will provide such facilities as a dormitory, a dining room, kitchen and ablutions. One hostel is to be built in the first year of the Plan and one in each of the third and fourth years.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Codevmin 3101	Morogoro Junior Approved School	52,000
Codevmin 3102	Arusha Remand Home	6,500
Codevmin 3103	Mwanza Remand Home	7,000
Codevmin 3104	Tanga Remand Home	7,000
Codevmin 3105	Moshi Probation Hostel	2,500
Codevmin 3106	Bukoba Probation Hostel	2,500
Codevmin 3107	Lindi Probation Hostel	2,500
	Programme Total	80,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Codevmin 31 Phasing (£)	9,000	7,000	30,000	34,000	—

Codevmin 32—Welfare Centres.

Rehabilitation Centres.

Four rehabilitation centres costing £21,000 each are scheduled for construction during the Plan period. It is proposed that each centre should accommodate twenty destitute or physically handicapped persons with their families. Provision of facilities for training in handicrafts, trades and market gardening will be made so that inmates may eventually be self-supporting. Each centre would be composed of twenty two-roomed quarters for the inmates, Warden's quarters, Matron's quarters and an administration block. Two centres are to be built in the first year of the Plan and two in the final year.

Masasi Training Centre for the Blind.

A new centre will be established at Masasi at a cost of £33,000, much along the lines of the existing centre at Kazima. The centre at Masasi will provide facilities for around fifty trainees at a time, some accompanied by members of the family with eye-sight who will be trained in farming. The Training Centre for the Blind will be composed of two blocks of four two-roomed apartments and a block of four dormitories for twelve people, one office and classroom block, one dining and kitchen block, Principal's quarters, ten staff quarters, a vehicle, and furniture and water and site works. The centre is to be built in the first year of the Plan.

Children's Homes.

Three new children's homes costing £6,000 each will be constructed to house orphans and neglected children under the age of sixteen. Each home will house about ten children under the supervision of a warden or matron. These homes will be administered by voluntary associations which will receive assistance in the form of Government subventions. One home is to be constructed in the first year of the Plan and two in the third year.

Code		Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Codevmin 3201	...	Dar es Salaam Rehabilitation Centre	21,000
Codevmin 3202	...	Dodoma Rehabilitation Centre	21,000
Codevmin 3203	...	Mwanza Rehabilitation Centre	21,000
Codevmin 3204	...	Tanga Rehabilitation Centre	21,000
Codevmin 3205	...	Masasi Training Centre for the Blind	33,000
Codevmin 3206	...	Dar es Salaam Children's Home	6,000
Codevmin 3207	...	Mwanza Children's Home	6,000
Codevmin 3208	...	Tanga Children's Home	6,000
		Programme Total ...	135,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Codevmin 32 Phasing (£) ...	60,000	21,000	12,000	—	42,000

CHAPTER 9

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

The Ministry of Labour's programmes are concerned with improving the labour services in Tanganyika by the provision of further labour offices and employment exchanges, the degree of financial security enjoyed by the work force through the institution of a National Provident Fund, and the level of productivity of Tanganyikan workers utilizing studies conducted by a National Institute of Productivity and using trade testing facilities.

Labour Offices and Employment Exchanges.

It is planned to build at least twelve new labour offices and employment exchanges during the Five-Year Plan at a total cost of £59,800. Eleven of these will be of a new type designed specially for the smaller employment areas at a cost of about £2,500 each. The building consists of three offices and an employment exchange all in permanent materials giving floor space of about 1,400 square feet. The cost of furniture and equipment in each office is estimated at about £300.

In the first year of the Plan the new type offices will be built at Shinyanga, Musoma, Mtwara, Bukoba, Kigoma, Singida and in the second year at Njombe, Mufindi, Lushoto and Songea. In the third year one office will be built at Same. It is not yet possible to specify an office construction programme for the fourth and fifth years of the Plan. Expenditure of the sum of £24,500 allowed in the Plan for this purpose will depend on needs which can more accurately be assessed in 1966/67 for:—

(i) new offices;
(ii) extensions to new offices constructed during 1964/67;
(iii) extensions to present offices.

These needs will depend on the pattern of industrial expansion brought about by implementation of the Plan and developments in industrial relations.

The construction of a new labour office and employment exchange at Dar es Salaam (at a cost of £32,300) has been carried over from the Three-Year Plan into the period of the Five-Year Plan.

Transport Equipment.

The Ministry intends to purchase transport equipment worth £7,000 over the period of the Plan. These motor vehicles will be assigned to the new labour offices and employment exchanges to be built over the same period.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
Labourmin:		(£)	(£)	(£)
	Labour Office and Employment Exchange:			
0101 ...	Shinyanga...	2,500	—	2,500
0102	Musoma	2,500	—	2,500
0103	Mtwara	2,500	—	2,500
0104	Bukoba	2,500	—	2,500
0105	Kigoma	2,500	—	2,500
0106	Singida	2,500	—	2,500
0107	Dar es Salaam	32,300	32,300	—
0108	Njombe	2,500	—	2,500
0109	Mufindi	2,500	—	2,500
0110	Lushoto	2,500	—	2,500
0111	Songea	2,500	—	2,500
0112	Same	2,500	—	2,500
0113	Transport Equipment	7,000	—	7,000
0100	Projects still to be specified...	24,500	—	24,500
	Programme Total ...	91,300	32,300	59,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Labourmin 01 Phasing (£)—					
Five-Year Plan	16,000	13,000	12,000	8,500	9,500
Three-Year Plan ...	32,300	—	—	—	—

Labourmin 02—Social Security.

It is planned to establish a National Provident Fund as the first stage of a Social Security programme which may later include some provision for a workers' sickness insurance scheme. The establishment of the National Provident Fund will require in the first year a capital expenditure of £60,000 for purchase or building of offices in Dar es Salaam. It is intended that this sum should be fully repaid within two years.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure*
		(£)
Labourmin 0201 ...	National Provident Fund Office at Dar es Salaam	
	Programme Total	60,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Labourmin 02 Phasing (£) ...	60,000	—	—	—	—

Labourmin 03—Promotion of Productivity.

The Plan calls for an all round increase in productivity in pursuit of an increased rate of economic growth. This entails not only improvements in the use of the existing labour force but also a raising of the level of skill of individual workers.

National Institute of Productivity.

In order to keep productivity problems in the Tanganyikan economy continually under review it is planned to establish a National Institute of Productivity, involving a total capital expenditure of £75,000 for the building of offices in Dar es Salaam in the second and third years of the Plan.

Trade Testing.

A Trade Testing Centre, costing £18,000 initially, is to be established in Dar es Salaam during the first year of the Plan although this project has in fact been carried over from the Three-Year Plan. An additional £5,000 will, however, be required in the fourth year of the Five-Year Plan for extensions.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Labourmin:				
0301	National Institute of Productivity Building, Dar es Salaam	75,000	—	75,000
0302	Trade Testing Centre, Dar es Salaam ...	23,000	18,000	5,000
	Programme Total ...	98,000	18,000	80,000

Labourmin 03 Phasing (£)—	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	—	37,000	38,000	5,000	—
Three-Year Plan ...	18,000	—	—	—	—

CHAPTER 10

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

The first volume of the Plan makes it clear at the outset that the attainment of self-sufficiency in manpower by 1980 is one of the major goals of the Plan. In the light of this overall objective the Ministry of Education has adopted as its main objectives: —

(i) to meet the requirements of the national economy for high-level manpower;

(ii) to make every effort to ensure that the standards of quality in primary education are maintained at a level adequate to lay the foundations of permanent literacy for pupils who proceed no further;

(iii) to continue progress towards the long-term aim of achieving self-sufficiency in both quantity and quality of the supply of teachers to all schools in Tanganyika.

The Plan has therefore been built up around the contribution which the formal education system must make in meeting the demands for high-level manpower between now and 1980. The contribution in the years 1964–69 to be made by education institutions in East Africa is set out in the Table below.

GROWTH OF THE OUTPUT OF HIGH-LEVEL MANPOWER FROM THE FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

Number of Places*	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
(a) in Form 4 (School Certificate)	4,165	4,900	5,040	5,355	5,705	5,915
(b) in Form 6 (Higher School Certificate	520	680	800	840	880	1,080
Tanganyika students completing their Third Year (usually final year) at University of East Africa	55	89	123	178	312	408

*The number of places exceeds the number of pupils by an amount due to "wastage". In the 1964 output at Form 4 level this will account for a little over 10 per cent of the total number of places. Conditions are expected to alter sharply, especially in 1967 and the years following, on account of the abolition of all secondary school fees from January, 1964.

The contribution which the formal education system will make towards meeting the manpower targets during the 1970s will depend fully on expansion of the intakes to secondary and higher education in the period of the present Plan as the outputs during this Plan will be the result of progress made under the Three-Year Plan (1961–64). It is, therefore, planned to extend secondary school and university intakes to meet this anticipated demand as follows: —

PLANNED ENROLMENTS AT ENTRY TO SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of entrants to Secondary School (Form 1) ...	5,250	5,705	5,915	6,195	6,475	6,755
Number of entrants to Higher School Certificate course (Form 5)	680	800	840	880	1,080	1,220
Number of Tanganyika students entering the University of East Africa ...	178	312	408	480	504	528

The success or failure of the longer term objectives of the Plan will depend upon the quality of the work done throughout the education system from primary school to university. There is already a keen awareness of the importance of high standards of professional work in the secondary schools, in the Technical College and at the University, where the education of the chosen few, those whose critical role in the development of Tanganyika is virtually assured, is carried forward.

In making adequate provision of teaching staff, Tanganyika is still deeply dependent upon recruitment from countries overseas, especially Commonwealth countries and the United States of America, but for the production of adequately qualified entrants to secondary schools the country is dependent upon her own resources in the primary schools.

It is proposed to launch a three-pronged onslaught upon the problem of quality in the schools, by training many more "Grade A" teachers, by revising the administration of subventions and grants-in-aid from Government to Local Education Authorities to favour the development of high quality in primary schools and through radical improvements in the professional services available to teachers in the field. The success of these measures will be entirely dependent upon the people charged with putting them into practice. The teacher training programmes make provision for the staffing strength in the reorganized Teachers' Colleges (the former Teacher Training Colleges) to be equivalent, though not of course identical, to that for post School Certificate forms in secondary schools. The Regional and District Education Officers will assist and advise the Local Education Authorities in carrying out their responsibilities and will keep the Ministry of Education fully informed of the progress of the transformation to the seven-year course throughout the country. The new cadre of Primary School Inspectors, concentrating upon the professional and not the administrative work of the schools is already playing a crucial role in propagating modern approaches to teaching and in lending strength to the work of schools which have fallen behind in their standards of work.

SECTION I—SECONDARY EDUCATION

The Development Plan provides for both the establishment of new schools and extensions to those already existing in Secondary Education. In terms of the numbers of pupils emerging from the schools it is of no consequence whether new places are provided in new schools or in schools already existing. It is, however, essential for the full development of facilities at secondary schools, particularly those with post School Certificate (Form 5) courses, that there should be wherever possible at least three streams in each school (giving an entry of 105 pupils each year and an enrolment in School Certificate courses rising to 420). In this way, economies in finance and specialist staff are made which result in improved facilities without a corresponding increase in the cost of educating each pupil.

The capital development programme for secondary schools is estimated to cost Government a total of £2,651,000 over the five-year period in addition to the cost of uncompleted works scheduled for completion by the end of June, 1964. The loan of £1·65 million already negotiated with the International Development Association covers: —

(a) Completion of developments begun during the period of the Three-Year Plan (1961–64).

(b) Four new streams opening at Form 1 in 1965 (Songea; Nyakato; Alliance, Dodoma; Msalato).

(c) One new stream opening at Form 5 in 1965 (Abbey School, Mdanda).

(d) One new school with three streams at Form 1 entry and one stream Form 5 entry at Shinyanga.

(e) Replacement of the existing Tanga Secondary School by new buildings (four streams Form 1 entry).

The most recent estimate of the cost of building the new secondary schools at Tanga and Shinyanga is £245,000. The cost of additional streams at existing schools varies considerably according to the circumstances of the school. The average for a single stream Form 1 to Form 4 lies between £50,000 and £60,000. The cost of adding a stream at Form 5 and 6 to an existing school is estimated at £45,000 to £50,000. The total cost to Government of the Plan would be considerably greater but for the generosity through which the cost of new schools is borne largely or wholly either by overseas Governments or by Voluntary Agencies within the country. Government is earnestly hoping that the Voluntary Agencies will assist further with the extension of existing schools managed by them.

One further important feature of the capital programme is that the estimated cost has been reduced by making the assumption that the unit costs of secondary school buildings can be reduced below their present level. To this end expert assistance is being actively sought which could result in a saving of about £250,000; without this the Plan cannot be completed within the estimated cost.

The figure of 1,200 graduate teachers needed during the period of the Plan has already been emphasized in Volume I of the Plan and continuing overseas recruitment of graduate teachers is vital for the success of the Secondary Education Programmes.

Education 11—Provision of Forms 1 to 4.

It is at present planned that the following schools will be extended to give a three-stream entry at Form I level: —

In 1965: Songea Secondary School; Nyakato Secondary School; Alliance Secondary School, Dodoma.

In 1966: Old Moshi Secondary School; Tabora Boys' Secondary School; Abbey School, Mdanda; Ilboru Secondary School.

In 1967: Alliance Secondary School, Musoma; Livingstone College, Kigoma; St. Francis College, Pugu; Tosamaganga Secondary School.

In 1968: St. Thomas More College; Ihungo College; Tabora Girls' Secondary School.

In 1969: Marian College, Morogoro; Arusha Secondary School; K.N.C.U. Secondary School, Lyamungo; Msalato Girls' Secondary School, Dodoma (at Msalato Girls' Secondary School, Dodoma, which had an entry of only one stream in 1964, the second stream will be opened in 1965).

It is provisionally planned that new schools will be opened at Form 1 level as follows: —

In 1965: 3 streams for boys at Shinyanga Secondary School.
3 streams for girls at Korogwe Girls' Secondary School.
3 streams for boys at Kibaha Secondary School (Coast Region).

In 1966: 2 streams for boys at Galanos Secondary School, Tanga.

In 1967: 2 streams for girls at Bukoba Girls' Secondary School (a third stream will be opened in 1969).
2 streams for boys in Mwanza Region.

In 1968: 2 streams for boys in Mtwara Region (a third stream will be opened in 1969).
2 streams co-educational in Singida Region.
2 streams for boys at Njombe.

In 1969: 2 streams co-educational, in Mwanza Region.

While the provisional locations of schools and streams to be provided under this Plan are given here, with the attendant advantages of allowing careful preparation for the changes, especially in existing schools scheduled for expansion, it may well be necessary in practice to make some changes in the programmes arising from events which cannot now be anticipated. Such changes will, however, be kept to a minimum.

In addition to the new schools listed above, it is necessary, if the full rate of progress towards the manpower target of self-sufficiency by 1980 is to be reached, to open at least a further 9 streams at the Form 1 level during the period of the Plan. There is, however, no immediate prospect of making funds available for the recurrent finance of these streams and for this reason assistance is already being actively sought. While it is not yet possible to state where these additional new schools would be sited, the needs of Mbeya Region, Arusha Region (particularly Mbulu District), Coast Region and Ruvuma Region will be given particular consideration.

Code	Project Designation	Capital* Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Education 1101	Shinyanga Secondary School (Boys)	50,000	50,000	—
Education 1102	Korogwe Secondary School (Boys)	50,000	50,000	—
Education 1103	Kibaha Secondary School (Boys)	50,000	50,000	—
Education 1104	Galanos Secondary School (Boys), Tanga	98,520	—	98,520
Education 1105	Njombe Secondary School (Boys)	163,330	—	163,330
Education 1106	Bukoba Girls' Secondary School	163,330	—	163,330
Education 1107	Mwanza Region Boys' School, town undecided	163,330	—	163,330
Education 1108	Mtwara Region Boys' School, town undecided	163,330	—	163,330
Education 1109	Mwanza Region Co-educational School, town undecided	163,330	—	163,330
Education 1110	Singida Region Co-educational School, town undecided	163,330	—	163,330
Education 1111	New Stream for Songea Secondary School	20,000	20,000	—
Education 1112	New Stream for Nyakato Secondary School	20,000	20,000	—
Education 1113	New Stream for Tabora Secondary School (Boys)	40,000	—	40,000
Education 1114	New Stream for Tabora Secondary School (Girls)	55,000	—	55,000
Education 1115	New Stream for Ilboru Secondary School	40,000	—	40,000
Education 1116	New Stream for Tosamaganga Secondary School	55,000	—	55,000
Education 1117	New Stream for Alliance Secondary School, Dodoma	20,000	20,000	—
Education 1118	New Stream for Old Moshi Secondary School	40,000	—	40,000
Education 1119	New Stream for Abbey School, Mdanda	40,000	—	40,000
Education 1120	New Stream for Alliance Secondary School, Musoma	55,000	—	55,000
Education 1121	New Stream for Livingstone College, Kigoma	55,000	—	55,000
Education 1122	New Stream for St. Francis School, Pugu	55,000	—	55,000
Education 1123	New Stream for St. Thomas More College	55,000	—	55,000
Education 1124	New Stream for Ihungo College	55,000	—	55,000
Education 1125	New Stream for Marian College, Morogoro	55,000	—	55,000
Education 1126	New Stream for Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Secondary School, Lyamungo	55,000	—	55,000
Education 1127	Two New Streams for Msalato Girls' Secondary School, Dodoma	75,000	20,000	55,000
Education 1128	Nine New Streams for Schools as yet undecided	495,000	—	495,000
	Total	2,513,500	230,000	2,283,500
	Less expected economies	200,000	—	200,000
	Programme Total	2,313,500	230,000	2,083,500

*Cost of projects after deducting amounts estimated to have been spent before the commencement of the Five-Year Plan.

Education 12—Provision of Forms 5 and 6.

The system of public secondary schools is a truly national system, and adjustments of school intakes to spread these opportunities more evenly over the country are made by reserving places in one part of the country for children from another part. These arrangements will continue to be made so that new secondary provision will benefit all, irrespective of the actual sites chosen. The precise location of new secondary school facilities and extensions is decided on grounds of the improvements likely to result in the national system; among the factors affecting decisions the desirability of sending pupils to schools near their homes is important, but other questions, notably those of finding staff and of access during the wet season, are given full consideration too. In allocating new Higher School Certificate (Form 5) streams on the other hand, local considerations have been given less weight, in view of the priority placed in the Plan upon the rapid development of high quality, high-level, manpower.

The schools at which it is planned that new Higher School Certificate Courses will open are:—

In 1965: Shinyanga Secondary School; Abbey School, Mdanda; Kibaha Secondary School.

In 1966: Alliance Secondary School, Dodoma.

In 1967: Mzumbe Secondary School, Morogoro, and Korogwe Girls' Secondary School.

In 1968: Alliance Secondary School, Musoma; Holy Ghost School, Umbwe; Tanga Secondary School; Marian College, Morogoro (Girls).

In 1969: Bwiru Boys' Secondary School; Ashira Girls' Secondary School; Songea Secondary School; Msalato Girls' Secondary School.

In each of these streams courses will be provided each year for 20 pupils studying science subjects and 20 studying arts subjects. In addition, four schools where Higher School Certificate courses are already provided will expand their provision for science pupils from 20 pupils per year to 40. These additional science streams will open:—

In 1968: At Tabora Boys' Secondary School; Old Moshi Secondary School.

In 1969: At St. Francis College, Pugu and Ilboru Secondary School.

Code	Project Designation	Capital* Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Education 1201	New Stream, Shinyanga Secondary School	20,000	20,000	—
Education 1202	New Stream, Abbey School, Mdanda ...	20,000	20,000	—
Education 1203	New Stream, Kibaha Secondary School ...	20,000	20,000	—
Education 1204	New Stream Alliance Secondary School, Dodoma	32,500	—	32,500
Education 1205	New Stream, Mzumbe Secondary School...	47,500	—	47,500
Education 1206	New Stream, Korogwe Girls' Secondary School	47,500	—	47,500
Education 1207	New Stream, Alliance Secondary School, Musoma	47,500	—	47,500
Education 1208	New Stream, Holy Ghost School, Umbwe	47,500	—	47,500
Education 1209	New Stream, Tanga Secondary School ...	47,500	—	47,500
Education 1210	New Stream, Marian College, Morogoro (Girls)	47,500	—	47,500
Education 1211	New Stream, Bwiru Boys' Secondary School	47,500	—	47,500
Education 1212	New Stream, Arusha Girls' Secondary School	47,500	—	47,500
Education 1213	New Stream, Songea Secondary School ...	47,500	—	47,500
Education 1214	Msalato Girls' Secondary School ...	47,500	—	47,500
Education 1215	Half New Stream, Tabora Boy's Secondary School	27,500	—	27,500
Education 1216	Half New Stream, Old Moshi Secondary School	27,500	—	27,500
Education 1217	Half New Stream, St. Francis College, Pugu	27,500	—	27,500
Education 1218	Half New Stream, Ilboru Secondary School	27,500	—	27,500
	Total ...	677,500	60,000	617,500
	Less expected economies ...	50,000	—	50,000
	Programme Total ...	627,500	60,000	567,500
	Section Total ...	2,941,000	290,000	2,651,000

*Cost of projects after deducting amounts estimated to have been spent before the commencement of the Five-Year Plan.

Education Section 1 Phasing (£)—

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	667,000	544,000	544,000	496,000	400,000
Three-Year Plan ...	290,000	—	—	—	—

SECTION II—TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Considerable developments have taken place in technical education in the past two years and the main purposes of this project are to continue to expand the programme of technical education in accordance with manpower needs. Further teaching accommodation at the Technical College, Dar es Salaam, will be required for technician courses and the opening of a catering department will give a great deal of assistance in the training of young people for the tourist industry. It will not, however, be possible to proceed with the building of the Catering Department at the Dar es Salaam Technical College until towards the end of the period of the Plan.

It is considered that a further technical college will be needed to meet the ever-increasing demands for technically qualified personnel and will relieve the pressure on the Dar es Salaam Technical College in some measure, permitting the development of more advanced work there. Its location will be decided at a later stage in consultation with those most intimately concerned with the industrial development of the country.

In order to balance the closing down of the Trade School facilities at Ifunda, the Moshi Technical School will be provided with more hostel accommodation and the practical facilities located there will be used more intensively. It is also hoped that Voluntary Agencies providing craft training facilities will orientate their work towards the specific manpower needs of the nation. To assist them in this work, a number of Agencies will be encouraged to provide properly equipped craft training centres. The further expansion of the work of part-time centres in urban areas will give opportunities for technical and commercial training to pupils from urban primary and secondary schools and to the adult population.

Education 21—Technical College, Dar es Salaam.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Education 2101	... Hostel accommodation	69,000
Education 2102	... Extensions for Engineering and Catering Departments	134,000
Education 2103	... Furniture, apparatus and equipment	62,000
	Programme Total ...	265,000

Education 22—New Technical College.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Education 2201	... Hostel accommodation	105,000
Education 2202	... Teaching, administrative and communal accommodation ...	351,000
Education 2203	... Staff housing	80,000
Education 2204	... Furniture, apparatus and equipment	184,000
	Programme Total ...	720,000

Education 23—Craft Training Centres.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Education 2301	... Accommodation for eight centres	160,000
Education 2302	... Furniture, apparatus and equipment	120,000
	Programme Total ...	280,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Education 2400	... Part-time Centres	
	Programme Total	160,000

Education 25—Moshi Technical School.

Code		*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Education 2501	...	Hostel and Dining Accommodation	33,000
Education 2502	...	Alterations	3,000
Education 2503	...	Science Laboratories and Equipment	15,000
Education 2504	...	Staff Housing	24,000
		Programme Total ...	75,000
		Section Total ...	1,500,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Education Section 2 Phasing (£)	35,000	116,000	399,000	534,000	416,000

SECTION III—HIGHER EDUCATION

Education 31—University College, Dar es Salaam.

The planned student enrolment in the University of East Africa is as follows: —

	Total		*Tanganyikans*
1964/65	1,620	...	435
1965/66	2,000	...	650
1966/67	2,315	...	930
1967/68	*	...	1,250
1968/69	*	...	1,500

*Estimates not yet available since the University's Triennial Plan only extends to 1967.

It is, as stated in Volume I, Chapter 4, paragraph 8 of this Plan, unlikely that Tanganyika will be able to afford to send more than 450 students each year (total enrolment about 1,500) to the University of East Africa unless the cost falls to the same level as that of sending students to universities overseas. Provision is also made in the projected cost estimates of the Plan to continue to maintain at Government expense a number of students overseas. The continuing interest of other countries in helping to provide places at their universities at little or no cost to Tanganyika is most welcome. Clearly, however, as the University of East Africa grows to maturity and the manpower needs of the country become more specific, so the value of this form of aid will become more closely related to its effectiveness in meeting specific, often highly specialized, needs for particular courses which cannot be provided in an economical manner in East Africa.

The University Development Plan, which covers the years 1964–67 has already been agreed by the three East African Governments. Under the Plan, rapid development costing £2,040,000 is planned to take place at the University College, Dar es Salaam. A Science Faculty is to be opened in July, 1965. The Faculty of Law is already in existence and the Faculty of Arts and Social Science will open in July, 1964. In the session 1967/68 it is estimated that there will be 555 students at the University College, Dar es Salaam. But, at the same time, there will be a total Tanganyika student population in the University of East Africa of 1,250.

This Five-Year Plan envisages a total expenditure of up to £4,902,000 on University development, of which the agreed plan of expansion at the University College, Dar es Salaam, entails an expenditure of £2,040,000 in the next three years. The balance will be needed as part of the next University Triennial Plan if the enrolment at University College, Dar es Salaam is to be raised to equal the total enrolment of Tanganyika students in the University of East Africa, provided, as stated above, that the recurrent expenditure per student drops sufficiently to allow potential students to be sent to the country's own University and not overseas.

Great efforts have been and are continuing to be made to attract external financial aid for the development plan of the University. Just over half of the amount required at the University College, Dar es Salaam, for the 1964/67 University Development Plan is already virtually assured from external sources.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Education 3101	... University College, Dar es Salaam Triennial Plan	2,040,000
Education 3102	... University College, Dar es Salaam Extensions	2,812,000
	Programme Total ...	4,852,000

Education 23—Exta-mural Studies.

Provision is also made in the Plan for the continuing growth of activity in the field of extra-mural studies, where £50,000 will be used to set up centres in many of the major towns.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Education 3200	... Extra-mural Study Centres	
	Programme Total	50,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Education Section 3 Phasing (£)	523,000	750,000	767,000	1,300,000	1,562,000

SECTION IV—PRIMARY EDUCATION

The financial provision for primary education is such that objectives can be achieved only if—

(i) There is a very careful allocation of funds and priorities.

(ii) Local Authorities are once again required to bear a substantial proportion of the cost of the reorganization and of such development as is approved. The Ministry of Education will be able to provide some additional funds through the subvention system, but Local Authorities will also have to continue to raise large extra sums from their own local resources.

As explained in paragraph 17 of Chapter 1 of Volume I of the Plan it is considered that there is a satisfactory percentage of young people benefiting from primary education and in view of the limited funds available, it is not intended to embark upon a large scale primary school expansion. However, allocations have been made for certain new schools and classes (especially at the Std. I–IV level), and these funds will be used to redress the more serious anomalies in the national system.

The detailed implementation of the Plan as it affects primary schools must await the result of local planning carried out in consultations with each of the 73 Local Education Authorities in the country. However, it is anticipated that the recurrent funds will be allocated in approximately the following manner:—

Additional to Annual Subvention to Local Education Authorities on account of:

	Conversion to 7-year System £	*Completion of Projects already begun* £	*Replacement of Grade C by Grade A Teachers* £	*New Development* £
1964/65 ...	50,000	50,000	—	20,000
1965/66 ...	80,000	10,000	—	10,000
1966/67 ...	80,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
1967/68 ...	50,000	—	30,000	55,000
1968/69 ...	20,000	—	45,000	70,000

Notes: (i) The sums shown in the table are all additions which are cumulative to the present rate of Government recurrent expenditure through subventions.

(ii) In the third year of the Plan (1966/67) the work of converting to a 7-year system will be at its peak, and, simultaneously, the first large scale replacement of Grade 'C' by Grade 'A' teachers will take place. This will undoubtedly be the year in which the most severe financial pressures will be felt.

(iii) Conversion to the 7-year system will be carried out in three phases:—

1965/66—Coast, Morogoro, Tanga, Kilimanjaro and Arusha Regions.

1966/67—West Lake, Mara, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Tabora and Kigoma Regions.

1967/68—Mtwara, Songea, Mbeya, Iringa, Dodoma and Singida Regions.

Within the framework of the expansion outlined in the preceding paragraph, priorities for recurrent subventions will be as follows:—

First, conversion to the 7-year system.

(i) Elimination of half-day attendance in Standards III and IV.

(ii) Development of existing Standards VI to Standards VII.

Second, completion of projects already begun.

Third, replacement of Grade 'C' by Grade 'A' teachers.

(i) In Standards VI and VII to restore pre-1962 levels of staffing.

(ii) Replacements also in Standards I and II.

Fourth, new development.

(i) The opening of new Standards I.

(ii) To bring within the grant-aided system existing classes which are at present being run privately by T.A.P.A. and similar organizations.

(iii) The opening of new Standards V.

Enrolments.—It is anticipated that the primary school enrolments will be affected in the following manner: —

(i) With the development of present and planned Standards VI to Standards VII the enrolment in Standard VII should rise from just over 20,000 (1964) to 45,000 (1969).

(ii) Such funds as are available for new development will be used mainly to open new Standards I with the objective of ensuring that the provision of places in the lower primary schools keeps pace with the natural increase in the population. At the Standard I–IV level this means the maintenance of a standard of provision of school places for approximately 55 per cent of the child population, and would require the opening of an average of 70 new Standard I streams each year. It is, however, unlikely that it will be possible for financial reasons to achieve the full annual increase at 70 new Standard I streams until after the major effort of the conversion to the 7-year system has been completed. Development should, however, be able to take place at the full rate of 70 streams a year from 1967 onwards. The target figure for approved Standard I places in 1969 is 160,000.

The subvention system and the allocation of capital grants will be so administered that the Local Authorities will find it markedly to their advantage to produce local development programmes that conform closely to the national priorities set out above. It will be revised so that additional subventions can be paid to Local Education Authorities for the following purposes, according to these same priorities: —

(i) *First priority above*—Fifty per cent of the additional recurrent cost falling on Local Authorities as a result of the change-over to the 7-year system will be met by increased Government subventions (i.e. for additional teachers for Standards III and IV full day attendance, and additional Standards VII, less any savings produced by the abolition of Standards VIII).

(ii) *Second, third and fourth priorities above*—Additional Government subventions based upon a sliding scale of between 20 per cent and 50 per cent will be paid to meet the appropriate proportion of the costs of new approved projects. The sliding scale will be so devised that those Authorities who are at present paying the larger share of the costs of the present system will generally receive a larger addition to their subvention than those that meet a smaller proportion.

(iii) No Authority will be required to meet more than 50 per cent of the total approved costs.

(iv) Where a Local Authority opens, staffs, or in any way finances non-approved schools or classes, the Ministry of Education cannot make any contribution at all towards the cost of these classes, will not include the costs involved in its calculation of subvention rate, and will take no cognizance of the burden of such non-approved expenditure when considering or discussing the cost of education to Local Authorities.

(v) Each Local Authority will be allocated an approved establishment of teachers whose salaries and allowances will be taken into account in calculating subvention rates. In order to meet the need for a higher grade of teachers to improve standards (third priority above), this establishment will be adjusted yearly to include a higher proportion of Grade 'A' Teachers at the appropriate levels and to allow for new approved development.

(vi) Where any Authority fails to maintain its approved establishment of teachers (either in respect of total numbers or of approved professional qualifications) it will suffer an appropriate reduction in its subvention rate. This proviso is essential in order to maintain in the national interest some measure of central control, and to prevent Local Authorities misapplying their limited resources, or indulging in measures that might irretrievably damage approved standards of education.

Capital Grants-in-Aid.

(i) Capital grants will be paid by central Government in order to assist Local Authorities to carry out their reorganization of the primary system, and to meet the major priorities in the national plan as set out above. There will, however, be a slight shift in emphasis in that it is proposed to give a higher priority in respect of capital expenditure to the poorer and more remote rural Local Authorities. Such Authorities are expected to find it especially difficult to meet the higher standards of staffing that are essential for the full realization of the Plan. By giving to these Authorities a comparatively generous rate of capital grant, they will be able to improve the conditions in their schools, and especially the provision for teachers' quarters. As a result, more of the more highly qualified teachers should be attracted to service in these areas.

(ii) Details of the proposed grants and of priorities are as follows:—

First, conversion to the 7-year system: Capital works needed to carry out the reorganization leading to a 7-year system will be grant-aided at between 50 per cent and 100 per cent of the costs; it is proposed to pay a higher proportion of the costs to the poorer and less developed areas.

Second, replacement of Grade 'C' by Grade 'A' Teachers: Capital grants will be paid towards the cost of providing teachers' quarters and improving the classroom accommodation necessary to bring about the effective deployment of the more highly qualified teachers. It is proposed to treat the remote and less fortunate areas more generously.

Third, Other Developments: Grants will be paid at a rate determined by the amount of funds left over after commitments above have been met, priority being given to approved projects that have already been commenced under the Three-Year Plan.

(iii) The anticipated allocation of capital funds is as follows:—

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Education 4100 ...	Conversion to 7-year system	
	Programme Total	1,080,000
Education 4200 ...	Completion of Projects under way	
	Programme Total...	100,000
Education 4300 ...	Replacement of Grade 'C' by Grade 'A' Teachers	
	Programme Total	860,000
Education 4400 ...	Opening of New Standards	
	Programme Total	657,000
	Section Total ...	2,697,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Education Section 4 Phasing (£)	340,000	500,000	540,000	640,000	677,000

Notes: (a) In comparing this table with that for recurrent expenditure in paragraph 4 above, the capital provision corresponds to the recurrent provision for the following years, as primary school classrooms, etc., are normally built in the year before the class opens.

(b) It is assumed that any unspent capital allocations in any one financial year can be carried forward to the subsequent year. Because these grants have to be administered through Local Authorities of varying efficiency, because of the remote situation of many of the schools, and because of the need for careful inspection of all projects to ensure that grants are used properly and buildings are of approved standards, there is inevitably a large carry-over from one financial year to the next. This is especially true of the payment of final instalments of capital grants-in-aid.

SECTION V—TRAINING OF TEACHERS

The central feature of the Plan for the development of teacher training is the reorganization of the system to produce eleven Teachers' Colleges, each of a size adequate to provide the wide range of courses from which secondary school leavers can profit. Qualified people are now coming forward for teacher training in unprecedented numbers following the successful expansion of secondary education under the Three-Year Plan. The intake of post-secondary students to two-year courses of teacher training will increase during the Plan period from 310 in 1964 to 1,500 in 1969, thus:

Year	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of Students entering Grade 'A' Courses	310	600	720	840	1,200	1,500

At the same time, the provision of Grade 'C' training for primary school leavers (from Standard VIII) will be withdrawn by stages thus:

Year	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of Students entering Grade 'C' Courses	860	620	530	120	—	—

The rapidity of the withdrawal of Grade 'C' training facilities, most of which are provided in small colleges, is made necessary by the needs of the primary schools. At the beginning of the Plan period there are hardly any Grade 'A' teachers employed in the upper standards of the primary schools, in spite of the fact that teachers holding these qualifications are essential at this level. The extension of primary schools to the upper standards has taken place in advance of the provision of the appropriate teachers and, consequently, many of the best Grade 'C' teachers have been drawn away from their work with younger children to teach in Standards V, VI, VII, and VIII.

The Voluntary Agencies, which have been deeply involved in teacher training, will continue to contribute along with Government although the passing of many of the old-established smaller training colleges which have served Tanganyika well will be regretted by many who knew their work, in particular those who have taught or been trained in them. It is proposed that three of them (Peramiho, Katoke and Korogwe) should be developed into new Grade 'A' Teachers' Colleges; these three, together with the five colleges already providing Grade 'A' courses (Butimba, Dar es Salaam, Marangu, Morogoro and Mpwapwa) will provide continuity with the past. At Dar es Salaam provision will be made to train school leavers from Form 6. Three new colleges will be built at Arusha, Iringa and Tabora to provide Grade 'A' courses (the college at Iringa will also be responsible for a teaching practice and refresher course centre at Mbeya). The other 13 Grade 'C' colleges will pass to other uses. The planned intake of Grade 'A' students to the eleven colleges in 1969 is shown in the table below: —

College	*Region*	*Number of Students Commencing Grade 'A' Courses January 1969*
Arusha	Arusha	100*
Butimba	Mwanza	200
Dar es Salaam	Coast	120†
Iringa...	Iringa	120
Katoke	West Lake	100*
Korogwe	Tanga	120
Marangu	Kilimanjaro	180
Morogoro	Morogoro	180
Mpwapwa	Dodoma	140
Peramiho	Ruvuma	120
Tabora	Tabora	120
	Total ...	1,500

NOTE: *To be expanded to 120 at the first suitable opportunity.

†When pupils completing Form 6 begin to apply for teacher training in significant numbers, courses will be provided at Dar es Salaam for them.

Apart from the withdrawal of Grade 'C' training facilities, services other than initial training courses provided by the Teachers' Colleges will be continued at the present level of activity. Considerable improvements in the scope and quality of the work is expected as the result of the establishment of the Institute of Education in association with University College, Dar es Salaam. All the Teachers' Colleges will be members of the Institute of Education.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Education 5101	Teachers College (Grade A), Morogoro	170,000
Education 5102	Teachers College (Grade A), Marangu	170,000
Education 5103	Teachers College (Grade A), Mpwapwa	70,000
Education 5104	Teachers College (Grade A), Butimba	190,000
Education 5105	Teachers College (Grade A), Dar es Salaam	220,000
Education 5106	Teachers College (Grade A), Korogwe	140,000
Education 5107	Teachers College (Grade A), Peramiho	140,000
Education 5108	Teachers College (Grade A), Tabora	200,000
Education 5109	Teachers College (Grade A), Iringa	200,000
Education 5110	Teachers College (Grade A), Arusha	170,000
Education 5111	Teachers College (Grade A), Katoke	150,000
Education 5100	Unallocated	180,000
	Programme Total	2,000,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Education 51 Phasing (£)	400,000	350,000	400,000	400,000	450,000

SECTION VI—PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE

The establishment of an efficient and accessible public library service in Tanganyika is becoming daily more urgent. In recognition of this need, it is planned to provide a library service in a total of 17 main centres throughout the country. In the estimates of capital expenditure during the Plan, £250,000 is earmarked for this purpose.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Education 6100	Public Libraries	
	Programme Total	250,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Education 61 Phasing (£)	35,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	175,000

CHAPTER 11

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

In the pursuit of improved standards of health for the citizens of Tanganyika increasing emphasis will be placed on the preventive aspects of medicine and the need to extend health services into rural areas in the activities of the Ministry of Health. These can be summarized in three sections, Health Centres, Hospital Services and Medical Training Facilities. The classification in this chapter includes only projects in which central Government capital expenditure is involved. Voluntary Agencies and Local Authorities play a large role in the provision of health facilities, but their programmes are not covered in this Volume of the Development Plan.

Certain aspects of medical development which do not involve capital expenditure are also left out of the reckoning although they may, such as the tuberculosis control scheme, play an important role in the implementation of Government Plans over the Five-Year period. Through Government and Voluntary Agency facilities, it is hoped that comprehensive tuberculosis schemes will have been established in all regions.

SECTION I—HEALTH CENTRES

Rural Health Centres.

The rural health centre will be the headquarters for the preventive health services in the countryside. In these centres will be located maternity and child welfare services, basic clinical services, a supervision centre for rural dispensaries and a temporary headquarters for environmental health services. Each centre will have a few beds for patients awaiting transport to hospital. Equipment and transport is to be supplied free of charge by U.N.I.C.E.F. The centres will be mainly extensions of existing dispensaries, and each on average has been estimated to cost £10,000 including both buildings and furniture. Half of this amount will be borne by local authorities.

Over the five-year period a total of eighty-three rural health centres will be built, the location and phasing of which may be seen in the following tables.

Each centre will be directed by an assistant medical officer or a medical assistant. Also on the staff will be two nurse midwives, two village midwives, three nursing orderlies or, if environmental services are included, a health assistant or an assistant health inspector.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Healthmin 1101	Arusha Rural Health Centre	20,000
Healthmin 1102	Coast Rural Health Centre	15,000
Healthmin 1103	Dodoma Rural Health Centre	25,000
Healthmin 1104	Iringa Rural Health Centre	20,000
Healthmin 1105	Kigoma Rural Health Centre	25,000
Healthmin 1106	Kilimanjaro Rural Health Centre	30,000
Healthmin 1107	Mara Rural Health Centre	15,000
Healthmin 1108	Mbeya Rural Health Centre	20,000
Healthmin 1109	Morogoro Rural Health Centre	15,000
Healthmin 1110	Mtwara Rural Health Centre	45,000
Healthmin 1111	Mwanza Rural Health Centre	40,000
Healthmin 1112	Ruvuma Rural Health Centre	15,000
Healthmin 1113	Shinyanga Rural Health Centre	45,000
Healthmin 1114	Singida Rural Health Centre	10,000
Healthmin 1115	Tabora Rural Health Centre	30,000
Healthmin 1116	Tanga Rural Health Centre	25,000
Healthmin 1117	West Lake Rural Health Centre	20,000
	Programme Total ...	415,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Healthmin 1 Phasing (£) ...	—	50,000	90,000	155,000	130,000

Urban Health Centres.

The functions of the urban health centre parallel those of the rural health centre with the principal exception that no in-patient accommodation will be provided. Urban health centres serve as a sorting out station for patients arriving for diagnosis and treatment. Patients with minor ills are diagnosed and treated on the spot while those with more serious ailments are referred to hospital. The equipment in urban centres will be more elaborate than in rural centres. Of the £25,000 capital cost of a centre, approximately £21,000 will be for cost of building and the remaining £4,000 will be for equipment. Local expenditure on an urban health centre would be about £20,000 while the cost of imported materials would be £5,000. Each centre will be under the direction of a medical officer or an assistant medical officer.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Healthmin 1201	Arusha Urban Health Centre	25,000
Healthmin 1202	Dar es Salaam Urban Health Centre	25,000
Healthmin 1203	Iringa Urban Health Centre	25,000
Healthmin 1204	Ujiji Urban Health Centre	25,000
Healthmin 1205	Moshi Urban Health Centre	25,000
Healthmin 1206	Morogoro Urban Health Centre	25,000
Healthmin 1207	Ifakara Urban Health Centre	25,000
Healthmin 1208	Lindi Urban Health Centre	25 000
Healthmin 1209	Tanga Urban Health Centre	25,000
	Programme Total ...	225,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Healthmin 12 Phasing (£) ...	25,000	50,000	50,000	20,000	80,000

SECTION II—HOSPITAL SERVICES

Hospital expansion is aimed toward the provision of one hospital bed for every thousand in the population of each district in Tanganyika. Hospital services have been sub-divided into the following programmes: consultant hospital beds, general regional hospital beds, maternity beds, psychiatric beds and tuberculosis beds. The capital cost of tuberculosis beds, regional hospital beds and maternity beds is estimated at £400 per bed. Psychiatric beds at regional hospitals are costed at £500 (against £400 in the Mirembe Hospital, Dodoma), while consultant beds and beds in completely new hospitals are costed at £800. Roughly 85 per cent of the cost of hospital facilities is in the cost of buildings, the remaining 15 per cent being equipment. About 80 per cent of the total capital cost is for local materials and labour while 20 per cent is foreign cost.

Healthmin. 21—Consultant Hospital Beds.

Consultant hospitals provide a full range of medical facilities for patients requiring general and specialist treatment. As well as additions to the two Government consultant hospitals mentioned in the tables, two consultant hospitals will be financed by Voluntary Agencies, one at Moshi and the other at Mwanza. The Moshi hospital will have 450 beds while the Mwanza hospital will have 560 beds.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Healthmin 2101	Dar es Salaam 250 Beds	100,000
Healthmin 2102	Tanga 175 Beds	75,000
	Programme Total	175,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Healthmin 21 Phasing (£)	—	40,000	45,000	35,000	55,000

Healthmin 21—Consultant Hospital Beds.

The expansion of general ward beds at regional and district hospitals will continue during the Plan period. At these hospitals, surgical, obstetrical, and general clinical facilities are available. New hospitals will be built at Shinyanga, Mafia, Biharamulo, Ngara and Kwimba while extensions are planned for the other hospitals which are included along with the five new hospitals, in the following table.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Healthmin 2201	Arusha 30 beds	12,000
Healthmin 2202	Mafia (Coast) 34 beds	27,200
Healthmin 2203	Dodoma 26 beds	10,400
Healthmin 2204	Mpwapwa (Dodoma) 26 beds	10,400
Healthmin 2205	Kondoa (Dodoma) 26 beds	10,400
Healthmin 2206	Iringa 91 beds	36,400
Healthmin 2207	Kigoma 39 beds	15,600
Healthmin 2208	Kibondo (Kigoma) 52 beds	20,800
Healthmin 2209	Same (Kilimanjaro) 26 beds	10,400
Healthmin 2210	Musoma (Mara) 52 beds	20,800
Healthmin 2211	Mbeya 26 beds	10,400
	Carried forward	184,800

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
	Brought forward ...	184,800
Healthmin 2212 ...	Tukuyu (Mbeya) 26 beds ...	10,400
Healthmin 2213 ...	Morogoro 52 beds ...	20,800
Healthmin 2214 ...	Kilosa (Morogoro) 39 beds ...	15,600
Healthmin 2215 ...	Kwimba (Mwanza) 34 beds ...	27,200
Healthmin 2216 ...	Shinyanga 200 beds ...	160,000
Healthmin 2217 ...	Maswa (Shinyanga) 39 beds ...	15,600
Healthmin 2218 ...	Kahama (Shinyanga) 39 beds ...	15,600
Healthmin 2219 ...	Singida 65 beds ...	26,000
Healthmin 2220 ...	Sumbawanga (Tabora) 26 beds ...	10,400
Healthmin 2221 ...	Mpanda (Tabora) 13 beds ...	5,200
Healthmin 2222 ...	Handeni (Tanga) 8 beds ...	3,200
Healthmin 2223 ...	Lushoto (Tanga) 52 beds ...	20,800
Healthmin 2224 ...	Biharamulo (West Lake) 60 beds ...	48,000
Healthmin 2225 ...	Ngara (West Lake) 60 beds ...	48,000
	Programme Total ...	611,600
	Less works to be carried over into next Plan period ...	55,200
	Five-Year Plan Provision ...	556,400

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Healthmin 22 Phasing (£) ...	154,600	87,600	106,600	91,600	116,000

Programme 3—Maternity Beds.

In many hospitals special beds are reserved for maternity cases in which difficult delivery is expected on the assessment of health centre or medical personnel. In all 78 beds are to be provided at a total capital cost of £31,200.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Healthmin 2301 ...	Arusha Maternity Ward 26 beds ...	10,400
Healthmin 2302 ...	Mbulu Maternity Ward 26 beds ...	10,400
Healthmin 2303 ...	Mbeya Maternity Ward 26 beds ...	10,400
	Programme Total ...	31,200

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Healthmin 23 Phasing (£) ...	—	10,400	10,400	10,400	—

Healthmin 24—Psychiatric Beds.

The provision of more psychiatric beds is an important aspect of hospital expansion in Tanganyika. In all 200 new beds are to be installed at a capital cost of £95,000.

Code		Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Healthmin 2401	...	Iringa Psychiatric Ward 30 beds	15,000
Healthmin 2402	...	Lindi Psychiatric Ward 30 beds	15,000
Healthmin 2403	...	Tabora Psychiatric Ward 30 beds	15,000
Healthmin 2404	...	Tanga Psychiatric Ward 30 beds	15,000
Healthmin 2405	...	West Lake Psychiatric Ward 30 beds	15,000
Healthmin 2406	...	Dodoma Psychiatric Ward 50 beds	20,000
		Programme Total ...	95,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Healthmin 24 Phasing (£) ...	20,000	30,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

Healthmin 25—Tuberculosis Beds.

The provision of tuberculosis beds has high priority among the hospital programmes. It is hoped that by the end of the Five-Year Plan period that all regions will have comprehensive tuberculosis schemes up to the standard of the well established schemes in Tanga, Mtwara, Ruvuma, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Dodoma, Singida and Coast Regions. Voluntary agencies are expected to play a large role in the provision of tuberculosis beds including the financing of the building of tuberculosis wards at the Government hospitals in Geita, Nansio, Bukoba, Musoma, and Kahama.

Code		Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Healthmin 2501	...	Tabora T.B. Ward 30 beds	12,000
Healthmin 2502	...	Kilwa T.B. Ward 26 beds	10,400
		Programme Total ...	22,400

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Healthmin 25 Phasing (£) ...	22,400	—	—	—	—

SECTION III—MEDICAL TRAINING FACILITIES

New capital works are necessary for only two programmes, the Medical School and the Training Centre for Medical Aides and Assistants, both at Dar es Salaam. Other training programmes mounted by the Ministry of Health for which no additional capital expenditure is necessary are the training of Government village midwives, of health assistants, nurses, sister tutors and nutrition officers.

Code		Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Healthmin 3101	...	Medical School, Expansion	35,000
Healthmin 3102	...	Training School for Medical Aides and Assistants, Expansion ...	35,000
		Programme Total ...	70,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Healthmin 31 Phasing (£) ...	—	—	35,000	35,000	—

CHAPTER 12

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

SECTION I—POLICE

The cost of equipping the additions to the force including that of marine vessels and of building over forty new police stations will amount to £1·9 million in the next five years.

Home 11—Marine Unit and Swimming Pool.

The Police Force will be increased numerically by more than one-fifth in the next five years. In addition a marine unit for patrolling coastal waters (based in Dar es Salaam) and Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika will be established. A swimming pool for the Marine Unit will be constructed in Dar es Salaam.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1101	Dar es Salaam Marine Unit and Swimming Pool (1964/65)	
	Programme Total ...	25,500

Home 12—Air Wing Establishment.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1201	Dar es Salaam Air Wing Buildings (1968/69)	
	Programme Total	94,000

Home 13—Police Training Centres.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1301	Dar es Salaam Police College (1967/68):—	
	3 Dormitories	15,000
	3 Lavatories	3,000
	Classrooms	10,000
	Hall	5,000
	2 Blocks of Flats with Furniture	50,000
	Dining Room Extension with Furniture	2,000
	Furniture for Classroom Block	3,000
	Roads and paths	2,000
	Departmental charges	6,750
Home 1302	Moshi Police Training School (1967/68):—	
	2 Dormitories	2,740
	6 Classrooms	7,875
	Programme Total ...	107,365

Home 14—Police Headquarters.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1401 ...	... Territorial Police Headquarters (1967/68)	100,000
	Police Main Stores (1967/68)	10,000
	Programme Total ...	110,000

Home 15—Police Stations and Quarters.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1501 ...	... Ruvu Police Station, Class C (1964/65)	5,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total ...	12,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1502 ...	... Ukerewe Police Station, Class B (1964/65)	8,000
	2 Inspectors Quarters	2,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	20 Rank and File Quarters	9,000
	2 Latrine/Shower Blocks	500
	Project Total ...	21,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1503 ...	... Mwanza South Police Station, Class B (1966/67)	8,000
	1 Inspectors Quarters	1,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	Project Total ...	10,500

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1504 ...	... 1 Inspectors Quarters, Mwanza North	
	Project Total ...	1,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1505 ...	... Tarakea Police Station (1964/65)	12,750
	1 Recreation Room	
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	
	12 Rank and File Quarters	
	Project Total ...	12,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1506	Lulenge Police Station, Class C (1964/65)	103,450
	1 Recreation Room	
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	
	12 Rank and File Quarters	
	Field Force Unit, Bukoba Office (1964/65)	
	1 Drill Hall	
	1 Canteen	
	1 Garage and Store	
	2 Inspectors Quarters	
	1 Recreation Room	
	120 Rank and File Quarters	
	Project Total	103,450

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1507	Ngara Police Station, Class B (1966/67)	8,000
	1 Inspectors Quarters	1,000
	10 Rank and File Quarters	5,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	15,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1508	Karagwe Police Station, Class B (1967/68)	8,000
	1 Inspectors Quarters	1,000
	5 Rank and File Quarters	2,500
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	13,250

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1509	Kyaka Police Station, Class C (1967/68)	5,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	12,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1510	Kabanga Police Station, Class C (1967/68)	5,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Miscellaneous improvements and additions	4,000
	Minor works	3,000
	Project Total	19,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure (£)*
Home 1511	Mtwara Field Force Unit (1964/65)	94,450
	1 Drill Hall	
	1 Canteen	
	1 Garage and Store	
	2 Inspectors Quarters	
	1 Recreation Room	
	5 Latrine/Shower Rooms	
	120 Rank and File Quarters	
	Msimbati Police Station, Class C (1964/65)	
	1 Recreation Room	
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	
	12 Rank and File Quarters	
	Project Total	94,450

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure (£)*
Home 1512	Chamba Police Station, Class C (1965/66)	5,500
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	13,250

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure (£)*
Home 1513	Lindi Police Station, Class A (1966/67)	13,500
	10 Rank and File Quarters	5,000
	2 Inspectors Quarters	2,000
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	20,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure (£)*
Home 1514	Newala Police Station, Class B (1966/67)	8,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Inspectors Quarters	1,000
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	10,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure (£)*
Home 1515	Songea Field Force Office (1964/65)	81,700
	1 Drill Hall	
	1 Canteen	
	1 Garage Store	
	2 Inspectors Quarters	
	1 Recreation Room	
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	
	120 Rank and File Quarters	
	Project Total	81,700

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1516 ...	... Songea Police Station, Class A (1965/66)	13,000
	11 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	Project Total ...	19,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1517 ...	... Mbinga Police Station, Class B (1968/69)	8,000
	1 Inspectors Quarters...	1,000
	20 Rank and File Quarters	10,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	2 Latrine/Shower Blocks	500
	Project Total ...	21,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1518 ...	... Mbamba Bay Police Station, Class C (1968/69)	5,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total ...	12,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1519 ...	... Morogoro Police Station, Class A (1965/66)	13,000
	Police Station Class B, Kimamba	8,000
	2 Inspectors Quarters...	2,000
	10 Rank and File Quarters	5,000
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	Project Total ...	29,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1520 ...	... Gairo Police Station, Class C (1965/66)	5,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total ...	12,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1521 ...	... Singida Police Station, Class A (1965/66)	13,000
	10 Rank and File Quarters	5,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	2 Latrine/Shower Blocks	500
	Project Total ...	20,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1522	Shelui Police Station, Class C (1967/68)	5,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	12,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1523	Ngorongoro Police Station, Class C (1968/69)	5,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	12,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1524	Mto-wa-Mbu Police Station, Class C (1968/69)	5,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	12,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1525	Shinyanga Police Station, Class A (1965/66)	
	Project Total	13,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1526	Musoma Police Station, Class A (1965/66)	13,000
	20 Rank and File Quarters, Musoma	10,000
	2 Latrine/Shower Blocks	500
	10 Rank and File Quarters, Tarime	10,000
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	33,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1527	Nata Police Station, Class C (1968/69)	5,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	12,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1528	Tunduma Police Station, Class C (1965/66)	5,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	12,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1529	Kyela Police Station, Class B (1968/69)	8,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	7,500
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Inspectors Quarters	1,000
	2 Latrine/Shower Blocks	500
	Project Total	18,500

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1530	Chunya Police Station, Class C (1968/69)	5,000
	10 Rank and File Quarters	5,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	2 Latrine/Shower Blocks	500
	Project Total	12,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1531	Njombe Police Station, Class B (1965/66)	8,000
	20 Rank and File Quarters, Iringa (1968/69)	10,000
	2 Latrine/Shower Blocks	500
	15 Rank and File Quarters	7,500
	2 Latrine/Shower Blocks	500
	2 Inspectors Quarters	2,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	Project Total	30,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1532	Mufindi Police Station, Class C (1968/69)	5,000
	1 Inspectors Quarters	1,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	10 Rank and File Quarters	5,000
	2 Latrine/Shower Blocks	500
	Project Total	13,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1533	Korogwe Police Station, Class A (1966/67)	13,000
	10 Rank and File Quarters	5,000
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	18,250

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1534	Lushoto Police Station, Class B (1966/67)	8,000
	10 Rank and File Quarters	5,000
	1 Inspectors Quarter	1,000
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	14,250

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1535	Duga Police Station, Class C (1966/67)	5,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,000
	Project Total	12,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1536	Tanga Police Station, Class A (1968/69)	13,000
	4 Inspectors Quarters	4,000
	Project Total	17,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1537	Mnyusi Police Station, Class C (1968/69)	5,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	12,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1538	Sumbawanga Police Station, Class B (1966/67)	8,000
	1 Inspectors Quarters	1,000
	10 Rank and File Quarters	5,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	15,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1539	Mpanda Police Station, Class B (1966/67)	8,000
	10 Rank and File Quarters	5,000
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	13,250

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Home 1540 ...	... Isebya Police Station, Class C (1968/69)	5,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total ...	12,750

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Home 1541 ...	... Kwamtoro Police Station, Class C (1966/67)	5,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total ...	12,750

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Home 1542 ...	... Bereke Police Station, Class C (1966/67)	5,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total ...	12,750

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Home 1543 ...	... Itigi Police Station, Class C (1966/67)	5,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total ...	12,750

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Home 1544 ...	... 10 Rank and File Quarters, Dodoma (1968/69)	5,000
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total ...	5,250

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Home 1545 ...	... 1 Inspectors Quarters, Mpwapwa (1968/69)	1,000
	10 Rank and File Quarters	5,000
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total ...	6,250

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1546 ...	... 10 Rank and File Quarters, Kondoa (1968/69)	5,000
	1 Inspectors Quarters	1,000
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	6,250

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1547 ...	... Ujiji Police Station, Class B (1966/67)	8,000
	1 Inspectors Quarters	1,000
	20 Rank and File Quarters	10,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	2 Latrine/Shower Blocks	500
	Project Total	21,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1548 ...	... Kasulu Police Station, Class B (1966/67)	8,000
	2 Inspectors Quarters	2,000
	20 Rank and File Quarters	10,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	2 Latrine/Shower Blocks	500
	Project Total	22,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1549 ...	... Kwimba Police Station, Class C (1967/68)	5,000
	12 Rank and File Quarters	6,000
	1 Recreation Room	1,500
	1 Latrine/Shower Block	250
	Project Total	12,750

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1550 ...	... Minor Works (1967/68)	
	Project Total	11,558

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1551 ...	... Miscellaneous Improvements and Additions (1966/67)	
	Project Total	42,000

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1552 ...	... Miscellaneous Improvements and Additions (1967/68)	
	Project Total ...	22,417

Home 16—Women's Hostels.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1601 ...	... Mwanza (1968/69)	9,000
Home 1602 ...	... Moshi (1968/69)	9,000
Home 1603 ...	... Bukoba (1964/65)	9,000
Home 1604 ...	... Arusha (1968/69)	9,000
	Programme Total ...	36,000
	Programmes 11 to 16 Total ...	1,419,690

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Home 11–16 Phasing (£) ...	346,000	159,850	275,450	302,365	336,025

Home 17—Police Equipment.

As the Police Force will be expanded and a marine unit established the following items of equipment will be required.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 1701 ...	... Plant, Vehicles, and Boats	313,970
Home 1702 ...	... Wireless Equipment	58,120
Home 1703 ...	... Other Equipment	49,920
Home 1704 ...	... Arms	14,130
Home 1708 ...	... Miscellaneous	2,690
	Project Total ...	438,830

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Home 17 Phasing (£) ...	41,150	133,000	105,150	89,520	70,010

SECTION II—PRISONS

Home 21—Prison Staff Quarters and Workshops.

The Prisons programme of new buildings will consist of staff quarters and workshops (Programme Home 22) which will be built in various parts of the country at a total cost of some £309,850 during the next five years. Of these two items, staff quarters will by far be the larger and should go a long way towards meeting housing requirements of prison staff.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 2101	Mbulu (1965/e6)	1,800
	Olmotonyi (1966/67)	300
	Arusha (1966/67)	4,000
	Mafia (1964/65)	1,800
	Training School, Dar es Salaam (1964/65)	76,950
	Utete (1965/66)	1,800
	Keko (1964/65)	3,000
	Keko (1965/66)	1,000
	Ukonga (1964/65)	3,700
	Kunduchi (1965/66)	700
	Kunduchi (1966/67)	700
	Kunduchi (1967/68)	700
	Kunduchi (1968/69)	700
	Kongwa (1964/65)	2,500
	Kongwa (1965/66)	1,200
	Dodoma (1965/66)	4,300
	Dodoma (1966/67)	4,300
	Kigoma (1966/67)	5,000
	Kigoma (1967/68)	5,000
	Mpanda (1966/67)	2,400
	Moshi (1964/65)	4,300
	Moshi (1965/66)	4,500
	Musoma (1966/67)	1,300
	Tarime (1966/67)	600
	Tukuyu (1964/65)	2,400
	Kawetire (1966/67)	2,400
	Mbeya (1966/67)	5,100
	Mahenge (1965/66)	1,200
	Wami (Young Offenders Prison) (1964/65)	1,800
	Kingolwira (1967/68)	3,700
	Wami (Prison Farm) (1964/65)	600
	Kingolwira (1968/69)	3,700
	Masasi (1965/66)	1,800
	Newala (1964/65)	1,200
	Kilwa (1965/66)	2,500
	Lindi (1967/68)	12,200
	Mtwara (1966/67)	7,200
	Ukerewe (1965/66)	2,400
	Malya (1966/67)	1,200
	Mwanza (1964/65)	3,600
	Mwanza (1965/66)	3,600
	Mwanza (1966/67)	3,600
	Mwanza (1967/68)	3,000
	Tunduru (1965/66)	1,200
	Songea (1964/65)	2,400
	Shinyanga (1965/66)	2,400
	Singida (1967/68)	7,300
	Kiomboi (1966/67)	2,400
	Kondoa (1965/66)	700
	Nzega (1965/66)	1,200
	Tabora (1964/65)	3,800
	Tabora (Remand Prison) (1964/65)	800
	Pangani (1964/65)	1,200
	Korogwe (1966/67)	3,600
	Same (1966/67)	4,800
	Tanga (1966/67)	6,100
	Tanga (1967/68)	6,100
	Biharamulo (1965/66)	3,700
	Kitengule (1965/66)	5,000
	Ngara (1964/65)	1,200
	Other Prisons (1965/66)	1,200
	Other Prisons (1967/68)	3,000
	Project Total	253,850

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Home 2102 ...	... Workshops:	
	Dodoma (1967/68)	6,000
	Mwanza (1966/67)	10,000
	Project Total ...	16,000
	Programme Total ...	269,850

Home 22—Building Improvements.

Building improvements will be carried out at various prisons in the country in respect of sanitation and water supplies, electrification, extensions, and other improvements of a general nature, the total cost of all of which will amount to some £47,150 during the next five years.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Home 2201 ...	... Sanitation and Water Supplies:	
	Mbulu (1964/65)	500
	Keko (1965/66)	600
	Dodoma (1965/66)	6,000
	Tukuyu (1966/67)	1,100
	Project Total ...	8,200

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Home 2202 ...	... Electrification:	
	Kingolwira (1964/65)	10,000
	Tabora (1964/65)	1,600
	Project Total ...	11,600

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Home 2203 ...	... Extensions:	
	Biharamulo (1964/65)	1,000
	Kitengule (1964/65)	2,000
	Kitengule (1965/66)	2,000
	Kitengule (1966/67)	2,000
	Kitengule (1967/68)	2,000
	Project Total ...	9,000

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Home 2204 ...	... General Improvements:	
	Iringa (1965/66)	2,000
	Musoma (1965/66)	1,200
	Tarime (1965/66)	1,700
	Morogoro (1965/66)	500
	Mtwara (1964/65)	400
	Songea (1964/65)	2,200

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Home 2204 ... (*contd.*)	... Maswa (1964/65) ...	200
	Shinyanga (1964/65)	500
	Same (1965/66) ...	2,750
	Tanga (1964/65) ...	400
	Bukoba (1964/65) ...	500
	Not specified (1966/67) ...	3,000
	Not specified (1967/68) ...	3,000
	Project Total ...	18,350
	Programme Total ...	47,150

Home 23—Building Replacements.

Various replacements of existing prisons and staff quarters will also be made during the Plan period, at a total cost of some £463,980.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Home 2301 ...	... Replacements, Prisons:	
	Utete (1966/67) ...	2,900
	Bagamoyo (1966/67)	21,600
	Njombe (1964/65)	24,700
	Kibondo (1967/68)	24,700
	Kilosa (1968/69) ...	24,700
	Mahenge (1968/69)	23,300
	Newala (1967/68) ...	18,000
	Lindi (1968/69) ...	36,000
	Singida (1968/69)	42,700
	Kondoa (1967/68)	18,000
	Kahama (1965/66)	24,700
	Sumbawanga (1967/68)	21,600
	Pangani (1968/69)	18,000
	Lushoto (1968/69) ...	24,700
	Tanga (1965/66) ...	14,000
	Project Total	339,600

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure (£)
Home 2302 ...	... Replacements, Staff Quarters:	
	Mafia (1968/69)	4,200
	Kasulu (1968/69)	2,500
	Moshi (1966/67)	5,000
	Moshi (1967/68)	5,000
	Moshi (1968/69)	8,000
	Mbeya (1967/68)	8,000
	Mbeya (1968/69)	8,000
	Kingolwira (1967/68)	4,000
	Kingolwira (1968/69)	4,000
	Geita (1968/69)	6,600
	Mwanza (1967/68)	8,000
	Tabora (1968/69)	8,000
	Kitengule (1967/68)	6,000
	Kitengule (1968/69)	5,000
	Project Total	82,300
Home 2303 ...	... Miscellaneous Replacements and Special Expenditure	
	Project Total	42,080
	Programme Total ...	463,980

Home 24—Mobile Prisons.

A number of Mobile Prisons will also be established during the first three years of the Plan as follows:—

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 2401	Mobile Prison 1964/65	16,500
Home 2402	Mobile Prison 1965/66	16,500
Home 2403	Mobile Prison 1966/67	16,500
	Programme Total	49,500

Home 25—Prison Farms.

Prison farms will take up £71,000 of the total prisons capital expenditure during 1964/69.

Code	*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Home 2501	Prison Farm, Mpanda (1964/65)	20,000
Home 2502	Prison Farm, Ruaha (1965/66)	20,000
Home 2503	Prison Farm, Unspecified (1966/67)	20,000
Home 2504	Prison Farm, Unspecified (1967/68)	30,000
Home 2505	Prison Farm, Unspecified (1968/69)	21,000
	Programme Total	111,000
	Section Total	941,480

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Home Section 2 Phasing (£)	205,130	134,750	155,900	204,600	241,100

CHAPTER 13

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND THE JUDICIARY

The Ministry of Justice will undertake a capital works programme involving some £108,750 over the next five years. Prominent in this capital works expenditure will be extensions to urban and district courts (court rooms, chambers, offices, or stores, etc.) whose cost over the five-year period will amount to some £42,750. Another item of expenditure will be the construction of new urban and district courts (at a total cost of some £55,200) at Iringa, Mbeya, Mufindi, Kilwa, Newala, Singida, Machui (Tanga) and in the municipality of Tanga.

The Plan also provides for the building of a new Primary Appeals Court building at Bukoba during 1965/66 (£2,500) and for improvements to be made to the High Court building at Mwanza (£800) during 1964/65.

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1101 ...	Arusha District Court Extensions:—			
	Monduli Office (1966/67)	500	—	500
	Mbulu Office (1966/67)	500	—	500
	Project Total ...	1,000	—	1,000

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1102 ...	Coast Building Extensions:—			
	Urban Primary Courts, Dar es Salaam (1964/65)	2,500	—	2,500
	Urban Primary Court, Bagamoyo (1965/66)	500	—	500
	District Court, Rufiji (1968/69)	1,000	—	1,000
	Registrar-General's Office, Dar es Salaam (1964/65)	7,000	—	7,000
	District Court, Dar es Salaam (1964/65)	49,900	49,900	—
	Project Total ...	60,900	49,900	11,000

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1103 ...	Dodoma District Court Extensions:—			
	District Court, Kondoa (1964/65) ...	500	—	500
	District Court, Dodoma (1966/67) ...	3,000	—	3,000
	District Court, Manyoni (1968/69) ...	1,000	—	1,000
	Project Total ...	4,500	—	4,500

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1104 ...	New District Court, Iringa (1967/68) ...			
	Project Total ...	10,000	—	10,000

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1105 ...	Kigoma District Court Building and Extensions:—			
	New District Court, Kibondo (1966/67)	3,000	—	3,000
	District Court Extension, Kigoma (1967/68)	1,500	—	1,500
	District Court Extension, Kasulu (1965/66)	750	—	750
	Project Total ...	5,250	—	5,250

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1106	Kilimanjaro Court Extensions:—			
	Urban Primary Court, Moshi (1964/65)	2,000	—	2,000
	District Court, Moshi (1967/68)	2,000	—	2,000
	District Court, Same (1968/69)	1,000	—	1,000
	Project Total ...	5,000	—	5,000

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1107	Mara District Court Extensions:—			
	District Court, Tarime (1964/65) ...	3,000	—	3,000
	District Court, Musoma (1967/68) ...	3,000	—	3,000
	Project Total ...	6,000	—	6,000

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1108	Mbeya District Court Building and Extensions:—			
	New District Court, Mbeya (1965/66) ...	10,000	—	10,000
	New District Court, Mufindi (1968/69) ...	3,000	—	3,000
	District Court Extension, Tukuyu (1968/69)	1,000	—	1,000
	District Court Extension, Chunya (1968/69)	1,000	—	1,000
	Project Total ...	15,000	—	15,000

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1109	Morogoro District Court Extensions:—			
	District Court, Morogoro (1964/65) ...	2,000	—	2,000
	District Court, Kilosa (1968/69) ...	1,500	—	1,500
	Project Total ...	3,500	—	3,500

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1110 ...	Mtwara Court Buildings and Extensions:—			
	New District Court, Kilwa (1967/68) ...	2,500	—	2,500
	New District Court, Kilwa Kivinje (1967/68)	2,500	—	2,500
	New District Court, Newala (1968/69) ...	3,000	—	3,000
	District Court Extension, Lindi (1966/67)	2,000	—	2,000
	District Court Extension, Mtwara (1967/68)	500	—	500
	Urban Primary Court Extension, Mtwara (1967/68)	500	—	500
	Project Total ...	11,000	—	11,000

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1111	Mwanza Court Buildings and Extensions:—			
	Improvements to High Court, Mwanza (1964/65)	800	—	800
	District Court Extensions, Geita (1967/68)	1,000	—	1,000
	District Court Extensions, Ukerewe (1968/69)	500	—	500
	Project Total ...	2,300	—	2,300

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1112	Songea District Court Extension (1968/69)			
	Project Total ...	500	—	500

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1113	Shinyanga Court Extensions:—			
	District Court, Shinyanga (1964/65)	2,000		2,000
	District Court, Maswa (1967/68)	2,000		2,000
	Urban Primary Court, Shinyanga (1968/69)	1,000		1,000
	Project Total	5,000	—	5,000

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1114	New District Court, Singida (1968/69)			
	Project Total	10,000		10,000

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1115	Tabora District Court Extensions:—			
	District Court, Tabora (1965/66)	2,000		2,000
	District Court, Mpanda (1965/66)	500		500
	District Court, Nzega (1968/69)	1,000		1,000
	District Court, Sumbawanga (1965/66)	500		500
	Project Total	4,000		4,000

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1116	Tanga Court Buildings and Extensions:—			
	New Primary Court, Machui (1964/65)	1,200	—	1,200
	New Urban Primary Court, Tanga (1966/67)	10,000	—	10,000
	Primary Court Extension, Mombo (1968/69)	1,000	—	1,000
	Project Total	12,200	—	12,200

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1117	Primary Appeals Court building, Bukoba (1965/66)			
	Project Total	2,500	—	2,500

Code	Project Designation	Capital Expenditure in Five-Year Plan Period	Three-Year Plan Carry-over	Five-Year Plan Provision
		(£)	(£)	(£)
Justice 1100	Unallocated	1,250	—	1,250
	Programme Total	159,900	49,900	110,000

Justice 11 Phasing (£)	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Five-Year Plan	24,000	17,000	19,000	23,000	27,000
Three-Year Plan	49,900	—	—	—	—

CHAPTER 14

OFFICE OF THE SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

Programmes for Government buildings such as the proposed new National Assembly Building and office accommodation have been included in those of the Ministry of Communications and Works although the Office of the Second Vice-President naturally has a considerable interest in their execution.

Makamu 01—National Archives and Vehicles for Regional Administration.

The National Archives Service will provide a repository for the valuable historical documents of Tanganyika. In order to fulfil this task effectively a new building and equipment costing £79,910 will be necessary. The balance of the National Archives programme of £1,000 for a vehicle has been included with vehicles to be purchased for the Regional Administration in the current re-organization.

Code		*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Makamu 0101	...	National Archives Building	79,910
Makamu 0102	...	Vehicles for Regional Administration and National Archives	19,000
		Programme Total	98,910

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Makamu 01 Phasing (£) ...	22,910	51,000	25,000	—	—

Makamu 02—Government Printer.

£60,000 will be spent during the third year of the Plan in replacing inadequate machinery at the Government Press.

Code		*Project Designation*	*Capital Expenditure* (£)
Makamu 0201	...	Printing Machinery for Government	
		Programme Total	60,000

	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69
Makamu 02 Phasing (£) ...	—	—	60,000	—	—

CHAPTER 15

Summary

1. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTS AND WILDLIFE 6,026,000

SECTION I—CROP HUSBANDRY.

			£
Agric	11	Bird and Vermin Control	62,000
	12	Food Storage and Inspection	23,000
	13	Land Planning	45,000
	14	Cattle and Coconut Schemes	18,000
	15	Traditional Irrigation Advisory Service	4,600
		SECTION I—TOTAL...	152,650

SECTION II—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES.

Agric	21	Dairy Plants	130,000
	22	Poultry Breeding Unit and Distribution Centres	8,000
	23	Control of Tickborne Diseases	343,100
	24	Control of Other Animal Diseases	37,600
	25	Veterinary Centres and Services	208,350
	26	Abattoirs	70,000
	27	Stock Routes	50,000
	28	Livestock Improvement	218,250
	29	Tsetse Fly Control	516,000
		SECTION II—TOTAL ...	1,581,300

SECTION III—STATE AGRICULTURAL VENTURES.

Agric	31	Ranches	381,000
	32	Kitulo Wheat/Sheep Scheme	177,150
	33	State Farms	300,000
		SECTION III—TOTAL ...	858,150

SECTION IV—MASAILAND DEVELOPMENT.

Agric	41	Grazing Research	58,000
	42	Ecological Survey and Disease Control	210,500
	43	Range Management and Water Supplies	519,500
		SECTION IV—TOTAL ...	788,000

SECTION V—FISHERIES.

Agric	51	Fisheries Extension	40,000
		SECTION V—TOTAL ...	40,000

SECTION VI—FORESTRY.

Agric	61	Management of Catchment Forests	52,720
	62	Planting Fine Timbers	60,769
	63	Planting Utility Timbers	651,734
	64	Development of Timber Resources	57,347
	65	Forest Management	27,900
	66	Beekeeping Extension	8,950
		SECTION VI—TOTAL ...	859,420

SECTION VII—GAME AND NATIONAL PARKS.

			£
Agric	71	Game	98,500
	72	Improvement and Development of National Parks	150,000
	73	Ngorongoro Conservation Area	187,130
		SECTION VII—TOTAL	435,630

SECTION VIII—RESEARCH AND TRAINING.

Agric	81	Veterinary and Fisheries Research	21,600
	82	Research Centres	445,700
	83	Training for Assistant Field Officers	71,975
	84	Hides and Skins Training	21,195
	85	Farmers' Training Centres	378,000
	86	Forestry Research	43,262
	87	Forestry Training	13,300
		SECTION VIII—TOTAL	995,032

SECTION IX—INFORMATION, PUBLICITY AND UNALLOCATED.

Agric	91	Information and Publicity	64,850
	92	Unallocated	250,968
		SECTION IX—TOTAL	315,818

2. LANDS, SETTLEMENT AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

SECTION I—LAND USAGE.

Landsurvey	11	Site Clearance and Servicing	168,000
	12	Road Construction in High Density Areas	52,000
	13	Squatter Removal and Resettlement	1,139,368
	14	Surveys and Mapping	498,200
		SECTION I—TOTAL	1,857,568

SECTION II—SETTLEMENTS.

Landsurvey	21	Expansion of Tobacco Settlement Schemes	277,000
	22	Expansion of Mixed Farming Settlement Schemes	342,000
	23	Development of Irrigation Settlement Schemes	650,000
	24	Expansion of Ranching Settlement Schemes	26,000
	25	Detailed Surveys for Settlement Schemes	207,500
	26	Development of Dry Farming Settlement Schemes	6,146,000
	27	Expansion of Headquarters Operational Facilities	45,000
		SECTION II—TOTAL	7,693,500

SECTION III—RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT.

Landsurvey	31	Kilombero Valley Development	1,750,000
	32	Usangu Plain Development	400,000
	33	Pangani Valley Development	2,900,000
	34	Wami-Msangazi River Valley Development	600,000
	35	Luiche River Surveys and Investigations	45,000
	36	Lake Victoria Basin Development	105,000
		SECTION III—TOTAL	5,800,000

SECTION IV—RURAL WATER DEVELOPMENT.

Landsurvey	41	Rural Water Supply Surveys and Investigations	600,000
	42	Rural Water Supply Development	1,500,000
	43	Village Irrigation	500,000
	44	Expansion of Regional Organization and Investigation Facilities	300,000
	45	Water Control—General	450,000
		SECTION IV—TOTAL	3,350,000

SECTION V—RESEARCH, TRAINING AND UNALLOCATED.

			£
Landsurvey	51	Training Centres	87,000
	52	Unallocated	2,046,932
		SECTION V—TOTAL	2,133,932

3. MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CO-OPERATIVES

SECTION I—MINISTERIAL PROGRAMMES.

Mincom	11	International Co-operative College, Moshi	148,000
	12	Business Training Institutes	75,000
	13	Co-operative Field Officers	50,000
		SECTION I—TOTAL	274,000

SECTION II—NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE AND DEVELOPMENT BANK.

Mincom	21	Processing of Primary Products	2,564,000
	22	Crop Husbandry	2,182,000
	23	Distribution	2,120,000
	24	Construction Societies	70,000
	25	National Development Credit Agency	610,000
		SECTION II—TOTAL	7,546,000

4. MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES, MINERAL RESOURCES AND POWER

SECTION I—MINISTERIAL PROGRAMMES.

Impower	11	National Exhibition Show Ground	200,000
	12	Mining and Geological Surveys	395,000
	13	Generating Plant, Shinyanga	64,000
	14	Weights and Measures Office	5,000
		SECTION I—TOTAL	664,000

SECTION II—TANGANYIKA ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

Impower	21	Additional Power Station to supply Dar es Salaam	4,330,000
	22	Kilimanjaro and Arusha Power Supplies	1,230,000
	23	Miscellaneous Small Scale Projects	1,150,000
		SECTION II—TOTAL	6,710,000

SECTION III—TANGANYIKA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

Impower	31	Processing Industry		3,000,000
	32	*Manufacturing Industry:*	£	
		Metal Products	170,000	
		Textiles and Clothing	2,350,000	
		Building Materials	375,000	
		Chemicals	1,250,000	
		Sisal, Paper and Pulp Mill	2,000,000	
		Contingencies and Reserves	855,000	7,000,000
	33	Mining and Quarrying		1,800,000
	34	Tourism		473,000
	35	Transport, unallocated		50,000
	36	Agricultural Administration and Reserves		854,000
		SECTION III—TOTAL		13,177,000

5. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND TOURISM

			£
SECTION I—INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING.			
Maelezo	11	... Broadcasting	232,000
	12	... Information Services	90,000
		SECTION I—TOTAL ...	322,000
SECTION II—TOURISM.			
Maelezo	21	... Roads, Landing Grounds and Water Supplies	172,000
		SECTION II—TOTAL ...	172,000

6. MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND WORKS

SECTION I—ROADS.			
Comworks	11	... Great North Route	98,500
	12	... Western Trunk Route	1,000,000
	13	... Eastern Trunk Route	928,000
	14	... Central Trunk Route	231,900
	15	... Northern Trunk Route	1,173,375
	16	... Southern Trunk Route...	257,000
	17	... Major Link Roads	1,515,625
	18	... Major Feeder Roads	4,890,600
	19	... Feeder Roads in Rural Areas, Miscellaneous Roadworks and Equipment	1,705,000
		SECTION I—TOTAL ...	11,800,000
SECTION II—AERODROMES AND FIRE SERVICE EQUIPMENT.			
Comworks	21	... Aerodromes	1,141,000
	22	... Aerodrome Fire Services	80,000
		SECTION II—TOTAL ...	1,221,000
SECTION III—GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.			
Comworks	31	... P.W.D. Depots	60,000
		Government Stores	15,000
		Miscellaneous Works	100,000
		Mechanical Workshop	25,000
		New Government Offices, Dar es Salaam	487,000
		New Regional Offices	245,000
		New District Offices	60,000
		Government Housing	168,000
		Ministerial Housing	90,000
		Parliament Building	450,000
		SECTION III—TOTAL ...	1,700,000
SECTION IV—URBAN WATER SUPPLIES.			
Comworks	41	... Urban Water Supplies	3,348,000
		SECTION IV—TOTAL ...	3,348,000
SECTION V—HARBOUR WORKS AND LAKE SERVICES.			
Comworks	51	... Lake Nyasa Services	20,000
	52	... Mafia Island Harbour Facilities	20,000
		SECTION IV—TOTAL	40,000

7. MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SECTION I—MINISTERIAL PROGRAMMES.

			£
Locgov	11	Drainage	695,000
	12	Sewerage	450,000
	13	Drainage and Sewerage Survey and Design	25,000
	14	Development Loans to Urban Local Authorities	300,000
	15	Development Grants to Local Authorities	350,000
	16	Local Government Training Centre	130,000
	17	Town Planning Research	15,000
	18	Rural Roof Loans Scheme	35,000
		SECTION I—TOTAL	2,000,000

SECTION II—NATIONAL HOUSING CORPORATION.

Comworks	21	House Construction	3,500,000
	22	Site Development	1,000,000
	23	Reconstruction and Improvement Schemes	250,000
	24	Roof Loans Scheme (Urban)	250,000
		SECTION II—TOTAL	5,000,000

8. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL CULTURE

SECTION I—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

Codevmin	11	Nation Building	580,100
	12	Adult Education Training Facilities	587,000
		SECTION I—TOTAL	1,167,100

SECTION II—NATIONAL CULTURE.

Codevmin	21	Museums and Antiquities	151,490
	22	National Stadium	51,850
	23	Art Institute	53,650
		SECTION II—TOTAL	256,990

SECTION III—PROBATION AND WELFARE SERVICES.

Codevmin	31	Probation Services	80,000
	32	Welfare Centres	135,000
		SECTION III—TOTAL	215,000

9. MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Labourmin	01	Labour Offices and Employment Exchanges	59,000
	02	Social Security	60,000
	03	Promotion of Productivity	80,000
		TOTAL	199,000

10. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

£ 14,000,000

SECTION I—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Education	11	Provision of Forms 1 to 4	2,083,500
	12	Provision of Forms 5 and 6	567,500
		SECTION I—TOTAL	2,651,000

Section II—Technical Education.

			£
Education	21	Technical College, Dar es Salaam	265,000
	22	New Technical College	720,000
	23	Craft Training Centres	280,000
	24	Part-time Centres	160,000
	25	Moshi Technical School	75,000
		Section II—Total	1,500,000

Section III—Higher Education.

Education	31	University College, Dar es Salaam	4,852,000
	32	Extra-mural Studies	50,000
		Section III—Total	4,902,000

Section IV—Primary Education.

Education	41	Conversion to 7-Year System	1,080,000
	42	Completion of Projects under way	100,000
	43	Replacement of Grade "C" by Grade "A" Teachers	860,000
	44	Opening of new Standards	657,000
		Section IV—Total	2,697,000

Section V—Training of Teachers.

Education	51	Teachers' Colleges	2,000,000
		Section V—Total	2,000,000

Section VI—Public Library Service.

Education	61	Public Libraries	250,000
		Section VI—Total	250,000

11. MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Section I—Health Centres.

Healthmin	11	Rural Health Centres	415,000
	12	Urban Health Centres	225,000
		Section I—Total	640,000

Section II—Hospital Services.

Healthmin	21	Consultant Hospital Beds	175,000
	22	General Hospital Beds	556,400
	23	Maternity Beds	31,200
	24	Pyschiatric Beds	95,000
	25	Tuberculosis Beds	22,400
		Section II—Total	912,000

Section III—Medical Training Facilities.

Healthmin	31	Medical Schools	70,000
		Section III—Total	70,000

12. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

SECTION I—POLICE.

			£
Home	11	Dar es Salaam Marine Unit and Swimming Pool	25,500
	12	Air Wing Establishment	94,000
	13	Police Training Centres	107,365
	14	Police Headquarters	110,000
	15	Police Stations and Quarters	1,046,825
	16	Women's Hostels	36,000
	17	Police Equipment	438,830
		SECTION I—TOTAL	1,858,520

SECTION II—PRISONS.

			£
Home	21	Prison Staff Quarters and Workshops	269,850
	22	Building Improvements	47,150
	23	Building Replacements	463,980
	24	Mobile Prisons	49,500
	25	Prison Farms	111,000
		SECTION II—TOTAL	941,480

13. MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND THE JUDICIARY

			£
Justice	11	Justice	110,000
		TOTAL	110,000

14. OFFICE OF THE SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

			£
Makamu	01	National Archives Building and Vehicles for Regional Administration and National Archives	98,910
	02	Government Printer	60,000
		TOTAL	150,910